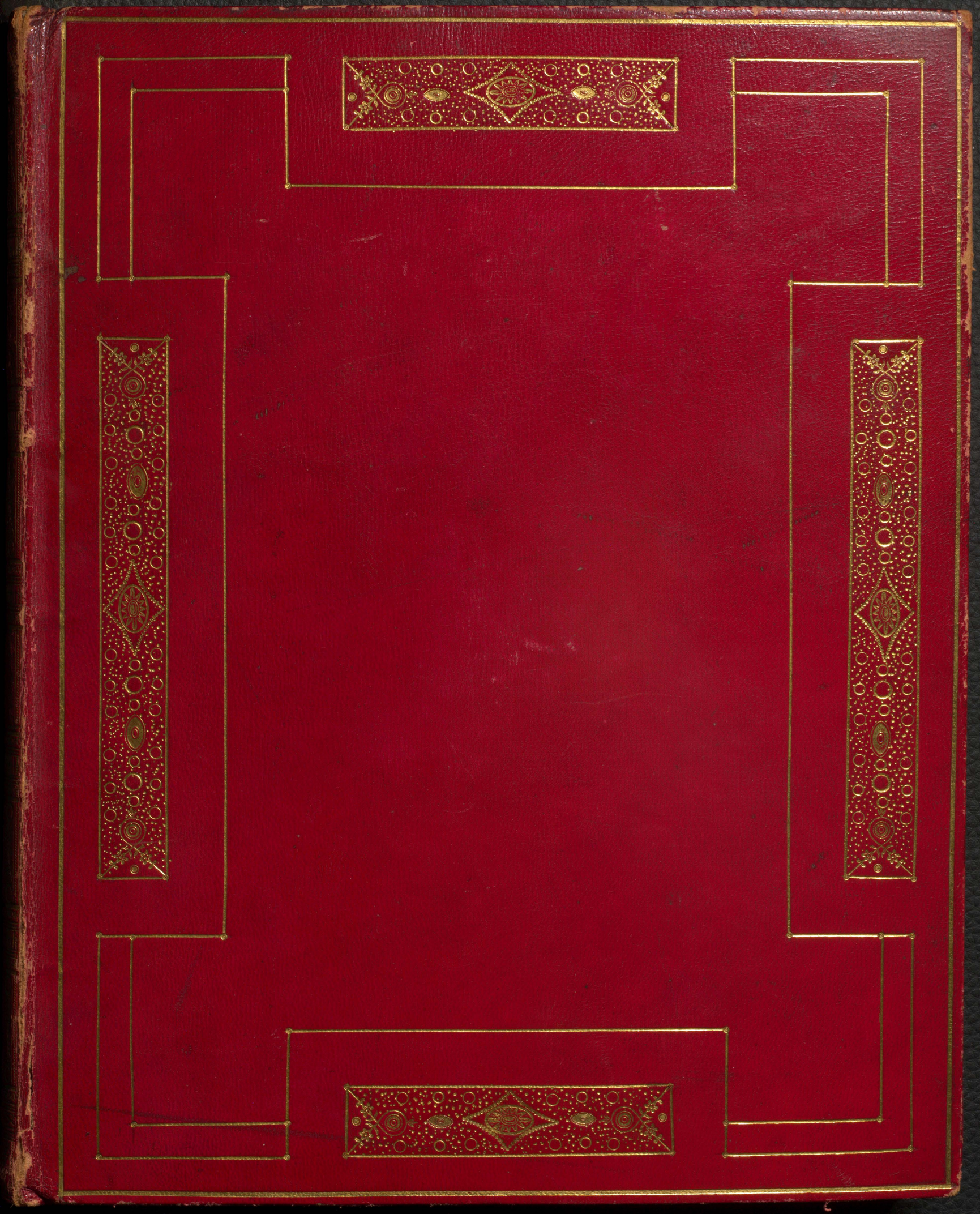
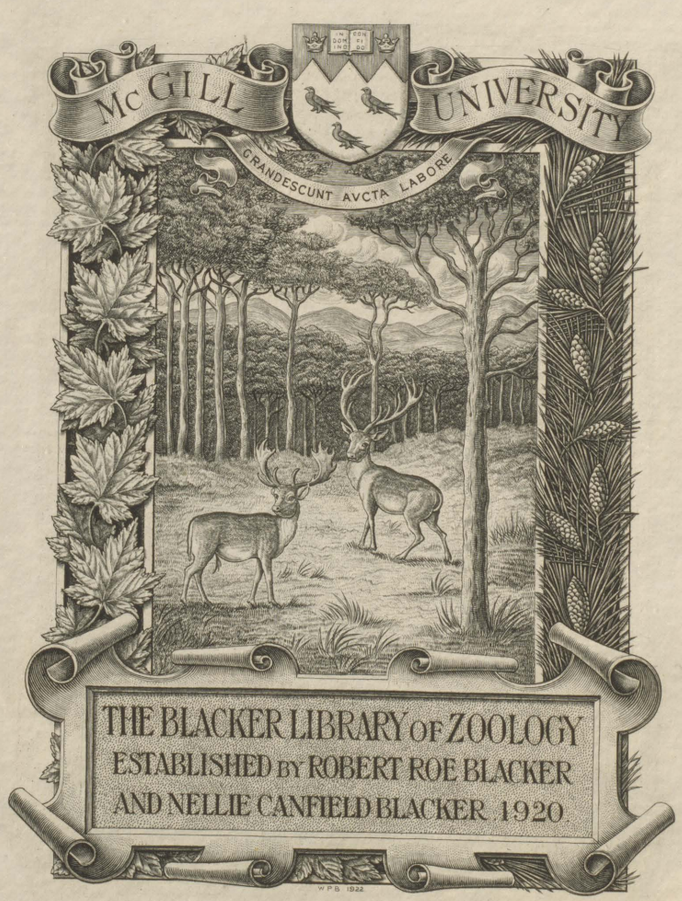


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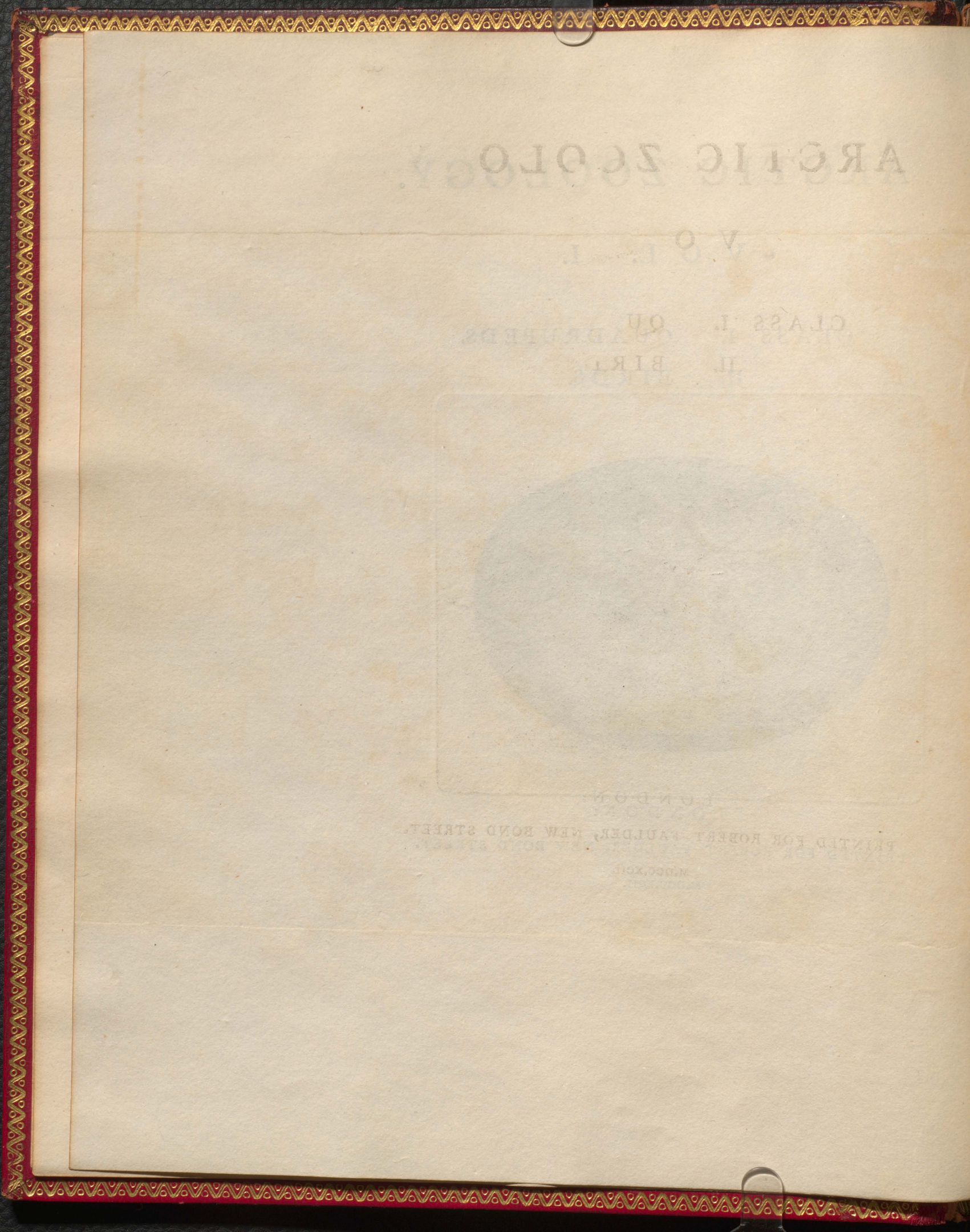
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DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

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ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.

CLASS I. QUADRUPEDS.

DIV. I. HOOFED.

HIST. QUAD. GENUS II. I. OX.

American Ox, *Hiſt. Quad.* p. 19. H.—*Smellie*, vi. 198. 1. BISON.

OX. With ſhort, black, rounded horns; with a great ſpace between their baſes: on the ſhoulders a vaſt bunch, compoſed of a fleſhy ſubſtance, much elevated: the fore part of the body thick and ſtrong: the hind part ſlender and weak: tail a foot long, naked to the end, which is tufted: the legs ſhort and thick.

The head and ſhoulders of the BULL are covered with very long flocks of reddiſh woolly hair, falling over the eyes and horns, leaving only the points of the latter to be ſeen: on the chin, and along the dewlaps, is a great length of ſhaggy hairs: the reſt of the body during ſummer is naked, in winter is cloathed equally in all parts. The Cow is leſſer, and wants the ſhaggy coat, which gives the Bull ſo tremendous an aſpect.

It grows to a great ſize, even to the weight of ſixteen hundred or two thouſand four hundred pounds *. The ſtrongeſt man cannot lift the hide of one of theſe animals from the ground †. SIZE.

* *Lawſon*, 116. † *Cateſby*, ii. App.

The *Biſon* and *Aurochs* of *Europe* is certainly the ſame ſpecies with this; the difference conſiſts in the former being leſs ſhaggy, and the hair neither ſo ſoft nor woolly, nor the hind parts ſo weak. Both *European* and *American* kinds ſcent of muſk.

WHERE ANTIENTLY FOUND.

In antient times they were found in different parts of the old world, but went under different names; the *Bonaſus* of *Ariſtotle*, the *Urus* of *Cæſar*, the *Bos ferus* of *Strabo*, the *Biſon* of *Pliny*, and the *Biſton* of *Oppian*, ſo called from its being found among the *Biſtones*, a people of *Thrace*. According to theſe authorities, it was found in their days in *Media* and in *Pæonia*, a province of *Macedonia*; among the *Alps*, and in the great *Hercynian* foreſt, which extended from *Germany* even into *Sarmatia**. In later days a white ſpecies was a native of the *Scottiſh* mountains; it is now extinct in its ſavage ſtate, but the offspring, ſufficiently wild, is ſtill to be ſeen in the parks of *Drumlanrig*, in the South of *Scotland*, and of *Chillingham* Caſtle in *Northumberland* †.

WHERE AT PRESENT.

EUROPE.

ASIA.

In theſe times it is found in very few places in a ſtate of nature; it is, as far as we know, an inhabitant at preſent only of the foreſts of *Lithuania*, and among the *Carpathian* mountains, within the extent of the great *Hercynian* wood ‡, its antient haunts; and in *Aſia*, among the vaſt mountains of *Caucaſus*.

It is difficult to ſay in what manner theſe animals migrated originally from the old to the new world; it is moſt likely it was from the north of *Aſia*, which in very antient times might have been ſtocked with them to its moſt extreme parts, notwithſtanding they are now extinct. At that period there is a probability that the old and the new continents might have been united in the narrow chan-

* *Ariſtot. Hiſt. An.* lib. ii. c. 1.—*Cæſar Bell. Gall.* lib. vi.—*Plinii Hiſt. Nat.* lib. xv. c. 15.—*Oppian Cyneg.* ii. Lin. 160.

† *Br. Zool.* i. N° 3.—*Voy. Hebrides*, 124.—*Tour Scotl.* 1772, Part ii. p. 285.

‡ There is a very fine figure of the *European Biſon* in Mr. *Ridinger's Jagbere Thiere.*

nel

nel between *Tchutki noſs* and the oppoſite headlands of *America*; and the many iſlands off of that promontory, with the *Aleutian* or *New Fox* Iſlands, ſomewhat more diſtant, ſtretching very near to *America*, may with great reaſon be ſuppoſed to be fragments of land which joined the two continents, and formed into their inſular ſtate by the mighty convulſion which divided *Aſia* from *America*. *Spain* was probably thus disjoined from *Africa*; *Britain* from *France*; *Iceland* from *Greenland*; *Spitzbergen* from *Lapland*.

But that they paſſed from *Aſia* to *America* is far the more probable, than that they ſtocked the new world from the ſide of *Europe*, not only on account of the preſent narrowneſs of the ſtreight between the two continents, which gives a greater cauſe to ſuppoſe them to have been once joined; but that we are now arrived at a certainty, that theſe animals in antient days were natives of *Sibiria*: the ſculls, with the horns affixed, of a ſize far ſuperior to any known at this time, have been found foſſil not only on the banks of the *Ilga*, which falls into the *Lena*, but even in thoſe of the *Anadyr*, the moſt eaſtern of the *Sibirian* rivers, and which diſembogues north of *Kamtſchatka* into thoſe ſtreights: ſimilar ſculls and horns have been diſcovered near *Dirſchau*, in *Poland*, alſo of a gigantic magnitude; and in my opinion of the ſame ſpecies with the modern *Biſons* *.

In *America* theſe animals are found in the countries ſix hundred miles weſt of *Hudſon's Bay*; this is their moſt northern reſidence. From thence they are met with in great droves as low as *Cibole* †, in lat. 33, a little north of *California*, and alſo in the province of *Mivera*, in *New Mexico* ‡; the ſpecies inſtantly ceaſes ſouth of thoſe AMERICA.

* *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xvii. 460. tab. xi. xii.—I am ſorry to diſſent from my eſteemed friend Doctor *Pallas*, who thinks them to be the horns of Buffaloes; which are longer, ſtraiter, and angular.

† *Purchas*, iv. 1560, 1566. ‡ *Fernandez, Nov. Hiſp.* x. c. 30.—*Hernandez*, 58.

countries. They inhabit *Canada*, to the weſt of the lakes; and in greater abundance in the rich *ſavannas* which border the river *Miſſiſipi*, and the great rivers which fall into it from the weſt, in the upper *Louiſiana* *. There they are ſeen feeding in herds innumerable, promiſcuouſly with multitudes of ſtags and deer, during morning and evening; retiring in the ſultry heats into the ſhade of tall reeds, which border the rivers of *America*.

TIMID. They are exceedingly ſhy; and very fearful of man, unleſs they are wounded, when they purſue their enemy, and become very dangerous.

CHASE. The chaſe of theſe animals is a favorite diverſion of the *Indians:* it is effected in two ways; firſt, by ſhooting; when the markſman muſt take great care to go againſt the wind, for their ſmell is ſo exquiſite that the moment they get ſcent of him they inſtantly retire with the utmoſt precipitation †. He aims at their ſhoulders, that they may drop at once, and not be irritated by an ineffectual wound. Provided the wind does not favor the beaſts, they may be approached very near, being blinded by the hair which

ANOTHER METHOD. covers their eyes. The other method is performed by a great number of men, who divide and form a vaſt ſquare: each band ſets fire to the dry graſs of the ſavanna where the herds are feeding; theſe animals have a great dread of fire, which they ſee approach on all ſides; they retire from it to the center of the ſquare ‡; the bands cloſe, and kill them (preſſed together in heaps) without the leſt hazard. It is pretended, that on every expedition of this nature, they kill fifteen hundred or two thouſand beeves.

The hunting-grounds are preſcribed with great form, leaſt the different bands ſhould meet, and interfere in the diverſion. Pe-

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 50. i. 116. 286.
† *Du Pratz*, i. 49. ii. 227.
‡ *Charlevoix, N. France*, v. 192.

nalties

nalties are enacted on ſuch who infringe the regulations, as well as on thoſe who quit their poſts, and ſuffer the beaſts to eſcape from the hollow ſquares; the puniſhments are, the ſtripping the delinquents, the taking away their arms (which is the greateſt diſgrace a ſavage can undergo), or laſtly, the demolition of their cabins *.

The uſes of theſe animals are various. The *Indians* often fix the hoofs of Buffaloes to their own feet, to deceive their enemies and avoid being tracked: and ſometimes uſe for the ſame purpoſe the broad paws of the bear †. Powder-flaſks are made of their horns. The ſkins are very valuable; in old times the *Indians* made of them the beſt targets ‡. When dreſſed, they form an excellent buff; the *Indians* dreſs them with the hair on, and cloath themſelves with them; the *Europeans* of *Louiſiana* uſe them for blankets, and find them light, warm, and ſoft. The fleſh is a conſiderable article of food, and the bunch on the back is eſteemed a very great delicacy. The Bulls become exceſſively fat, and yield great quantity of tallow, a hundred and fifty pounds weight has been got from a ſingle beaſt ‖, which forms a conſiderable matter of commerce. Theſe over-fed animals uſually become the prey of Wolves; for, by reaſon of their great unwieldineſs, they cannot keep up with the herd.

Uses.

Skin.

Tallow.

The *Indians*, by a very bad policy, prefer the fleſh of the Cows; which in time will deſtroy the ſpecies: they complain of the rankneſs of that of the Bulls; but *Du Pratz* thinks the laſt much more tender, and that the rankneſs might be prevented, by cutting off the teſticles as ſoon as the beaſt is killed.

The hair or wool is ſpun into cloth, gloves, ſtockings, and garters, which are very ſtrong, and look as well as thoſe made of the

Hair.

* *Charlevoix*, v. 192. † *Adair*, 385. ‡ *Purchas*, iv. 1550.
‖ *Du Pratz.*

beſt

beſt ſheeps wool; Governor *Pownall* aſſures us, that the moſt luxurious fabrick might be made of it*. The fleece of one of theſe animals has been found to weigh eight pounds.

DEFENCE AGAINST WOLVES.

Their ſagacity in defending themſelves againſt the attacks of Wolves is admirable: when they ſcent the approach of a drove of thoſe ravenous creatures, the herd flings itſelf into the form of a circle: the weakeſt keep in the middle, the ſtrongeſt are ranged on the outſide, preſenting to the enemy an impenetrable front of horns: ſhould they be taken by ſurprize, and have recourſe to flight, numbers of the fatteſt or the weakeſt are ſure to periſh †.

HARD TO BE TAMED.

Attempts have been made to tame and domeſticate the wild, by catching the calves and bringing them up with the common kind, in hopes of improving the breed. It has not yet been found to anſwer: notwithſtanding they had the appearance for a time of having loſt their ſavage nature, yet they always grew impatient of reſtraint, and, by reaſon of their great ſtrength, would break down the ſtrongeſt incloſure, and entice the tame cattle into the corn-fields. They have been known to engender together, and to breed; but I cannot learn whether the ſpecies was meliorated ‡ by the intercourſe: probably perſeverance in continuing the croſſes is only wanted to effect their thorough domeſtication; as it is notorious that the *Biſons* of the old world were the original ſtock of all our tame cattle.

Theſe were the only animals which had any affinity to the *European* cattle on the firſt diſcovery of the new world: before that period, it was in poſſeſſion of neither Horſe nor Aſs, Cow nor Sheep, Hog, Goat, nor yet that faithful animal the Dog. Mankind were here in a ſtate of nature; their own paſſions unſubdued, they never thought of conquering thoſe of the brute creation,

* *Topog. Deſcr. N. Am.* 8. † *Du Pratz*, i. 228. ‡ *Kalm*, i. 207.

and

and rendering them ſubſervient to their will. The few animals which they had congenerous to thoſe mentioned, might poſſibly by induſtry have been reclamed. This animal might have been brought to all the uſes of the *European* Cow; the *Pecari* might have been ſubſtituted for the Hog; the Fox or Wolf for the Dog: but the natives, living wholly by chaſe, were at war with the animal creation, and neglected the cultivation of any part, except the laſt, which was imperfectly tamed.

Such is the caſe even to the preſent hour; for neither the example of the *Europeans*, nor the viſible advantages which reſult from an attention to that uſeful animal the Cow, can induce the *Indian* to pay any reſpect to it. He contemns every ſpecies of domeſtic labour, except what is neceſſary for forming a proviſion of bread. Every wigwam or village has its plantation of *Mayz*, or *Indian* corn, and on that is his great dependence, ſhould the chaſe prove unſucceſsful.

Domeſticated cattle are capable of enduring very rigorous climates; Cows are kept at *Quickjock* in *Lecha Lapmark*, not far from the arctic circle; but they do not breed there, the ſucceſſion being preſerved by importation: yet in *Iceland*, a ſmall portion of which is within the circle, cattle abound, and breed as in more ſouthern latitudes: they are generally fed with hay, as in other places; but where there is ſcarcity of fodder, they are fed with the fiſh called the Sea-Wolf, and the heads and bones of Cod beaten ſmall, and mixed with one quarter of chopped hay: the cattle are fond of it, and, what is wonderful, yield a conſiderable quantity of milk. It need not be ſaid that the milk is bad.

LAPMARK.

ICELAND.

Kamtſchatka, like *America*, was in equal want of every domeſtic animal, except a wolf-like Dog, till the *Ruſſians* of late years introduced the Cow and Horſe. The colts and calves brought from the north into the rich paſtures of *Kamtſchatka*, where the graſs is high, grow

KAMTSCHATKA.

grow to ſuch a ſize, that no one would ever ſuſpect them to be deſcended from the Ponies and Runts of the *Lena* *. The *Argali*, the ſtock of the tame Sheep, abounds in the mountains, but even to this time are only objects of chaſe. The natives are to this hour as uncultivated as the good *Evander* deſcribes the primary natives of *Latium* to have been, before the introduction of arts and ſciences.

Queis neque mos, neque cultus erat, nec jungere tauros,
Aut componere opes norant, aut parcere parto:
Sed rami atque aſper victu venatus alebat.

No laws they know, no manners, nor the care
Of lab'ring Oxen, or the ſhining Share;
No arts of gain, nor what they gain'd to ſpare:
Their exerciſe the chaſe: the running flood
Supplied their thirſt; the trees ſupplied their food.

Dryden.

2. MUSK. Muſk Ox, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 9.
Le Bœuf muſqùe, *de M. Jeremie, Voy. au Nord*, iii. 314.—*Charlevoix, N. France*, v. 194.—LEV. MUS.

BULL. With horns cloſely united at the baſe; bending inwards and downwards; turning outwards towards their ends, which taper to a point, and are very ſharp: near the baſe are two feet in girth; are only two feet long meaſured along the curvature: weight of a pair, ſeparated from the head, ſometimes is ſixty pounds †.

The hair is of a duſky red, extremely fine, and ſo long as to trail on the ground, and render the beaſt a ſeeming ſhapeleſs maſs, with-

* *Pallas, Sp. Zool.* faſc. xi. 76.
† *M. Jeremie*, in *Voyages au Nord*, iii. 315.

out



Musk Bull & Cow N.º 2.

out distinction of head or tail *: the legs and tail very short: the shoulders rise into a lump.

In size lower than a Deer, but larger as to belly and quarters †. I have only seen the head of this animal; the rest of the description is taken from the authorities referred to: but by the friendship of *Samuel Wegg*, Esq; I received last year a very complete skin of the cow of this species, of the age of three years, which enables me to give the following description: SIZE.

Cow. The nostrils long and open: the two middle cutting teeth broad, and sharp-edged; the three on each side small, and truncated: under and upper lips covered with short white hairs on their fore part, and with pale brown on their sides: hair down the middle of the forehead long and erect; on the cheeks smooth and extremely long and pendulous, forming with that on the throat a long beard: the hair along the neck, sides, and rump hangs in the same manner, and almost touches the ground: from the hind part of the head to the shoulders is a bed of very long soft hair, forming an upright mane: in the old beasts the space between the shoulders rises into a hunch: the legs are very short, covered with smooth whitish hairs; those which encircle the hoofs very long, and of a pure white: hoofs short, broad, and black: the false hoofs large in proportion: tail only three inches long, a mere stump, covered with very long hairs, so as to be undistinguishable to the sight. Of the tail, the *Eskimaux* of the north-west side of the bay make a cap of a most horrible appearance; for the hairs fall all round their head, and cover their faces; yet it is of singular service in keeping off the Musquetoes, which would otherwise be intolerable ‡.

Space between the horns nine inches: the horns are placed exactly on the sides of the head; are whitish; thirteen inches and a HORNS.

* *M. Jeremie*, in *Voyages au Nord*. iii. 315. † *Drage's Voy*. ii. 260.
‡ *Ellis's Voy*. 232.

half long; eight inches and a half round at the baſe; of the ſame ſort of curvature with thoſe of the Bull: the ears are three inches long, quite erect; ſharp-pointed, but dilate much in the middle; are thickly lined with hair of a duſky color, marked with a ſtripe of white.

EARS.

COLOR. The color of the hair black, except on theſe parts:—from the baſe of one horn to that of the other, is a bed of white and light ruſt-colored hair: the mane is duſky, tinged with red, which is continued in a narrow form to the middle of the back; on which is a large roundiſh bed of pure white, and the hairs in that ſpace ſhorter than any of the reſt, not exceeding three inches in length, and of a pale brown towards their roots.

HAIR. The hairs are of two kinds, the longeſt meaſure ſeventeen inches; are very fine and gloſſy, and when examined appear quite flat: this is the black part, which cloaths moſt part of the animal.

The bed of hair between the horns, and that which runs along the top of the neck, is far finer and ſofter than any human hair, and appears quite round. The white bed is ſtill finer, and approaches to the nature of wool.

WOOL. Beneath every part of the hair grows in great plenty, and often in flocks, an aſh-colored wool, moſt exquiſitely fine, ſuperior, I think, to any I have ſeen, and which might be very uſeful in manufactures if ſufficient could be procured. I give full credit to *M. Jeremie*, who ſays, that he brought ſome of the wool to *France*, and got ſtockings made with it, more beautiful than thoſe of ſilk *. The ſkin is thin.

SIZE. The length of the whole hide, from noſe to tail, is about ſix feet four inches: of the head alone fourteen inches. The legs could not be well meaſured, but were little more than a foot long.

* *Voy. au Nord*, iii. 314.

The

The ſituation of theſe animals is very local. They appear firſt in the tract between *Churchill* river and that of *Seals*, on the weſt ſide of *Hudſon's Bay*. They are very numerous between the latitudes 66 and 73 north, which is as far as any tribes of *Indians* go. They live in herds of twenty or thirty. Mr. *Hearn* * has ſeen in the high latitudes ſeveral herds in one day's walk. They delight moſt in the rocky and barren mountains, and ſeldom frequent the woody parts of the country. They run nimbly, and are very active in climbing the rocks. The fleſh taſtes very ſtrong of Muſk, and the heart is ſo ſtrongly infected as hardly to be eatable; but the former is very wholeſome, having been found to reſtore ſpeedily to health the ſickly crew who made it their food †.

They are ſhot by the *Indians* for the ſake of the meat and ſkins, the laſt from its warmth making excellent blankets. They are brought down on ſledges to the forts annually during winter, with about three or four thouſand weight of the fleſh. Theſe are called *Churchill* Buffaloes, to diſtinguiſh them from the laſt ſpecies, which are in *Hudſon's Bay* called *Inland* Buffaloes, of which only the tongues are brought as preſents ‡.

They are found alſo in the land of the *Cris* or *Criſtinaux*, and the *Aſſinibouels:* again among the *Attimoſpiquay*, a nation ſuppoſed to inhabit about the head of the river of *Seals* §, probably not very remote from the South Sea. They are continued from theſe countries ſouthward, as low as the provinces of *Quivera* and *Cibola*; for Father *Marco di Niça*, and *Gomara*, plainly deſcribe both kinds ‖.

* The gentleman who undertook, in 1770, 1771, 1772, the arduous journey to the *Icy Sea*, from *Prince of Wales's Fort, Hudſon's Bay*. To him, through Mr. *Wegg's* intereſt, I am indebted for the ſkin and this information.

† *Drage's Voy.* ii. 260.

‡ *Mr. Graham's MS.*

§ *Dobbs's Hudſon's Bay*, 19, 25.

‖ *Purchas*, iv. 1561. v. 854.

Some of the ſkulls of this ſpecies have been diſcovered on the moſſy plains near the mouth of the *Oby* in *Sibiria*. It is not ſaid how remote from the ſea; if far, they probably in ſome period might have been common to the north of *Aſia* and of *America*; if near the ſhore, it is poſſible that the carcaſes might have floated on the ice from *America* to the places where the remains might have been found *. Of this ſpecies was the head, and ſuch were the means of conveyance, from the coaſt of *Hudſon's* or *Baffin's*, mentioned by Mr. *Fabricius*, and which he ſaw ſo brought to *Greenland* †; for it could not have been, as he conjectures, the head of the *grunting* Ox, an animal found only in the very interior parts of northern *Aſia*.

* *Pallas, in Nov. Com. Petrop.* xvii. 601. tab. xvii. † *Faun. Groenl.* 28.

SHEEP.

SHEEP. *Hiſt. Quad.* GENUS III.

ARGALI: Wild Sheep, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 11. H. p. 38.—*Smellie*, vi. 205.—LEV. MUS.

THE Sheep, in its wild ſtate, inhabits the north-eaſt of *Aſia*, beyond lake *Baikal*, between the *Onon* and *Argun*, to the height of latitude 60, on the eaſt of the *Lena*, and from thence to *Kamtſchatka*, and perhaps the *Kurile* iſlands. I dare not pronounce that they extend to the continent of *America*; yet I have received from Doctor *Pallas* a fringe of very fine twiſted wool, which had ornamented a dreſs from the iſle of *Kadjak*; and I have myſelf another piece from the habit of the *Americans* in latitude 50. The firſt was of a ſnowy whiteneſs, and of unparalleled fineneſs; the other as fine, but of a pale brown color: the firſt appeared to be the wool which grows intermixed with the hairs of the *Argali*; the laſt, that which is found beneath thoſe of the Muſk Ox. Each of theſe animals may exiſt on that ſide of the continent, notwithſtanding they might have not fallen within the reach of the navigators in their ſhort ſtay off the coaſt.

Certain quadrupeds of this genus were obſerved in *California* by the miſſionaries in 1697; one as large as a Calf of one or two years old,

old, with a head like a Stag, and horns like a Ram: the tail and hair ſpeckled, and ſhorter than a Stag's. A ſecond kind was larger, and varied in color; ſome being white, others black, and furniſhed with very good wool. The Fathers called both Sheep, from their great reſemblance to them *. Either the *Americans* of latitude 50 are poſſeſſed of theſe animals, or may obtain the fleeces by commerce from the ſouthern *Indians*.

The *Argali* abound in *Kamtſchatka*; they are the moſt uſeful of their animals, for they contribute to food and cloathing. The *Kamtſchatkans* cloath themſelves with the ſkins, and eſteem the fleſh, eſpecially the fat, diet fit for the Gods. There is no labor which they will not undergo in the chaſe. They abandon their habitations, with all their family, in the ſpring, and continue the whole ſummer in the employ, amidſt the rude mountains, fearleſs of the dreadful precipices, or of the *avelenches*, which often overwhelm the eager ſportſmen.

CHASE IN KAMTSCHATKA.

Theſe animals are ſhot with guns or with arrows; ſometimes with croſs-bows, which are placed in the paths, and diſcharged by means of a ſtring whenever the *Argali* happens to tread on it. They are often chaſed with dogs, not that they are overtaken by them; but when they are driven to the lofty ſummits, they will often ſtand and look as if it were with contempt on the dogs below, which gives the hunter an opportunity of creeping within reach while they are ſo engaged; for they are the ſhyeſt of animals.

IN MONGOLIA.

The *Mongols* and *Tunguſi* uſe a nobler ſpecies of chaſe: they collect together a vaſt multitude of horſes and dogs, attempting to ſurround them on a ſudden; for ſuch is their ſwiftneſs and cunning, that if they perceive, either by ſight or ſmell, the ap-

* *Ph. Tranſ. abr.* v. part ii. 195.

proach

proach of the *chaſſeurs*, they inſtantly take to flight, and ſecure themſelves on the lofty and inacceſſible ſummits.

Domeſticated Sheep will live even in the dreadful climate of *Greenland*. Mr. *Fabricius* * ſays, they are kept in many places. They are very numerous in *Iceland*. Before the epidemical diſeaſe which raged among them from 1740 to 1750, it was not uncommon for a ſingle perſon to be poſſeſſed of a thouſand or twelve hundred. They have upright ears, ſhort tails, and often four or five horns †. They are ſometimes kept in ſtables during winter, but uſually left to take their chance abroad, when they commonly hide themſelves in the caves of exhauſted vulcanoes ‡. They are particularly fond of ſcurvy-graſs, with which they grow ſo fat as to yield more than twenty pounds. The ewes give from two to ſix quarts of milk a day, of which butter and cheeſe is made. The wool is never ſhorn, but left on till the end of *May*, when it grows looſe, and is ſtripped entirely off in one fleece; and a fine, ſhort, and new wool appears to have grown beneath; this continues growing all ſummer, becomes ſmooth and gloſſy like the hair of Camels, but more ſhaggy ‖. With the wool the natives manufacture their cloth; and the fleſh dried is an article of commerce.

SHEEP IN ICELAND.

In all parts of *European Ruſſia* are found the common Sheep. Thoſe of the very north, and of the adjacent *Finmark*, have ſhort tails and upright ears, and wool almoſt as rude as the hair of Goats; but are ſeldom polyceratous. They ſometimes breed twice in a year, and bring twins each time §.

In the *Aſiatic* dominions of *Ruſſia*, from the borders of *Ruſſia* to thoſe of *China*, is a moſt ſingular variety of Sheep, deſtitute of

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 29. † *Smellie*, vi. 207, 219. ‡ *Horrebow*, 46.
‖ *Troil's Voy.* 138. § *Leems*, 228.

tails,

tails, with rumps ſwelling into two great, naked, and ſmooth hemiſpheres of fat, which ſometimes weigh forty pounds: their noſes are arched: their ears pendulous: their throats wattled: their heads horned, and ſometimes furniſhed with four horns. Theſe are ſo abundant throughout *Tartary*, that a hundred and fifty thouſand have been annually ſold at the *Orenburg* fairs; and a far greater number at the fort *Troizkaja*, from whence they are driven for ſlaughter into different parts of *Ruſſia**. Sheep do not thrive in *Kamtſchatka*, by reaſon of the wetneſs of the country.

Sheep abound in *New England* and its iſlands: the wool is ſhort, and much coarſer than that of *Great Britain*; poſſibly proper attention to the houſing of the Sheep may in time improve the fleece; but the ſeverity of the climate will ever remain an obſtacle to its perfection. Manufactures of cloth have been eſtabliſhed, and a tolerable cloth has been produced, but in quantities in no degree equal to the conſumption of the country. *America* likewiſe wants downs; but by clearing the hills of trees, in a long ſeries of years that defect may be alleviated. As we advance further ſouth, the Sheep grow ſcarcer, worſe, and the wool more hairy.

* *Pallas, Sp. Zool.* faſc. xi. 63. tab. iv.

GOAT.

GOAT. *Hiſt. Quad.* GENUS IV.

IBEX, *Hiſt Quad.* N° 13 *, is ſuppoſed to extend to the mountains of the eaſtern part of *Sibiria*, beyond the *Lena*, and to be found within the government of *Kamtſchatka*.—LEV. MUS.

THE tame Goat inhabits northern *Europe* as high as *Wardhuys*, in latitude 71, where it breeds, and runs out the whole year, only during winter has the protection of a hovel: it lives during that ſeaſon on moſs and bark of Fir-trees, and even of the logs cut for fuel. They are ſo prolific as to bring two, and even three, at a time. In *Norway* they thrive prodigiouſly, inſomuch that 70 or 80,000 of raw ſkins are annually exported from *Bergen*, beſides thouſands that are ſent abroad dreſſed.

Goats are alſo kept in *Iceland*, but not in numbers, by reaſon of the want of ſhrubs and trees for them to brouze. They have been introduced into *Greenland*, even to ſome advantage. Beſides vegetable food, they will eat the *Arctic* trouts dried; and grow very fat †.

The climate of *South America* agrees ſo well with Goats, that they multiply amazingly: but they ſucceed ſo ill in *Canada*, that it is neceſſary to have new ſupplies to keep up the race ‡.

* *Smellie*, vi. 363. † *Faun. Groenl.* p. 29. ‡ *De Buffon*, ix. 71.

DEER. *Hiſt. Quad.* GENUS VII.

3. MOOSE. Elk, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 42.—*Smellie*, vi. 315.—LEV. MUS.

DEER. With horns with ſhort beams, ſpreading into a broad palm, furniſhed on the outward ſide with ſharp ſnags; the inner ſide plain: no brow antlers: ſmall eyes: long ſlouching aſinine ears: noſtrils large: upper lip ſquare, great, and hanging far over the lower; has a deep furrow in the middle, ſo as to appear almoſt bifid: under the throat a ſmall excreſcence, with a long tuft of coarſe black hair pendent from it: neck ſhorter than the head; along the top an upright, ſhort, thick, mane: withers elevated: tail ſhort: legs long; the hind legs the ſhorteſt: hoofs much cloven.

COLOR. Color of the mane a light brown; of the body in general a hoary brown: tail duſky above; white beneath. The vaſt ſize of the head, the ſhortneſs of the neck, and the length of the ears, give the beaſt a deformed and ſtupid look.

SIZE. The greateſt height of this animal, which I have heard of, is ſeventeen hands; the greateſt weight 1229 pounds.

OF HORNS. The largeſt horns I have ſeen are in the houſe of the *Hudſon's Bay* Company; they weigh fifty-ſix pounds: their length is thirty-two inches; breadth of one of the palms thirteen inches and a half; ſpace between point and point thirty-four.

The female is leſſer than the male, and wants horns.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſle of *Cape Breton*, *Nova Scotia*, and the weſtern ſide of the Bay of *Fundy*; *Canada*, and the country round the great lakes, almoſt as far ſouth as the river *Ohio* *. Theſe are its preſent

* *Du Pratz*, i. 301.

northern



G. Stubbs pinx. R. Mazell Sculpt.

MOOSE DEER.



G. Stubbs pinx.

J. Mazell Sculp.

northern and ſouthern limits. In all ages it affected the cold and wooded regions in *Europe*, *Aſia*, and *America*. They are found in all the woody tracts of the temperate parts of *Ruſſia*, but not on the Arctic flats, nor yet in *Kamtſchatka*. In *Sibiria* they are of a monſtrous ſize, particularly among the mountains.

NAME.

The Elk and the Mooſe are the ſame ſpecies; the laſt derived from *Muſu*, which in the *Algonkin* language ſignifies that animal *. The *Engliſh* uſed to call it the Black Mooſe, to diſtinguiſh it from the Stag, which they named the Grey Mooſe †. The *French* call it *L'Original*.

RESIDENCE AND FOOD.

Theſe animals reſide amidſt foreſts, for the conveniency of brouſing the boughs of trees, becauſe they are prevented from grazing with any kind of eaſe, by reaſon of the ſhortneſs of their necks and length of their legs. They often have recourſe to water-plants, which they can readily get at by wading. *M. Sarraſin* ſays, that they are very fond of the *anagyris fœtida*, or ſtinking bean trefoil, and will uncover the ſnow with their feet in order to get at it.

In paſſing through the woods, they raiſe their heads to a horizontal poſition, to prevent their horns from being entangled in the branches.

GAIT.

They have a ſingular gait: their pace is a ſhambling trot, but they go with great ſwiftneſs. In their common walk they lift their feet very high, and will without any difficulty ſtep over a gate five feet high.

They feed principally in the night. If they graze, it is always againſt an aſcent; an advantage they uſe for the reaſon above aſſigned. They ruminate like the Ox.

RUMINATE.

YOUNG.

They go to rut in autumn; are at that time very furious, ſeeking the female by ſwimming from iſle to iſle. They bring two young

* *Kalm*, i. 298. iii. 204. † *Mr. Dudley's Phil. Tranſ. Abridg.* vii. 447.

at a birth, in the month of *April*, which follow the dam a whole year. During the ſummer they keep in families. In deep ſnows they collect in numbers in the foreſts of pines, for protection from the inclemency of the weather under the ſhelter of thoſe ever-greens.

They are very inoffenſive, except in the rutting-ſeaſon; or except they are wounded, when they will turn on the aſſailant, and attack him with their horns, or trample him to death beneath their great hoofs.

FLESH. Their fleſh is extremely ſweet and nouriſhing. The *Indians* ſay, that they can travel three times as far after a meal of Mooſe, as after any other animal food. The tongues are excellent, but the noſe is perfect marrow, and eſteemed the greateſt delicacy in all *Canada*.

SKIN. The ſkin makes excellent buff; is ſtrong, ſoft, and light. The *Indians* dreſs the hide, and, after ſoaking it for ſome time, ſtretch and render it ſupple by a lather of the brains in hot water. They not only make their ſnow-ſhoes of the ſkin, but after a chaſe form the canoes with it: they ſew it neatly together, cover the ſeams with an unctuous earth, and embark in them with their ſpoils to return home *.

HAIR. The hair on the neck, withers, and hams of a full-grown Elk is of much uſe in making mattraſſes and ſaddles; being by its great length well adapted for thoſe purpoſes.

HORNS. The palmated parts of the horns are farther excavated by the ſavages, and converted into ladles, which will hold a pint.

CHASE. It is not ſtrange that ſo uſeful an animal ſhould be a principal object of chaſe. The ſavages perform it in different ways. The firſt, and the more ſimple, is before the lakes or rivers are frozen.

* *Le Hontan*, i. 59.

Multitudes



Multitudes aſſemble in their canoes, and form with them a vaſt creſcent, each horn touching the ſhore. Another party perform their ſhare of the chaſe among the woods; they ſurround an extenſive tract, let looſe their dogs, and preſs towards the water with loud cries. The animals, alarmed with the noiſe, fly before the hunters, and plunge into the lake, where they are killed by the perſons in the canoes, prepared for their reception, with lances or clubs *.

The other method is more artful. The ſavages incloſe a large ſpace with ſtakes hedged with branches of trees, forming two ſides of a triangle: the bottom opens into a ſecond encloſure, completely triangular. At the opening are hung numbers of ſnares, made of ſlips of raw hides. The *Indians*, as before, aſſemble in great troops, and with all kinds of noiſes drive into the firſt encloſure not only the Mooſes, but the other ſpecies of Deer which abound in that country: ſome, in forcing their way into the fartheſt triangle, are caught in the ſnares by the neck or horns; and thoſe which eſcape the ſnares, and paſs the little opening, find their fate from the arrows of the hunters, directed at them from all quarters †.

They are often killed with the gun. When they are firſt unharboured, they ſquat with their hind parts and make water, at which inſtant the ſportſman fires; if he miſſes, the Mooſe ſets off in a moſt rapid trot, making, like the Rein-deer, a prodigious rattling with its hoofs, and will run for twenty or thirty miles before it comes to bay or takes the water. But the uſual time for this diverſion is the winter. The hunters avoid entering on the chaſe till the ſun is ſtrong enough to melt the frozen cruſt with which the ſnow is covered, otherwiſe the animal can run over the firm

* *Charlevoix*, v. 188.

† *Charlevoix*, and *Le Hontan*, i. 65.

ſurface:

ſurface: they wait till it becomes ſoft enough to impede the flight of the Mooſe; which ſinks up to the ſhoulders, flounders, and gets on with great difficulty. The ſportſman purſues at his eaſe on his broad rackets, or ſnow-ſhoes, and makes a ready prey of the diſtreſſed animals:

> As weak againſt the mountain heaps they puſh
> Their beating breaſt in vain, and piteous bray,
> He lays them quivering on th' enſanguin'd ſnows,
> And with loud ſhouts rejoicing bears them home.
>
> THOMSON.

SUPERSTITIONS RELATING TO THE MOOSE.

The opinion of this animal's being ſubject to the epilepſy ſeems to have been univerſal, as well as the cure it finds by ſcratching its ear with the hind hoof till it draws blood. That hoof has been uſed in *Indian* medicine for the falling-ſickneſs; they apply it to the heart of the afflicted, make him hold it in his left hand, and rub his ear with it. They uſe it alſo in the colick, pleuriſy, vertigo, and purple fever; pulveriſing the hoof, and drinking it in water. The *Algonkins* pretend that the fleſh imparts the diſeaſe; but it is notorious that the hunters in a manner live on it with impunity.

The ſavages eſteem the Mooſe a beaſt of good omen; and are perſuaded that thoſe who dream often of it may flatter themſelves with long life *.

Their wild ſuperſtition hath figured to them a Mooſe of enormous ſize, which can wade with eaſe through eight feet depth of ſnow; which is invulnerable, and has an arm growing out of its ſhoulder, ſubſervient to the purpoſes of the human: that it has a court of other Mooſes, who at all times perform ſuit and ſervice, according to his royal will †.

* *Charlevoix*, v. 186. † The ſame.

I lament

FOSSIL HORNS NOT BELONGING TO THE MOOSE.

I lament that I am not able to diſcover the animal which owned the vaſt horns ſo often found in the bogs of *Ireland*, ſo long and ſo confidently attributed to the *Mooſe*. Theſe have been found to be ſometimes eight feet long, fourteen between tip and tip *, furniſhed with brow antlers, and weighing three hundred pounds: the whole ſkeleton is frequently found with them.

The fables delivered by *Joſſelyn*, of the Mooſe being thirty-three hands, or twelve feet, high; and by *Le Hontan*, of its horns weighing between three and four hundred pounds; occaſioned the naturaliſts of paſt times to call the foſſil horns thoſe of the Mooſe; and to flatter themſelves that they had diſcovered the animal they belonged to: but recent diſcoveries evince the error. I once entertained hopes that the *Waſkeſſe* † of the *Hudſon's Bay Indians* was the ſpecies; but by ſome late information I received from Mr. *Andrew Graham*, factor in the *Bay*, I find it to be no other than the common Mooſe.

The Elk has deſerted the ſouth of *Sweden* for a conſiderable time; ſtill ſome are found in the foreſts near *Stockholm*, more or fewer, according to the year, for they are a ſort of vagabond animals. The chaſe is entirely reſerved for the nobility or gentry; and even they are prohibited from killing them before the 24th of *Auguſt*, under penalty of fifty *rix-dollars*, or 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The inhabitants diſlike them greatly as neighbors, ſo much miſchief do they do in the cultivated grounds. In *May*, *June*, and *July*, they are ſo bold, that the people are obliged to drive them away with blows of a ſtick: after that they are more difficult of approach. In *Jemtland*, a province of *Norland*, their chaſe is free to every one. The largeſt Elk Mr. *Oedman* ever heard of, weighed eleven hundred and ſixty pounds. A fawn of this ſpecies, taken very young,

* *Wright's Louthiana*, book iii. 20. tab. xxii.

† *Hiſt. Quad.* 45.

is

is capable of being eaſily tamed, and may be made as familiar as a dog; but the male becomes fierce when it is in heat, at leſt if it is not caſtrated. It will drink greedily of wine, if given to it; and when it gets drunk, it will ſnort it out of its noſtrils. In a wild ſtate, this animal feeds on the *lichens*, bark of the aſpen poplar, the grey and the goat willows: when tame, it eats hay, and is very fond of peas ſtraw; but the laſt muſt be given in ſmall quantity, as it is apt to produce a fatal coſtiveneſs. When the female is cloſely purſued by the dogs, it will fling itſelf into the water with its fawn, and will continue ſwimming with it for many hours. She rarely brings more than one at a time. During winter, when the ground is covered with ſnow, the hunter cloaths himſelf with white linen, in order to render himſelf leſs viſible.

4. REIN. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 43.—*Smellie*, vi. 316.—*Hackluyt*, iii. 114.—LEV. MUS.

DEER. With large but ſlender horns, bending forward; with brow antlers broad and palmated, ſometimes three feet nine inches long; two feet ſix from tip to tip; weight, nine pounds twelve ounces avoirdupoiſe. The body is thick and ſquare: the legs ſhorter than thoſe of a Stag: the height of a full-grown Rein four feet ſix.

Color of the hair, at firſt ſhedding of the coat, of a browniſh aſh; afterwards changes to a hoary whiteneſs. The animal is admirably guarded againſt the rigor of the climate by the great thickneſs of the hairs, which are ſo cloſely placed as totally to hide the ſkin, even if they are put aſide with ever ſo much care.

Space round the eyes always black: noſe, tail, and belly white: above the hoofs a white circle: hair along the lower ſide of the neck very long: tail ſhort.

Hoofs,

Hoofs, and falſe hoofs, long and black; the laſt looſely hung, making a prodigious clatter when the animal runs.

The female is furniſhed with horns; but leſſer, broader, and flatter, and with fewer branches than thoſe of the male. She has ſix teats, but two are ſpurious and uſeleſs. They bring two young at a time. FEMALE.

The habitation of this Deer is ſtill more limited than that of the former, confined to thoſe parts where cold reigns with the utmoſt ſeverity. Its moſt ſouthern reſidence is the northern parts of *Canada*, bordering on the territories of *Hudſon's Bay*. *Charlevoix* mentions a ſingle inſtance of one wandering as far as the neighborhood of *Quebec* *. Their true place is the vaſt tract which ſurrounds the *Bay*. They are met with in *Labrador*, and again in *Newfoundland*, originally wafted thither acroſs the narrow ſtraits of *Belleiſle*, on iſlands of ice. PLACE. HUDSON'S-BAY. LABRADOR. NEWFOUNDLAND.

They ſpread northerly into *Greenland*, particularly on the weſtern coaſt, about *Diſko* †. I can find no traces (even traditional) of them in *Iceland*; which is the more ſurprizing, as that iſland lies nearer to *Greenland* than *Newfoundland* does to the *Labrador* coaſt. It is probable that they were deſtroyed in very early times, when that iſland was ſo infinitely more populous than it is at preſent; and the farther migration of theſe animals prevented by the amazing aggregate of ice, which in later ages blocked up and even depopulated the eaſtern ſide of *Greenland*. No vegetable, not even moſs, is to be found on that extenſive coaſt to ſupport theſe hardy animals. Their laſt migration was from the weſtern parts of *Greenland*, over unknown regions and fields of ice, to the inhoſpitable *Alps* of *Spitzbergen*. Theſe, with the Polar Bear and Arctic Fox, form the ſhort catalogue of its quadrupeds. They reſide GREENLAND. SPITZBERGEN.

* V. 191. † *Egede*, 59. *Crantz*, i. 70.—The *Canadians* call it *Le Caribou*.

there throughout the year; and by wondrous inſtinct diſcover their food, the *lichen rangiferinus*, beneath the ſnow, which they remove to great depths by means of their broad and ſpade-like antlers; and thus find ſubſiſtence thirteen degrees beyond the *Arctic* circle *.

To the weſtern ſide of *Hudſon's Bay* I trace the Rein as far as the nation called *Les Plat-coté des Chiens* †, the remoteſt we are acquainted with in the parallel of that latitude. Beyond, are lands unknown, till we arrive at that new-diſcovered chain of iſlands, which extends to within a ſmall diſtance of *Aſia*, or the northern cape of *Kamtſchatka*, where I again recover theſe animals. There is reaſon to imagine that they are continued acroſs the continent of *America*, but not on the iſlands which intervene between it and *Aſia* ‡. But in the iſle of *Kadjak*, and others of the eaſternmoſt *Fox iſlands*, the inhabitants have ſkins of them from the *American* continent, and border their bonnets with the white hairs of the domeſtic Rein-deers, ſtained red. They are found again in the countries which border on the Icy ſea §; from which they retire, at approach of winter, towards the woods, to feed on the moſs, not only that which grows on the ground, but the ſpecies pendulous from the trees. The whole north-eaſt of *Sibiria* abounds with them. They alſo are yet found wild in the *Urallian* mountains; along the river *Kama*, as far as *Kungus*; and about ſome ſnowy ſummits more ſouth: and again on the high chain bordering on *Sibiria* on the ſouth, and about lake *Baikal*. Towards the weſt they are continued in the land of the *Samoieds*; and finally among the well-known *Laplanders*. Wild Rein-Deer are very ſcarce in the north of *Sweden:* the Wolves having almoſt extirpated this fine

KAMTSCHATKA.

SAMOIEDEA.

* *Marten's Spitzbergen*, 99. *Phipps's voy.* 185. † *Dobbs's Hudſon's Bay*, 19.
‡ *Muller's voyages from Aſia to America*, Preface xxv. § *Barentz voy.*

and

and uſeful animal. It is certain that horſes cannot bear the ſmell of the *Rein*; they will, even on the firſt perception, become unmanageable, ſo that the riders cannot without difficulty keep them from running away with them.—I here tranſgreſs the limits of my plan, to give a ſlight comparative view of the progreſs of civilization among the inhabitants of theſe frozen climes.

LAPLANDERS, THEIR USES OF IT.

With the *Laplanders* this animal is the ſubſtitute to the Horſe, the Cow, the Sheep, and the Goat. Thoſe moſt innocent of people have, even under their rigorous ſky, ſome of the charms of a paſtoral life. They have ſubdued theſe animals to various uſes, and reclamed them from their wild ſtate. They attend their herds of Rein-deer, during ſummer, to the ſummits of their alps; to the ſides of their clear lakes and ſtreams, often bordered with native roſes. They know the arts of the dairy, milk theſe their cattle, and make from it a rich cheeſe. They train them to the ſledge, conſider them as their chief treaſure, and cheriſh them with the utmoſt tenderneſs.

SAMOIEDS.

The brutiſh *Samoied* conſiders them in no other view than as animals of draught, to convey them to the chaſe of the wild Reins; which they kill for the ſake of the ſkins, either to cloath themſelves, or to cover their tents. They know not the cleanly delicacy of the milk or cheeſe; but prefer for their repaſt the inteſtines of beaſts, or the half-putrid fleſh of a horſe, ox, or ſheep, which they find dead on the high road *.

KOREKI.

The *Koreki*, a nation of *Kamtſchatka*, may be placed on a level with the *Samoieds:* they keep immenſe herds of Reins; ſome of the richeſt, to the amount of ten or twenty thouſand; yet ſo ſordid are they as to eat none except ſuch which they kill for the ſake of the ſkins; an article of commerce with their neighbors the *Kamtſ-*

* *Le Bruyn*, i. 7, 8.

chatkans: otherwiſe they content themſelves with the fleſh of thoſe which die by diſeaſe or chance. They train them in the ſledge, but neglect them for every domeſtic purpoſe *. Their hiſtorian ſays, they couple two to each carriage; and that the Deer will travel a hundred and fifty verſts in a day, that is, a hundred and twelve *Engliſh* miles. They caſtrate the males by piercing the ſpermatic arteries, and tying the ſcrotum tight with a thong.

The inhabitants about the river *Kolyma* make uſe of the ſoft ſkins of the Rein-deer, dreſſed, for ſails for a kind of boat called *Schitiki*, caulked with moſs; and the boards as if ſewed together with thongs; and the cordage made of ſlices of the ſkin of the Elk †.

ESKIMAUX AND GREENLANDERS.

The ſavage and uninformed *Eſkimaux* and *Greenlanders*, who poſſeſs, amidſt their ſnows, theſe beautiful animals, neglect not only the domeſtic uſes, but even are ignorant of their advantage in the ſledge. Their element is properly the water; their game the Seals. They ſeem to want powers to domeſticate any animals unleſs Dogs. They are at enmity with all; conſider them as an object of chaſe, and of no utility till deprived of life. The fleſh of the Rein is the moſt coveted part of their food; they eat it raw, dreſſed, and dried and ſmoked with the ſnow lichen. The wearied hunters will drink the raw blood; but it is uſually dreſſed with the berries of the heath: they eagerly devour the contents of the ſtomach, but uſe the inteſtines boiled. They are very fond of the fat, and will not loſe the leſt bit ‡. The ſkin, ſometimes a part of their cloathing, dreſſed with the hair on, is ſoft and pliant; it forms alſo the inner lining of their tents, and moſt excellent blankets. The tendons are their bow-ſtrings, and when ſplit are the threads with which they ſew they jackets §.

* *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 226, 227.—The *Koreki* exchange their Deer with the neighboring nations for rich furs. † *Muller's Summary, &c.* xviii. ‡ *Faun. Groenl.* p. 28. § *Drage's Voy.* i. 25.

The

The *Greenlanders*, before they acquired the knowledge of the gun, caught them by what was called the *clapper-hunt* *. The women and children ſurrounded a large ſpace, and, where people were wanting, ſet up poles capped with a turf in certain intervals, to terrify the animals; they then with great noiſe drove the Reins into the narrow defiles, where the men lay in wait and killed them with harpoons or darts. But they are now become very ſcarce.

MULTITUDES IN HUDSON'S BAY.

On the contrary, they are found in the neighborhood of *Hudſon's Bay* in moſt amazing numbers, columns of eight or ten thouſand are ſeen annually paſſing from north to ſouth in the months of *March* and *April* †, driven out of the woods by the muſketoes, ſeeking refreſhment on the ſhore, and a quiet place to drop their young. They go to rut in *September*, and the males ſoon after ſhed their horns; they are at that ſeaſon very fat, but ſo rank and muſky as not to be eatable. The females drop their young in *June*, in the moſt ſequeſtered ſpots they can find; and then they likewiſe loſe their horns. Beaſts of prey follow the herds: firſt, the Wolves, who ſingle out the ſtragglers (for they fear to attack the drove) detach and hunt them down: the Foxes attend at a diſtance, to pick up the offals left by the former. In autumn the Deer with the Fawns re-migrate northward.

MIGRATION.

USES.

The *Indians* are very attentive to their motions; for the Rein forms the chief part not only of their dreſs but food. They often kill multitudes for the ſake of their tongues only; but generally they ſeparate the fleſh from the bones, and preſerve it by drying it in the ſmoke: they alſo ſave the fat, and ſell it to the *Engliſh* in bladders, who uſe it in frying inſtead of butter. The ſkins are alſo an article of commerce, and uſed in *London* by the Breeches-makers.

* *Crantz*, i. 71. † *Dobbs*, 19, 22.

The

CHASE. The *Indians* ſhoot them in the winter. The *Engliſh* make hedges, with ſtakes and boughs of trees, along the woods, for five miles in length, leaving openings at proper intervals beſet with ſnares, in which multitudes are taken.

The *Indians* alſo kill great numbers during the ſeaſons of migration, watching in their canoes, and ſpearing them while paſſing over the rivers of the country, or from iſland to iſland; for they ſwim moſt admirably well.

A benevolent governor of *Iceland*, about twenty years ago, introduced the Rein Deer into that iſland; and I am informed by Mr. *Stanley*, that they increaſe and proſper greatly.

5. STAG. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 45.—*Smellie*, iv. 74.—LEV. MUS.

DEER. With long upright horns much branched: ſlender and ſharp brow antlers: color a reddiſh brown: belly and lower ſide of the tail white: the horns often ſuperior in ſize to thoſe of the *European* Stags, ſome being above four feet high, and thirty pounds in weight.

Inhabits *Canada*, particularly the vaſt foreſts about the lakes; are ſeen in great numbers grazing with the Buffaloes on the rich ſavannas bordering on the *Miſſiſipi*, the *Miſſouri*, and other *American* rivers; they are alſo found within our Colonies, but their numbers decreaſe as population gains ground. An *Indian* living in 1748 had killed many Stags on the ſpot where *Philadelphia* now ſtands *.

They feed eagerly on the broad-leaved *Kalmia*; yet that plant is a poiſon to all other horned animals; their inteſtines are found filled with it during winter. If their entrails are given to Dogs,

* *Kalm*, i. 336.

they

they become ſtupified, and as if drunk, and often are ſo ill as hardly to eſcape with life *.

Stags are alſo found in *Mexico*, where they are called *Aculliame*: they differ not from thoſe of *Spain* in ſhape, ſize, or nature †. *South America* is deſtitute of theſe animals: they can bear the extremes of heat but not of cold. They are found neither in *Hudſon's Bay*, *Kamtſchatka*, nor in any country inhabited by the Rein—a line in a manner ſeparates them.

Their ſkins are an article of commerce imported ‡ by the *Hudſon's Bay* company; but brought from the diſtant parts far inland by the *Indians*, who bring them from the neighborhood of the lakes. In moſt parts of *North America* they are called the Grey Mooſe, and the Elk; this has given occaſion to the miſtaken notion of that great animal being found in *Virginia*, and other ſouthern provinces.

The Stags of *America* grow very fat: their tallow is much eſteemed for making of candles. The *Indians* ſhoot them. As they are very ſhy animals, the natives cover themſelves with a hide, leaving the horns erect; under ſhelter of which they walk within reach of the herd. *De Brie*, in the xxvth plate of the Hiſtory of *Florida*, gives a very curious repreſentation of this artful method of chaſe, when it was viſited by the *French* in 1564.

Stags are totally extirpated in *Ruſſia*, but abound in the mountanous ſouthern tract of *Sibiria*, where they grow to a ſize far ſuperior to what is known in *Europe*. The height of a grown Hind is four feet nine inches and a half, its length eight feet; that of its head one foot eight inches and a half.

It is poſitively ſaid by *Stiernhook*, in his treatiſe *De jure Sueonum vetuſto*, that in old time Stags were unknown in *Sweden*, and that

* *Kalm*, i. 338. † *Hernandez*, *Nov. Hiſp.* 325. ‡ In the ſale of 1764, 1,307 were entered.

they

they were introduced there but a little before the time of *Guſtavus Erickſon*, who began his reign in 1521. Such Stags (ſays he, to diſtinguiſh them from the Rein-deer), which are now found in our ſouthern provinces. Let me add, that it is certain that they have alſo long ſince reached *Norway*.

The ſpecies ceaſes in the north-eaſtern parts of *Sibiria*, nor are any found in *Kamtſchatka*.

6. VIRGINIAN. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 46.—LEV. MUS.

DEER. With round and ſlender horns, bending greatly forward; numerous branches on the interior ſides: deſtitute of brow antlers: color of the body a cinereous brown: head of a deep brown: belly, ſides, ſhoulders, and thighs, white, mottled with brown: tail ten inches long, of a duſky color: feet of a yelloviſh brown. Are not ſo well haunched as the *Engliſh* Buck, and are leſs active *.

PLACE. Inhabits all the provinces ſouth of *Canada*, but in greateſt abundance in the ſouthern; but eſpecially the vaſt ſavannas contiguous to the *Miſſiſipi*, and the great rivers which flow into it. They graze in herds innumerable, along with the Stags and Buffaloes. This ſpecies probably extends to *Guiana*, and is the *Baieu* of that country, which is ſaid to be about the ſize of a *European* Buck, with ſhort horns, bending at their ends †.

They are capable of being made tame; and when properly trained, are uſed by the *Indians* to decoy the wild Deer (eſpecially

* The late ingenious Mr. *Ellis* ſhewed me a Bezoar found in one of theſe Deer, killed in *Georgia*. It was of a ſpheroid form, an inch and three quarters broad, half an inch thick in the middle; of a pale brown color; hard, ſmooth, and gloſſy.

† *Bancroft*.

in

in the rutting ſeaſon) within ſhot. Both Bucks and Does herd from *September* to *March*; after that they ſeparate, and the Does ſecrete themſelves to bring forth, and are found with difficulty. The Bucks from this time keep ſeparate, till the amorous ſeaſon of *September* revolves. The Deer begin to feed as ſoon as night begins; and ſometimes, in the rainy ſeaſon, in the day: otherwiſe they ſeldom or never quit their haunts. An old *American* ſportſman has remarked, that the Bucks will keep in the thickets for a year, or even two *.

Theſe animals are very reſtleſs, and always in motion, coming and going continually †. Thoſe which live near the ſhores are lean and bad, ſubject to worms in their heads and throats, generated from the eggs depoſited in thoſe parts ‡. Thoſe that frequent the hills and ſavannas are in better caſe, but the veniſon is dry. In hard winters they will feed on the long moſs which hangs from the trees in the northern parts.

FOND OF SALT.

Theſe and other cloven-footed quadrupeds of *America* are very fond of ſalt, and reſort eagerly to the places impregnated with it. They are always ſeen in great numbers in the ſpots where the ground has been torn by torrents or other accidents, where they are ſeen licking the earth. Such ſpots are called *licking-places*. The huntſmen are ſure of finding the game there; for, notwithſtanding they are often diſturbed, the Buffaloes and Deer are ſo paſſionately fond of the ſavory regale, as to bid defiance to all danger, and return in droves to theſe favorite haunts.

The ſkins are a great article of commerce, 25,027 being imported from *New-York* and *Penſylvania* in the ſale of 1764.

The Deer are of the firſt importance to the Savages. The ſkins form the greateſt branch of their traffick, by which they pro-

* Doctor *Garden*. † *Du Pratz*, ii. 51. ‡ *Lawſon*, 124.

cure from the coloniſts, by way of exchange, many of the articles of life. To all of them it is the principal food throughout the year; for by drying it over a gentle but clear fire, after cutting it into ſmall pieces, it is not only capable of long preſervation, but is very portable in their ſudden excurſions, eſpecially when reduced to powder, which is frequently done.

Hunting is more than an amuſement to theſe people. They give themſelves up to it not only for the ſake of ſubſiſtence, but to fit themſelves for war, by habituating themſelves to fatigue. A good huntſman is an able warrior. Thoſe who fail in the ſports of the field are never ſuppoſed to be capable of ſupporting the hardſhips of a campaign; they are degraded to ignoble offices, ſuch as dreſſing the ſkins of Deer, and other employs allotted only to ſlaves and women *.

When a large party meditates a hunting-match, which is uſually at the beginning of winter, they agree on a place of rendezvous, often five hundred miles diſtant from their homes, and a place, perhaps, that many of them had never been at. They have no other method of fixing on the ſpot than by pointing with their finger. The preference is given to the eldeſt, as the moſt experienced †.

When this matter is ſettled, they ſeparate into ſmall parties, travel and hunt for ſubſiſtence all the day, and reſt at night; but the women have no certain reſting-places. The Savages have their particular hunting countries; but if they invade the limits of thoſe belonging to other nations, feuds enſue, fatal as thoſe between *Percy* and *Douglas* in the famed *Chevy Chace*.

As ſoon as they arrive on the borders of the hunting country, (which they never fail doing to a man, be their reſpective routes

* *Lawſon*, 208. † *Cateſby*, App. xii.

ever

ever ſo diſtant or ſo various) the captain of the band delineates on the bark of a tree his own figure, with a Rattleſnake twined round him with diſtended mouth; and in his hand a bloody tomahawk. By this he implies a deſtructive menace to any who are bold enough to invade their territories, or to interrupt their diverſion *.

The chaſe is carried on in different ways. Some ſurpriſe the Deer by uſing the ſtale of the head, horns, and hide, in the manner before mentioned: but the general method is performed by the whole body. Several hundreds diſperſe in a line, encompaſſing a vaſt ſpace of country, fire the woods, and drive the animals into ſome ſtrait or peninſula, where they become an eaſy prey. The Deer alone are not the object; Foxes, Raccoons, Bears, and all beaſts of fur, are thought worthy of attention, and articles of commerce with the *Europeans*.

The number of Deer deſtroyed in ſome parts of *America* is incredible; as is pretended, from an abſurd idea which the Savages have, that the more they deſtroy, the more they ſhall find in ſucceeding years. Certain it is that multitudes are deſtroyed; the tongues only preſerved, and the carcaſes left a prey to wild beaſts. But the motive is much more political. The Savages well diſcern, that ſhould they overſtock the market, they would certainly be over-reached by the *European* dealers, who take care never to produce more goods than are barely ſufficient for the demand of the ſeaſon, eſtabliſhing their prices according to the quantity of furs brought by the natives. The hunters live in their quarters with the utmoſt feſtivity, and indulgence in all the luxuries of the country. The chaſe rouzes their appetites; they are perpetually eating, and will even riſe to obey, at midnight, the calls of hunger. Their

* *Cateſby*, App. ix.

viands are exquiſite. Veniſon boiled with red peaſe; turkies barbecued and eaten with bears fat; fawns cut out of the does belly, and boiled in the native bag; fiſh, and crayfiſh, taken in the next ſtream; dried peaches, and other fruits, form the chief of their good living *. Much of this food is carminative: they give looſe to the effects, and (reverſe to the cuſtom of the delicate *Arabs* †) laugh moſt heartily on the occaſion ‡.

They bring along with them their wives and miſtreſſes: not that they pay any great reſpect to the fair. They make (like the *Cathneſians*) errant pack-horſes of them, loading them with proviſions, or the ſkins of the chaſe; or making them provide fire-wood. Love is not the paſſion of a Savage, at leſt it is as brief with them as with the animals they purſue.

Mr. *Hutchins* was preſented, by the *Weahipouk Indians*, with a Deer four feet eight inches long, and three feet two high. It was entirely white, except the back, which was mottled with brown. The fur was ſhort and fine, like that of the Ermine. The *Indians*, in their manner of expreſſion, ſaid it came from a place where there was little or no day.

7. MEXICAN. Mexican Roe? *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 52.—*Smellie*, iv. 136.

DEER. With horns near nine inches long, meaſuring by the curvature; and near nine inches between tip and tip, and two inches diſtant between the baſes. About an inch and a half from the bottom is one ſharp erect ſnag. This, and the lower parts of the horns, are very rough, ſtrong, and ſcabrous. The upper parts bend forwards over the baſes; are ſmooth, flatted, and broad, dividing into three ſharp ſnags. Color of the hair like the *Eu-*

* *Lawſon*, 207. † *D'Arvieux's travels*, 147. ‡ *Lawſon*, 207.

ropean

ropean Roe; but while young are rayed with white. In ſize ſomewhat ſuperior to the *European* Roe.

Inhabits *Mexico* *; probably extends to the interior north-weſtern parts of *America*, and may prove the *Scenoontung* or *Squinaton*, deſcribed as being leſs than a Buck and larger than a Roe, but very like it, and of an elegant form †

Hiſt. Quad. N° 51.—*Smellie*, iv. 120.—Lev. Mus.

7. Roe.

DEER. With upright, round, rugged horns, trifurcated: hairs tawny at their ends, grey below: rump and under-ſide of the tail white. Length near four feet: tail only an inch.

According to *Charlevoix*, they are found in great numbers in *Canada*. He ſays they differ not from the *European* kind: are eaſily domeſticated. The Does will retreat into the woods to bring forth, and return to their maſter with their young ‡. They extend far weſt §. If *Piſo*'s figure may be depended on, they are found in *Brazil* ‖; are frequent in *Europe*; and inhabit as high as *Sweden* and *Norway* ¶: is unknown in *Ruſſia*.

Roes are at preſent found ſcarcely any where but in the foreſt of *Smaland*, and that but rarely. The female brings only two at a time: the buck will defend itſelf with courage againſt the dogs, when driven to extremity. They never make a ring when they are hunted, but run ſtrait forward, two or three *Swediſh* miles, or twelve or eighteen *Engliſh*; and then return along their former track; but ſo fatigued as ſeldom to eſcape.

* *Hernandez.* † *Dobbs's Hudſon's Bay*, 24. ‡ *Hiſt. Nouv. France*, v. 195. § *Dobbs's Hudſon's Bay*, 24. ‖ 97. ¶ *Faun. Suec.* N° 43, and *Pontop. Norway*, ii. 9.

TAIL-LESS

A. TAIL-LESS ROE, *Hiſt. Quad.* p. 109.

In its ſtead is a larger variety: with horns like the laſt, and color the ſame; only a great bed of white covers the rump, and extends ſome way up the back: no tail, only a broad cutaneous excreſcence around the anus.

Inhabits all the temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, and extends as far to the north as the *Elk*. Deſcends to the open plains in the winter. The *Tartars* call it *Saiga*: the *Ruſſians Dikaja Roza*.

B. FALLOW-DEER, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 44.

Are animals impatient of cold: are unknown in the *Ruſſian* empire, except by importation: and are preſerved in parks in *Sweden**. The *Engliſh* tranſlator of *Pontoppidan* mentions them (perhaps erroneouſly) among the deer of *Norway*.

FALLOW-DEER ſeem not to have been natives of *Sweden*; there are none in the foreſts, but which have eſcaped out of the king's parks: ſuch as thoſe near the capital; in the iſle of *Oeland*; that of *Weſengore*, in lake *Wetter*; and at *Omberg*. Even Stags are rare in a ſtate of nature, and thoſe only in the foreſts of *Smaland*.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 54.

M U S K. *Hiſt. Quad.* Genus. X.

A. Tibet M. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 54.—Moſchus, *Pallas Sp. Zool.* faſc. xiii. Lev. Mus.

MUSK. With very ſharp ſlender white tuſks on each ſide of the upper jaw, hanging out far below the under jaw: ears rather large: neck thick: hair on the whole body long, upright, and thick ſet; each hair undulated; tips ferruginous; beneath them black; the bottoms cinereous: on each ſide of the front of the neck is a white line edged with black, meeting at the cheſt; another croſſes that beneath the throat: limbs very ſlender, and of a full black: tail very ſhort, and ſcarcely viſible. The female wants the tuſks and the muſk-bag.

The muſk-bag is placed on the belly, almoſt between the thighs. A full-grown male will yield a drachm and a half of muſk; an old one two drachms.

Size. The length of the male is two feet eleven; of the female, two feet three. The weight of a male from twenty-five to thirty pounds, Troy weight: of an old female, from thirty to thirty-five; but ſome young ones do not exceed eighteen.

Place. Inhabits *Aſia*, from lat. 20 to 60, or from the kingdoms of *Laos* and *Tong-King*, between *India* and *China*, and through the kingdom of *Tibet** as high as *Mangaſea*. The river *Jeneſei* is its weſtern boundary, and it extends eaſtward as far as lake *Baikal*, and about the rivers *Lena* and *Witim*; but gradually narrows the extent of its reſidence as it approaches the tropic. Lives on the higheſt and rudeſt mountains, amidſt the ſnows, or in the fir-woods which lie

* Correct in p. 113, *Hiſt. Quad.* 9. 44 or 45, read 20.

between

between them: goes uſually ſolitary, except in autumn, when they collect in flocks to change their place: are exceſſively active, and take amazing leaps over the tremendous chaſms of their *alps*, or from rock to rock: tread ſo light on the ſnow, with their true and falſe hoofs extended, as ſcarcely to leave a mark; while the dogs which purſue them ſink in, and are forced to deſiſt from the chaſe: are ſo fond of liberty as never to be kept alive in captivity. They feed on *lichens*, *arbutus*, *rhododendron*, and *whortleberry*-plants. Their chaſe is moſt laborious: they are taken in ſnares; or ſhot by croſs-bows placed in their tracks, with a ſtring from the trigger for them to tread on and diſcharge. The *Tunguſi* ſhoot them with bows and arrows. The ſkins are uſed for bonnets and winter dreſſes. The *Ruſſians* often ſcrape off the hair, and have a way of preparing them for ſummer cloathing, ſo as to become as ſoft and ſhining as ſilk.

CAMEL. The two other hoofed animals of the north of *Aſia*, the Two-bunched Camel, and the Wild Boar, do not reach as high as lat. 60: the firſt is found in great troops about lake *Baikal*, as far as lat. 56 or 57; but if brought as high as *Jakutſk*, beyond lat. 60, periſh with cold*. The Wild Boar is common in all the reedy marſhes of *Tartary* and *Sibiria*, and the mountanous foreſts about lake *Baikal*, almoſt to lat. 55; but none in the north-eaſtern extremity of *Sibiria*.

WILD BOAR.

* *Zimmerman*, 357.

DIV. II.

DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS.

SECT. I. With Canine Teeth.

DIV. II. Digitated Quadrupeds.

SECT. I. With CANINE TEETH.

Rapacious, Carnivorous.

DOG. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XVII.

9. WOLF. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 137.—*Smellie*, iv. 196.—LEV. MUS.

DOG. With a long head: pointed noſe: ears ſharp and erect: legs long: tail buſhy, bending down: hair pretty long. Color uſually of a pale brown, mixed with dull yellow and black.

Inhabits the interior countries ſouth of *Hudſon's Bay*; and from thence all *America*, as low as *Florida*. There are two varieties, a greater and a leſſer. The firſt uſually confines itſelf to the colder parts. The latter is not above fifteen inches high *. In the more uninhabited parts of the country, they go in great droves, and hunt the deer like a pack of hounds, and make a hideous noiſe. They will attack the Buffalo; but only venture on the ſtragglers. In the unfrequented parts of *America* are very tame, and will come near the few habitations in hopes of finding ſomething to eat. They are often ſo very poor and hungry, for want of prey, as to go into a ſwamp and fill themſelves with mud, which they will diſgorge as ſoon as they can get any food.

COLOR. The Wolves towards *Hudſon's Bay* are of different colors; grey and white; and ſome black and white, the black hairs being mixed with the white chiefly along the back. In *Canada* they have been

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 54.

found

found entirely black *. They are taken in the northern parts in log-traps, or by ſpring-guns; their ſkins being an article of commerce.

In the LEVERIAN muſeum is the head and ſcull of a wolf: duſky and brown, formed by the natives into a helmet. The protection of the head was the natural and firſt thought of mankind; and the ſpoils of beaſts were the firſt things that offered. *Hercules* ſeized on the ſkin of the Lion: the *Americans*, and ancient *Latians* that of the Wolf.

Fulvoſque Lupi de pelle galeros
Tegmen habet capiti.

Wolves are now ſo rare in the populated parts of *America*, that the inhabitants leave their ſheep the whole night unguarded: yet the governments of *Penſylvania* and *New Jerſey* did ſome years ago allow a reward of twenty ſhillings, and the laſt even thirty ſhillings, for the killing of every Wolf. Tradition informed them what a ſcourge thoſe animals had been to the colonies; ſo they wiſely determined to prevent the like evil. In their infant ſtate, wolves came down in multitudes from the mountains, often attracted by the ſmell of the corpſes of hundreds of *Indians* who died of the ſmall-pox, brought among them by the *Europeans:* but the animals did not confine their inſults to the dead, but even devoured in their huts the ſick and dying Savages †.

The Wolf is capable of being in ſome degree tamed and domeſticated ‡. It was, at the firſt arrival of the *Europeans*, and is ſtill in many places, the Dog of the *Americans* §. It ſtill betrays its ſavage deſcent, by uttering only a howl inſtead of the ſignificant bark of the genuine Dog. This half-reclamed breed wants the DOG.

* *Smellie*, iv. 212. † *Kalm*, i. 285. ‡ The ſame, 286. —*Lawſon*, 119. § *Smith's Hiſt. Virginia*, 27.—*Crantz Greenland*, i. 74.

ſagacity of our faithful attendant; and is of little farther uſe in the chaſe, than in frightening the wild beaſts into the ſnares or traps.

The *Kamtſchatkans*, *Eſkimaux*, and *Greenlanders*, ſtrangers to the ſofter virtues, treat theſe poor animals with great neglect. The former, during ſummer, the ſeaſon in which they are uſeleſs, turn them looſe to provide for themſelves; and recall them in *October* into their uſual confinement and labor: from that time till ſpring they are fed with fiſh-bones and *opana*, i. e. putrid fiſh preſerved in pits, and ſerved up to them mixed with hot water. Thoſe uſed for draught are caſtrated; and four, yoked to the carriage, will draw five poods, or a hundred and ninety *Engliſh* pounds, beſides the driver; and thus loaden, will travel thirty verſts, or twenty miles, a day; or if unloaden, on hardened ſnow, on ſliders of bone, a hundred and fifty verſts, or a hundred *Engliſh* miles *.

It is pretty certain that the *Kamtſchatkan* Dogs are of wolfiſh deſcent; for Wolves abound in that country, in all parts of *Sibiria*, and even under the *Arctic* circle. If their maſter is flung out of his ſledge, they want the affectionate fidelity of the *European* kind, and leave him to follow, never ſtopping till the ſledge is overturned, or elſe ſtopped by ſome impediment †. I am alſo ſtrengthened in my opinion by the ſtrong rage they have for the purſuit of deer, if on the journey they croſs ‡ the ſcent; when the maſter finds it very difficult to make them purſue their way.

The great traveller of the thirteenth century, *Marco Polo*, had knowledge of this ſpecies of conveyance from the merchants who went far north to traffic for the precious furs. He deſcribes the

* *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 107. 197. † The ſame, 107.

‡ The ſame.—There is a variety of black wolves in the *Vekroturian* mountains. The ſhe-wolves have been ſucceſsfully coupled with dogs in ſome noblemen's parks about *Moſcow*.

ſledges;

ſledges; adds, that they were drawn by ſix great dogs; and that they changed them and the ſledges on the road, as we do at preſent in going poſt *.

The *Kamtſchatkans* make uſe of the ſkins of dogs for cloathing, and the long hair for ornament: ſome nations are fond of them as a food; and reckon a fat dog a great delicacy †. Both the *Aſiatic* and *American* Savages uſe theſe animals in ſacrifices to their gods ‡, to beſpeak favor, or avert evil. When the *Koreki* dread any infection, they kill a dog, wind the inteſtines round two poles, and paſs between them.

The *Greenlanders* are not better maſters. They leave their dogs to feed on muſſels or berries; unleſs in a great capture of ſeals, when they treat them with the blood and garbage. Theſe people alſo ſometimes eat their dogs: uſe the ſkins for coverlets, for cloathing, or to border and ſeam their habits: and their beſt thread is made of the guts. GREENLAND.

The Dogs in general are large; and, in the frigid parts at leſt, have the appearance of Wolves: are uſually white, with a black face; ſometimes varied with black and white, ſometimes all white; rarely brown, or all black: have ſharp noſes, thick hair, and ſhort ears: and ſeldom bark; but ſet up a ſort of growl, or ſavage howl. They ſleep abroad; and make a lodge in the ſnow, lying with only their noſes out. They ſwim moſt excellently: and will hunt, in packs, the ptarmigan, arctic fox, polar bear, and ſeals lying on the ice. The natives ſometimes uſe them in the chaſe of the bear. They are exceſſively fierce; and, like wolves, inſtantly fly on the few domeſtic animals introduced into *Greenland*. They will fight among themſelves, even to death. Canine mad-

* In *Bergeron*, 160. ſame, *Drage*, i. 216.

† *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 231.—The *Americans* do the

‡ *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* 226.—*Drage*, ii. 41.

neſs

neſs is unknown in *Greenland**. They are to the natives in the place of horſes: the *Greenlanders* faſten to their ſledges from four to ten; and thus make their viſits in ſavage ſtate, or bring home the animals they have killed. *Egede* ſays that they will travel over the ice fifteen *German* miles in a day, or ſixty *Engliſh*, with ſledges loaden with their maſters and five or ſix large ſeals †.

ICELAND. Thoſe of the neighboring iſland of *Iceland* have a great reſemblance to them. As to thoſe of *Newfoundland*, it is not certain that there is any diſtinct breed: moſt of them are curs, with a croſs of the maſtiff: ſome will, and others will not, take the water, abſolutely refuſing to go in. The country was found uninhabited, which makes it more probable that they were introduced by the *Europeans*; who uſe them, as the factory does in *Hudſon's Bay*, to draw firing from the woods to the forts.

The Savages who trade to *Hudſon's Bay* make uſe of the wolfiſh kind to draw their furs.

It is ſingular, that the race of *European* Dogs ſhew as ſtrong an antipathy to this *American* ſpecies, as they do to the Wolf itſelf. They never meet with them, but they ſhew all poſſible ſigns of diſlike, and will fall on and worry them; while the wolfiſh breed, with every mark of timidity, puts its tail between its legs, and runs from the rage of the others. This averſion to the Wolf is natural to all genuine Dogs: for it is well known that a whelp, which has never ſeen a wolf, will at firſt ſight tremble, and run to its maſter for protection: an old dog will inſtantly attack it.

I ſhall conclude this article with an abſtract of a letter from Dr. *Pallas*, dated *October* 5th, 1781; in which he gives the following confirmation of the mixed breed of theſe animals and Dogs.

" I have ſeen at *Moſcow* about twenty ſpurious animals from " dogs and black wolves. They are for the moſt part like wolves,

* *Faun. Greenl.* p. 19. † *Egede*, 63.—*Crantz*, i. 74.

" except

" except that ſome carry their tails higher, and have a kind of " coarſe barking. They multiply among themſelves: and ſome " of the whelps are greyiſh, ruſty, or even of the whitiſh hue of " the Arctic wolves: and one of thoſe I ſaw, in ſhape, tail, and " hair, and even in barking, ſo like a cur, that, was it not for his " head and ears, his ill-natured look, and fearfulneſs at the ap- " proach of man, I ſhould hardly have believed that it was of " the ſame breed."

In many parts of *Sweden* the number of Wolves has been conſiderably diminiſhed by placing poiſoned carcaſes in their way: but in other places they are found in great multitudes. Hunger ſometimes compels them to eat *lichens*; thoſe vegetables were found in the body of one killed by a ſoldier, but it was ſo weak, that it could ſcarcely move. It probably had fed on the *lichen vulpinus*, which is a known poiſon to theſe animals.

Madneſs, in certain years, is very apt to ſeize the Wolf. The conſequences are often very melancholy. Mad Wolves will bite Hogs and Dogs, and the laſt again, the human ſpecies. In a ſingle pariſh fourteen perſons were victims to this dreadful malady. The ſymptoms are the ſame with thoſe attendant on the bite of a mad dog. Fury ſparkles in their eyes; a glutinous ſaliva diſtils from their mouths; they carry their tails low, and bite indifferently men and beaſts. It is remarkable that this diſeaſe happens in the depth of winter, ſo can never be attributed to the rage of the dog-days.

Often, towards ſpring, Wolves get upon the ice of the ſea, to prey on the young Seals, which they catch aſleep: but this repaſt often proves fatal to them; for the ice, detached from the ſhore, carries them to a great diſtance from land, before they are ſenſible of it. In ſome years a large diſtrict is by this means delivered from theſe pernicious beaſts; which are heard howling in a moſt dreadful manner, far in the ſea.

When

When Wolves come to make their attack on cattle, they never fail attempting to frighten away the men by their cries; but the ſound of the horn makes them fly like lightning.

10. ARCTIC. Arctic Fox, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° —LEV. MUS.

DOG. With a ſharp noſe: ears almoſt hid in the fur, ſhort and rounded: hair long, ſoft, and ſilky: legs ſhort: toes covered above and below with very thick and ſoft fur: tail ſhorter than that of the common Fox, and more buſhy.

Inferior in ſize to the common Fox: color a blueiſh-grey, and ſometimes white. The young, before they come to maturity, duſky. The hair, as uſual in cold regions, grows much thicker and longer in winter than ſummer.

Theſe animals are found only in the Arctic regions, a few degrees within and without the Polar circle. They inhabit *Spitzbergen*, *Greenland*, and *Iceland* *: are only migratory in *Hudſon's Bay*, once in four or five years †: are found again in *Bering's* and ‡ *Copper Iſle*, next to it; but in none beyond: in *Kamtſchatka*, and all the countries bordering on the frozen ſea, which ſeems their great reſidence; comprehending a woodleſs tract of heath land, generally from 70 to 65 degrees lat. They abound in *Nova Zembla* ‖: are found in *Cherry* iſland, midway between *Finmark* and *Spitzbergen* §, to which they muſt have been brought on iſlands of ice; for it lies above four degrees north of the firſt, and three ſouth of the laſt: and laſtly, in the bare mountains between *Lapland* and *Norway*. When the Arctic Fox has been in purſuit of the wandering *Lemmus*, p. 136. *Arct. Zool.* it ſometimes loſes its way home, and has been taken in places far from its

* *Egede*, 62.—*Marten's Spitzb.* 100.—*Horrebow's Iceland*, 43. † *Mr. Graham.*
‡ *Muller's Col. Voy.* 53. ‖ *Heemſkirk's Voy.* 34. § *Purchas*, iii. 559.

natural

natural haunts. The late Mr. *Kalm* has left an inſtance of one being taken in *Weſtrogothia*. Profeſſor *Retzius* favored me with an account of one ſhot near to *Lund*, in lat. 55. 42.

They are the hardieſt of animals, and even in *Spitzbergen* and *Nova Zembla* prowl out for prey during the ſeverity of winter. They live on the young wild geeſe, and all kind of water-fowl; on their eggs; on hares, or any leſſer animals; and in *Greenland*, (through neceſſity) on berries, ſhell-fiſh, or whatſoever the ſea throws up. But in the north of *Aſia*, and in *Lapland*, their principal food is the *Lemings* *. The Arctic foxes of thoſe countries are as migratory as thoſe little animals; and when the laſt make their great migrations, the latter purſue them in vaſt troops. But ſuch removals are not only uncertain, but long: dependent on thoſe of the *Leming*. The Foxes will at times deſert their native countries for three or four years, probably as long as they can find any prey. The people of *Jeniſea* imagine, that the wanderers from their parts go to the banks of the *Oby*.

Thoſe found on *Bering's* and *Copper Iſles* were probably brought from the *Aſiatic* ſide on floating ice: *Steller* having ſeen in the remoter iſlands only the black and brown foxes: and the ſame only on the continent of *America*. They burrow in the earth, and form holes many feet in length; ſtrewing the bottom with moſs. But in *Spitzbergen* and *Greenland*, where the ground is eternally frozen, they live in the cliffs of rocks: two or three inhabit the ſame hole. They ſwim well, and often croſs from iſland to iſland in ſearch of prey. They are in heat about *Lady-day*; and during that time continue in the open air: after that, retreat to their earths. Like

* Of which I apprehend there are two ſpecies—the *Lapland, Hiſt. Quad.* N° 317, and the *Mus Migratorius* of *Pallas*, or *Yaik Rat, Hiſt. Quad.* N° 326. which inhabits the country near the *Yaik*.

dogs, continue united in copulation: bark like them: for which reaſon the *Ruſſians* call them *Peſzti*. They couple in *Greenland* in *March*, and again in *May*; and bring forth in *April* and in *June* *.

They are tame and inoffenſive animals; and ſo ſimple, that there are inſtances of their ſtanding by when the trap was baiting, and inſtantly after putting their heads into it. They are killed for the ſake of their ſkins, both in *Aſia* and *Hudſon's Bay*: the fur is light and warm, but not durable. Mr. *Graham* informed me, that they have appeared in ſuch numbers about the fort, that he has taken, in different ways, four hundred from *December* to *March*. He likewiſe aſſured me, that the tips of their tails are always black; thoſe of the common foxes always white: and that he never could trace the breeding-places of the former.

The *Greenlanders* take them either in pitfalls dug in the ſnow, and baited with the Capelin fiſh; or in ſprings made with whale-bone, laid over a hole made in the ſnow, ſtrewed over at bottom with the ſame kind of fiſh; or in traps made like little huts, with flat ſtones, with a broad one by way of door, which falls down (by means of a ſtring baited on the inſide with a piece of fleſh) whenever the fox enters and pulls at it †. The *Greenlanders* preſerve the ſkins for traffic; and in caſes of neceſſity eat the fleſh. They alſo make buttons of the ſkins: and ſplit the tendons, and make uſe of them inſtead of thread. The blue furs are much more eſteemed than the white.

10 A. The Sooty. D. with a duſky fur on every part; in ſize and habit reſembling the former.

A diſtinct ſpecies. Inhabits *Iceland* in great numbers. Communicated to me by *John Thomas Stanley*, Eſq; who, excited by his paſ-

* *Faun. Groenl.* 20. † *Crantz*, i. 72.

ſion

ſion for ſcience, in 1789 made a voyage to *Iceland*; and returned highly informed of the various inſtructive particulars reſpecting that wondrous iſland.

10 B. GREENLAND. D. above of a ſooty brown: ears rounded, white within: a white bed extends from each to the lower part of the throat; which, with the whole underſide, and inſide of the haunches, is white: tail white below, brown above; in one ſpecimen the one half of the tail wholly white: beneath each eye a white ſpot: feet furred beneath. A very ſmall ſpecies.

Inhabits *Greenland*. Bought by *Mr. Stanley*, at *Copenhagen*.

European Fox, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 139.—*Smellie*, iv. 214.—LEV. MUS. 11. EUROPEAN.

DOG. With a pointed noſe: pointed erect ears: body of a tawny red, mixed with aſh-color: fore part of the legs black: tail long and buſhy, tipt with white.

Inhabits the northern parts of *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* probably acroſs the continent to the iſlands intermediate between *America* and *Kamtſchatka*. Captain *Bering* ſaw there five quite tame, being unuſed to the ſight of man.

This ſpecies gradually decreaſes to the ſouthward, in numbers and in ſize: none are found lower than *Penſylvania*. They are ſuppoſed not to have been originally natives of that country. The *Indians* believe they came from the north of *Europe* in an exceſſive hard winter, when the ſea was frozen. The truth ſeems to be, that they were driven in ſome ſevere ſeaſon from the north of their own country, and have continued there ever ſince. They abound about *Hudſon's Bay*, the *Labrador* country, and in *Newfoundland*

and *Canada*; and are found in *Iceland**. They burrow as the *European* foxes do; and in *Hudſon's Bay*, during winter, run about the woods in ſearch of prey, feeding on birds and leſſer animals, particularly mice.

New England is ſaid to have been early ſtocked with foxes by a gentleman who imported them from *England*, for the pleaſure of the chaſe †; and that the preſent breed ſprung from the occaſion. This ſpecies is reckoned among the pernicious animals, and, being very deſtructive to lambs, are proſcribed at the rate of two ſhillings a head.

The variety of *Britiſh* fox, with a black tip to the tail, ſeems unknown in *America*.

The ſkins are a great article of commerce: abundance are imported annually from *Hudſon's Bay* and *Newfoundland*. The natives of *Hudſon's Bay* eat the fleſh, rank as it is.

This ſpecies abounds in *Kamtſchatka*, and is the fineſt red fur of any known: grows ſcarce within the Arctic circle of the *Aſiatic* regions, and is found there often white.

α BLACK.

THIS variety is found very often entirely black, with a white tip to the tail; and is far inferior in value and beauty to thoſe of *Kamtſchatka* and *Sibiria*, where a ſingle ſkin ſells for four hundred rubles.

The beſt in *North America* are found on the *Labrador* ſide of *Hudſon's Bay*. They are alſo very common on the iſlands oppoſite to *Kamtſchatka*. The *American* black foxes, which I have examined, are frequently of a mixed color: from the hind part of the head to

* *Olaffen*, i. 31. † *Kalm*, i. 283.

the

the middle of the back is a broad black line: the tail, legs, and belly, black: the hairs on the face, ſides, and lower part of the back, cinereous; their upper ends black; the tip white.

β CROSS.

FOX. With a bed of black running along the top of the back, croſſed by another paſſing down each ſhoulder; from whence it took the name. The belly is black: the color of the reſt of the body varies in different ſkins; but in all is a mixture of black, cinereous, and yellow: the fur in all very ſoft: and the tail very buſhy and full of hair; for nature, in the rigorous climate of the North, is ever careful to guard the extremities againſt the injury of cold.

This is likewiſe a very valuable variety. It is remarked, that the more deſireable the fur is, the more cunning and difficult to be taken is the fox which owns it *. The *Coſſacks* quartered in *Kamtſchatka* have attempted for two winters to catch a ſingle black fox. The Croſs-fox, *Vulpes crucigera* of *Geſner*, and *Kors-raef* of the *Swedes* †, is found in all the Polar countries.

In the new-diſcovered *Fox iſlands* theſe animals abound: one in three or four are found entirely black, and larger than any in *Sibiria:* the tail alſo is tipt with white. But as they live among the rocks, there being no woods in thoſe iſlands, their hair is almoſt as coarſe as that of the Wolf, and of little value compared to the *Sibirian.*

Brant Fox, *Hiſt. Quad.* p. 235.

γ BRANT.

FOX. With a very ſharp and black noſe: ſpace round the ears ferruginous: forehead, back, ſhoulders, ſides, and thighs, red, cinereous, and black: the aſh-color predominates, which

* *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 95. † *Geſner Quad.* 967.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 4.

gives

gives it a hoary look: belly yellowiſh: tail black above, cinereous on the ſides, red beneath.

About half the ſize of the common fox. Deſcribed from one Mr. *Brooks* received from *Penſylvania*, under the name of *Brandt-fox*; but it had not that bright redneſs to merit the name of either *Brandt-fuchſe*, or *Brand-raef*, given by *Geſner* and *Linnæus*.

9 CORSAK. Corſak Fox, *Hiſt. Quad.* p. 236.

FOX. With upright ears: yellowiſh-green irides: throat white: color, in ſummer, pale tawny; in winter, cinereous: middle of the tail cinereous; baſe and tip black; the whole very full of hair: the fur is coarſer and ſhorter than that of the common fox.

I diſcovered this ſpecies among the drawings of the late *Taylor White*, Eſq; who informed me that it came from *North America*, I imagine, from *Hudſon's Bay*.

This ſpecies is very common in the hilly and temperate parts of *Tartary*, from the *Don* to the *Amur*; but never is found in woody places: it burrows deep beneath the ſurface. It is alſo ſaid to inhabit the banks of the rivers *Indigiſky* and *Anadyr*, where the hills grow bare. In the reſt of *Sibiria* it is only known beyond lake *Baikal*; and from ſkins brought by the *Kirghiſian* and *Bucharian* traders. In *Ruſſia* it is found in the deſarts towards *Crimea* and *Aſtracan*, and alſo on the ſouthern end of the *Urallian* mountains.

12. GREY. Grey Fox, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 142.

FOX. With a ſharp noſe: long ſharp upright ears: long legs: color entirely grey, except a little redneſs about the ears.

Inhabits

Inhabits from *New England* to the ſouthern end of *North America*; but are far more numerous in the ſouthern colonies. They have not the rank ſmell of the red foxes. They are alſo leſs active, and grow very fat *. They breed in hollow trees: give no diverſion to the ſportſmen, for after a mile's chaſe they run up a tree †. They feed on birds; are deſtructive to poultry; but never deſtroy lambs ‡. The ſkins are uſed to line clothes: the fur is in great requeſt among the hatters. The greaſe is reckoned efficacious in rheumatic diſorders.

Silvery Fox, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 143. 13. SILVERY.

FOX. With a fine and thick coat of a deep brown color, overſpread with long ſilvery hairs of a moſt elegant appearance.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*, where their holes are ſeen in great abundance on the woody heights. As they live in foreſts, which abound in game, they never moleſt the poultry, ſo are ſuffered to run at large §.

They differ ſpecifically from the former, more by their nature in burrowing, than in colors.

Mr. *Hutchins* informed me of a whitiſh grey Fox, no larger than a Hare, common among the *Archithinue Indians:* four thouſand of their ſkins have been ſent in one year to the factories.

* *Lawſon*, 125. † *Cateſby*, ii. 78.—*Joſſelyn*, 82. ‡ *Kalm*, i. 282.
§ *Du Pratz*, ii. 64.—*Charlevoix*, v. 196.

CAT. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XIX.

14. PUMA. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 160.—*Smellie*, v. 197. 200.—LEV. MUS.

CAT. With a ſmall head; large eyes: ears a little pointed: chin white: back, neck, ſides, and rump, of a pale browniſh red, mixed with duſky hairs: breaſt, belly, and inſide of the legs, cinereous: tail a mixture of duſky and ferruginous, the tip black.

The teeth of a vaſt ſize: claws whitiſh; the outmoſt claw of the fore feet much larger than the reſt: the body very long: the legs high and ſtrong. The length of that I examined was five feet three from head to tail; of the tail, two feet eight.

Inhabits the continent of *North America*, from *Canada* to *Florida*; and the ſpecies is continued from thence low into *South America*, through *Mexico*, *Guiana*, *Braſil*, and the province of *Quito*, in *Peru*, where it is called *Puma*, and by the *Europeans* miſtaken for a Lion: it is, by reaſon of its fierceneſs, the ſcourge of the country. The different climate of *North America* ſeems to have ſubdued its rage, and rendered it very fearful of mankind: the leſt cur, in company with his maſter, will make it run up a tree *, which is the opportunity of ſhooting it. It proves, if not killed outright, a dangerous enemy; for it will deſcend, and attack either man or beaſt. The fleſh is white, and reckoned very good. The *Indians* uſe the ſkin for winter habits; and when dreſſed is made into ſhoes for women, and gloves for men †.

* *Cateſby*, *App.* xxv. † *Lawſon*, 118.

It

It is called in *North America* the Panther, and is the moſt pernicious animal of that continent. Lives in the foreſts. Sometimes purs, at other times makes a great howling. Is extremely deſtructive to domeſtic animals, particularly to hogs. It preys alſo upon the Mooſe, and other deer; falling on them from the tree it lurks in, and never quits its hold *. The deer has no other way of ſaving itſelf, but by plunging into the water, if there happens to be any near; for the Panther, like the Cat, deteſts that element. It will feed even on beaſts of prey. I have ſeen the ſkin of one which was ſhot, juſt as it had killed a wolf. When it has ſatisfied itſelf with eating, it carefully conceals the reſt of the carcaſe, covering it with leaves. If any other animal touches the reliques, it never touches them again.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 170.—*Smellie*, v. 207. 217.—Lev. Mus. 15. Lynx.

CAT. With pale yellow eyes: ears erect, tufted with black long hair: body covered with ſoft and long fur, cinereous tinged with tawny, and marked with duſky ſpots, more or leſs viſible in different ſubjects, dependent on the age, or ſeaſon in which the animal is killed: the legs ſtrong and thick: the claws large. About three times the ſize of a common Cat: the tail only four inches long, tipt with black.

Inhabits the vaſt foreſts of *North America:* is called in *Canada, Le Chat, ou Le Loup-cervier* †, on account of its being ſo deſtructive to deer; which it drops on from the trees, like the former, and,

* *Charlevoix*, v. 189, who by miſtake calls it *Carcajou*, and *Kincajou*; two very different animals.

† *Charlevoix*, v. 195.

fixing on the jugular vein, never quits its hold till the exhauſted animal falls through loſs of blood *.

The *Engliſh* call it a Wild Cat. It is very deſtructive to their young pigs, poultry, and all kind of game. The ſkins are in high eſteem for the ſoftneſs and warmneſs of the fur; and great numbers are annually imported into *Europe*.

The LYNX is the moſt formidable enemy which the Sheep has: it is pretended that they only ſuck the blood: but it is pretty certain that they alſo devour the liver and lungs, for thoſe parts are often found eaten. The little *Kat-lo* or Lynx is very ſcarce; its fur is eſteemed more valuable than that of the greater or *Warglo*. It is ſuppoſed to be a particular ſpecies.—Mr. *Oedman*.

16. BAY. Bay Lynx. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 171.

CAT. With yellow irides: ears like the former: color of the head, body, and outſide of the legs and thighs, a bright bay, obſcurely marked with duſky ſpots: the forehead marked with black ſtripes from the head to the noſe: cheeks white, varied with three or four incurvated lines of black: the upper and under lip, belly, and inſides of the legs and thighs, white: the inſide of the upper part of the fore legs croſſed with two black bars: the tail ſhort; the upper part marked with duſky bars, and near the end with one of black; the under ſide white. In ſize, about twice that of a common Cat; the fur ſhorter and ſmoother than that of the former.

This ſpecies is found in the internal parts of the province of *New York*. I ſaw one living a few years ago in *London*. The black bars on the legs and tail are ſpecific marks.

* *Lawſon*, 118.—*Cateſby*, *App.* xxv.

Hiſt.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 168.
Cat-a-mountain? *Lawſon*, 118.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 64.

17. MOUNTAIN.

CAT. With upright pointed ears, marked with two brown bars: head and upper part of the body of a reddiſh brown, with long narrow ſtripes of black: the ſides and legs with ſmall round ſpots: chin and throat of a clear white: belly of a dull white: tail eight inches long, barred with black. Length from noſe to tail two feet and a half.

SIZE.

Inhabits *North America*. Is ſaid to be a gentle animal, and to grow very fat. Deſcribed originally in the *Memoires de l'Academie*; ſince which an account of another, taken in *Carolina*, was communicated by the late Mr. *Collinſon* to the Count *de Buffon* *. The only difference is in ſize; for the laſt was only nineteen inches long: the tail four; but the ſame characteriſtic ſtripes, ſpots, and bars, on the tail, were ſimilar in both.

OBSCURE SPECIES.

There ſtill remain undeſcribed ſome animals of the Feline race, which are found in *North America*, but too obſcurely mentioned by travellers to be aſcertained. Such is the beaſt which *Lawſon* ſaw to the weſtward of *Carolina*, and calls a Tiger. He ſays it was larger than the Panther, i. e. *Puma*, and that it differed from the Tiger of *Aſia* and *Africa* †. It poſſibly may be the *Braſilian* Panther, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 158, which may extend further north than we imagine. It may likewiſe be the Cat-a-mount of *Du Pratz* ‡; which, he ſays, is as high as the Tiger, i. e. *Puma*, and the ſkin extremely beautiful.

The *Pijoux* of *Louiſiana*, mentioned by *Charlevoix* §, are alſo ob-

* Supplem. iii. 227. † *Hiſt. Carolina*, 119.

‡ ii. 64.—I wiſh to ſuppreſs the ſynonym of *Cat-a-mount*, as applied to the *Cayenne Cat*, as it ſeems applicable to a much larger ſpecies.

§ *Hiſt. de le Nouv. France*, vi. 158.

ſcure animals. He ſays they are very like our Wild Cats, but larger: that ſome have ſhorter tails, and others longer. The firſt may be referred to one of the three laſt ſpecies; the laſt may be our *Cayenne* Cat, N° 163.

Domeſtic Cats are kept in *Iceland* and *Norway* *. Some of them eſcape and relapſe to a ſavage ſtate. In *Iceland* thoſe are called *Urdakelter*, becauſe they live under rocks and looſe ſtones, where they hide themſelves. They prey on ſmall birds. The moſt valuable of their ſkins are ſold for twelve *Daniſh* ſkillings, or ſix pence apiece. *Linnæus*, ſpeaking of the cats of *Sweden*, ſays, they are of exotic origin †. They are not found wild either in that kingdom, or any part of the *Ruſſian* dominions. Unknown in *America*.

* *Olaf. Iceland*, i. Paragr. 80.—*Pontop.* ii. 8. † *Faun. Suec.* N° 9.

HIST. QUAD. GENUS XX. BEAR.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 175.—LEV. MUS. 18. POLAR.

BEAR. With a long narrow head and neck: tip of the noſe black: teeth of a tremendous magnitude: hair of a great length, ſoft, and white, and in part tinged with yellow: limbs very thick and ſtrong: ears ſhort and rounded.

Travellers vary about their ſize. *De Buffon* quotes the authority of *Gerard le Ver* * for the length of one of the ſkins, which, he ſays, was twenty-three feet. This ſeems to be extremely miſrepreſented; for *Gerard*, who was a companion of the famous *Barentz*, and *Heemſkirk*, a voyager of the firſt credit, killed ſeveral on *Nova Zembla*, the largeſt of which did not exceed thirteen feet in length †. They ſeem ſmaller on *Spitzbergen:* one meaſured by order of a noble and able navigator ‡, in his late voyage towards the Pole, was as follows: I give all the meaſurements to aſcertain the proportions.

	Feet.	Inches.
Length from ſnout to tail - -	7	1
from ſnout to ſhoulder-bone -	2	3
Height at the ſhoulder - -	4	3
Circumference near the fore legs -	7	0
of the neck near the ear	2	1
Breadth of the fore-paw - -	0	7
Weight of the carcaſe without the head, ſkin, or entrails - - -	610lb.	

* *De Buffon, Suppl.* iii. 200. † See *Le Ver*, p. 14. ed. 1606. *Amſteld.*

‡ The Honorable *Conſtantine John Phipps*, now Lord *Mulgrave*.

This

PLACE.

This ſpecies, like the Rein and Arctic Fox, almoſt entirely ſurrounds the neighborhood of the Polar circle. It is found within it, far as navigators have penetrated; in the iſland of *Spitzbergen*, and within *Baffin's Bay*; in *Greenland* and *Hudſon's Bay*; in *Terra di Labrador* *; and, by accident, wafted from *Greenland*, on iſlands of ice, to *Iceland* and *Newfoundland*. It perhaps attends the courſe of the Arctic circle along the vaſt regions of *America*; but it is unknown in the groupes of iſlands between that continent and *Aſia*; neither is it found on the *Tchuktki Noſs*, or the Great Cape, which juts into the ſea north of *Kamtſchatka* †. None are ever ſeen in that country. But they are frequent on all the coaſts of the Frozen Ocean, from the mouth of the *Ob* ‡, eaſtward; and abound moſt about the eſtuaries of the *Jeneſei* and *Lena*. They appear about thoſe ſavage tracts, and abound in the unfrequented iſlands of *Nova Zembla*, *Cherry*, and *Spitzbergen*, where they find winter quarters undiſturbed by mankind. The ſpecies is happily unknown along the ſhores of the White ſea, and thoſe of *Lapland* and *Norway*. Poſſibly even thoſe rigorous climates may be too mild for animals that affect the utmoſt ſeverity of the Arctic zone. They never are ſeen farther ſouth in *Sibiria* than *Mangaſea*, nor wander into the woody parts, unleſs by accident in great miſts.

They are ſometimes brought alive into *England*. One which I ſaw was always in motion, reſtleſs, and furious, roaring in a loud and hoarſe tone; and ſo impatient of warmth, that the keeper was obliged to pour on it frequently pailfuls of water. In a ſtate of nature, and in places little viſited by mankind, they are of dreadful ferocity. In *Spitzbergen*, and the other places annually frequented by the human race, they dread its power, having experienced its ſuperiority,

* *Phil. Tranſ.* lxiv. 377. † *Muller*, Pref. xxv. ‡ *Purchas's Pilgrims*, iii. 805.

and

and ſhun the conflict: yet even in thoſe countries prove tremendous enemies, if attacked or provoked.

Barentz, in his voyages in ſearch of a north-eaſt paſſage to *China*, had fatal proofs of their rage and intrepidity on the iſland of *Nova Zembla:* his ſeamen were frequently attacked, and ſome of them killed. Thoſe whom they ſeized on they took in their mouths, ran away with the utmoſt eaſe, tore to pieces, and devoured at their leiſure, even in ſight of the ſurviving comrades. One of theſe animals was ſhot preying on the mangled corpſe, yet would not quit its hold; but continued ſtaggering away with the body in its mouth, till diſpatched with many wounds *.

They will attack, and attempt to board, armed veſſels far diſtant from ſhore; and have been with great difficulty repelled †. They ſeem to give a preference to human blood; and will greedily diſinter the graves of the buried, to devour the cadaverous contents ‡.

Their uſual food is fiſh, ſeals, and the carcaſes of whales. On land, they prey on deer §, hares, young birds, and eggs, and often on whortleberries and crowberries. They are at conſtant enmity with the Walrus, or Morſe: the laſt, by reaſon of its vaſt tuſks, has generally the ſuperiority; but frequently both the combatants periſh in the conflict ‖. FOOD.

They are frequently ſeen in *Greenland*, in lat. 76, in great droves; where, allured by the ſcent of the fleſh of ſeals, they will ſurround the habitations of the natives, and attempt to break in ¶; but are ſoon driven away by the ſmell of burnt feathers **. If one of them is by any accident killed, the ſurvivors will immediately eat it ††.

* *Heemſkirk's Voy.* 14. † The ſame, 18. ‡ *Marten's Spitzb.* 102. § *Faun. Groenl.* p. 23. ‖ *Egede*, 83. ¶ The ſame, 60. ** *Faun. Groenl.* p. 23. †† *Heemſkirk*, 51.

They

They grow exceſſively fat; a hundred pounds of fat has been taken out of a ſingle beaſt. Their fleſh is coarſe, but is eaten by the ſeamen: it is white, and they fancy it taſtes like mutton. The liver is very unwholeſome, as three of *Heemſkirk*'s ſailors experienced, who fell dangerouſly ill on eating ſome of it boiled *. The ſkin is an article of commerce: many are imported, and uſed chiefly for covers to coach-boxes. The *Greenlanders* feed on the fleſh and fat; uſe the ſkins to ſit on, and make of it boots, ſhoes, and gloves; and ſplit the tendons into thread for ſewing.

During ſummer they reſide chiefly on iſlands of ice, and paſs frequently from one to the other. They ſwim moſt excellently, and ſometimes dive, but continue only a ſmall ſpace under water. They have been ſeen on iſlands of ice eighty miles from any land, preying and feeding as they float along. They lodge in dens formed in the vaſt maſſes of ice, which are piled in a ſtupendous manner, leaving great caverns beneath: here they breed, and bring one or two at a time, and ſometimes, but very rarely, three. Great is the affection between parent and young; they will ſooner die than deſert one another †. They alſo follow their dams a very long time, and are grown to a very large ſize before they quit them.

During winter they retire, and bed themſelves deep beneath, forming ſpacious dens in the ſnow, ſupported by pillars of the ſame, or to the fixed ice beneath ſome eminence; where they paſs torpid the long and diſmal night ‡, appearing only with the return of the ſun §. At their appearance the *Arctic* Foxes retire to other haunts ‖.

The Polar Bear became part of the royal menagery as early as

* *Heemſkirk*, 45. † *Marten*'s *Spitzb.* 102.

‡ *Egede*, 60.—*Martens* ſays, that the fat is uſed in pains of the limbs, and that it aſſiſts parturition.

§ *Heemſkirk's Voy.* in *Purchas*, iii. 500, 501. ‖ The ſame, 499.

the

the reign of *Henry* III. Mr. *Walpole* has proved how great a patron that deſpiſed prince was of the Arts. It is not leſs evident that he extended his protection to Natural Hiſtory. We find he had procured a White Bear from *Norway*, from whence it probably was imported from *Greenland*, the *Norwegians* having poſſeſſed that country for ſome centuries before that period. There are two writs extant from that monarch, directing the ſheriffs of *London* to furniſh ſix pence a day to ſupport *our* White Bear in our Tower of *London*; and to provide a muzzle and iron chain to hold him when out of the water; and a long and ſtrong rope to hold him, when he was fiſhing in the *Thames* *. Fit proviſion was made at the ſame time for the king's Elephant.

The ſkins of this ſpecies, in old times, were offered by the hunters to the high altars of cathedrals, or other churches, that the prieſt might ſtand on them, and not catch cold when he was celebrating high maſs in extreme cold weather. Many ſuch were annually offered at the cathedral at *Drontheim* in *Norway*; and alſo the ſkins of wolves, which were ſold to purchaſe wax-lights to burn in honor of the ſaints †.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 174.—*Smellie*, v. 19.

19. BLACK.

BEAR. With a long pointed noſe, and narrow forehead: the cheeks and throat of a yellowiſh brown color: hair over the whole body and limbs of a gloſſy black, ſmoother and ſhorter than that of the *European* kind.

They are uſually ſmaller than thoſe of the old world; yet Mr. *Bartram* gives an inſtance of an old he-bear killed in *Florida*, which

* *Madox's Antiquities of the Exchequer*, i. 376.

† *Olaus Magnus*, lib. xviii. c. 20.

was ſeven feet long, and, as he gueſſed, weighed four hundred pounds *.

Theſe animals are found in all parts of *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to the ſouthern extremity; but in *Louiſiana* and the ſouthern parts they appear only in the winter, migrating from the north in ſearch of food. They ſpread acroſs the northern part of the *American* continent to the *Aſiatic* iſles. They are found in the *Kurilſki* iſlands, which intervene between *Kamtſchatka* and *Japan* †, *Jeſo Maſima*, which lies north of *Japan* ‡, and probably *Japan* itſelf; for *Kæmpfer* ſays, that a few ſmall bears are found in the northern provinces §.

FOOD: It is very certain that this ſpecies of bear feeds on vegetables. *Du Pratz*, who is a faithful as well as intelligent writer, relates, that in one ſevere winter, when theſe animals were forced in multitudes from the woods, where there was abundance of animal food, they rejected that, notwithſtanding they were ready to periſh with hunger; and, migrating into the lower *Louiſiana*, would often break into the courts of houſes. They never touched the butchers meat which lay in their way, but fed voraciouſly on the corn or roots they met with ‖.

Neceſſity alone ſometimes compels them to attack and feed on the ſwine they meet in the woods: but fleſh is to them an unnatural diet. They live on berries, fruits, and pulſe of all kinds, and feed much on the black mulberry ¶; are remarkably fond of potatoes, which they very readily dig up with their great paws; make great havock in the fields of maize; and are great lovers of milk and honey. They feed much on herrings, which they catch in the ſeaſon when thoſe fiſh come in ſhoals up the creeks, which gives their

* Journal of his travels into *Eaſt Florida*, 26. † *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* iii. 287.
‡ *Voy. au Nord.* iv. 5, § *Hiſt. Japan*, i. 126. ‖ *Du Pratz*, ii. 57.
¶ *Adair*, 360.

fleſh

flesh a disagreeable taste; and the same effect is observed when they eat the bitter berries of the *Tupelo*.

They are equally inoffensive to mankind, provided they are not irritated; but if wounded, they will turn on their assailant with great fury, and, in case they can lay hold, never fail of hugging him to death; for it has been observed they never make use, in their rage, of either their teeth or claws. If they meet a man in a path they will not go out of his way; but will not attack him. They never seek combat. A small dog will make them run up a tree.

The *American* bears do not lodge in caves or clefts of rocks, like those of *Europe*. The bears of *Hudson's Bay* form their dens beneath the snow, and suffer some to drop at the mouth, to conceal their retreat.

The naturalist's poet, with great truth and beauty, describes the retreat of this animal in the frozen climate of the north:

> There through the piny forest half absorpt,
> Rough tenant of those shades, the shapeless BEAR,
> With dangling ice all horrid, stalks forlorn;
> Slow pac'd, and sourer as the storms increase,
> He makes his bed beneath th' inclement drift,
> And with stern patience, scorning weak complaint,
> Hardens his heart against assailing want.

Those of the southern parts dwell in the hollows of antient trees. The hunter discovers them by striking with an ax the tree he suspects they are lodged in, then suddenly conceals himself. The Bear is immediately rouzed, looks out of the hollow to learn the cause of the alarm; seeing none, sinks again into repose *. The hunter then forces him out, by flinging in fired reeds; and shoots him while he descends the body of the tree, which, notwithstanding his aukward

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 61.

appearance, he does with great agility; nor is he leſs nimble in aſcending the tops of the higheſt trees in ſearch of berries and fruits.

The long time which theſe animals ſubſiſt without food is amazing. They will continue in their retreat for ſix weeks without the leſt proviſion, remaining either aſleep or totally inactive. It is pretended that they live by ſucking their paws; but that is a vulgar error. The fact is, they retire immediately after autumn, when they have fattened themſelves to an exceſſive degree by the abundance of the fruits which they find at that ſeaſon. This enables animals, which perſpire very little in a ſtate of reſt, to endure an abſtinence of uncommon length. But when this internal ſupport is exhauſted, and they begin to feel the call of hunger, on the approach of the ſevere ſeaſon, they quit their dens in ſearch of food. Multitudes then migrate into the lower parts of *Louiſiana*: they arrive very lean; but ſoon fatten with the vegetables of that milder climate *. They never wander far from the banks of the *Miſſiſipi*, and in their march form a beaten path like the track of men.

Lawſon and *Cateſby* † relate a very ſurprizing thing in reſpect to this animal, which is, that neither *European* or *Indian* ever killed a Bear with young. In one winter were killed in *Virginia* five hundred bears, and among them only two females; and thoſe not pregnant. The cauſe is, that the male has the ſame unnatural diſlike to its offſpring as ſome other animals have: they will kill and devour the cubs. The females therefore retire, before the time of parturition, into the depth of woods and rocks, to elude the ſearch of their ſavage mates. It is ſaid that they do not make their appearance with their young till *March* ‡.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 60.

† *Lawſon*, 117.—*Cateſby*, *App.* xxvi.

‡ *Joſſelyn's Voy.* 91.

All

All who have taſted the fleſh of this animal ſay, that it is moſt delicious eating: a young Bear, fattened with the autumnal fruits, is a diſh fit for the niceſt epicure. It is wholeſome and nouriſhing, and reſembles pork more than any other meat. The tongue and the paws are eſteemed the moſt exquiſite morſels; the hams are alſo excellent, but apt to ruſt, if not very well preſerved.

Four inches depth of fat has been found on a ſingle Bear, and fifteen or ſixteen gallons of pure oil melted from it *. The fat is of a pure white, and has the ſingular quality of never lying heavy on the ſtomach, notwithſtanding a perſon drank a quart of it †. The *Americans* make great uſe of it for frying their fiſh. It is beſides uſed medicinally, and has been found very efficacious in rheumatic complaints, achs, and ſtrains.

The *Indians* of *Louiſiana* prepare it thus:—As ſoon as they have killed the Bear, they ſhoot a Deer; cut off the head, and draw the ſkin entire to the legs, which they cut off: they then ſtop up every orifice, except that on the neck, into which they pour the melted fat of the Bear; which is prepared by boiling the fat and fleſh together. This they call a *Deer of oil*, and ſell to the *French* for a gun, or ſomething of equal value ‡.

Bears greaſe is in great repute in *Europe* for its ſuppoſed quality of making the hair to grow on the human head. A great chymiſt in the *Haymarket* in *London* uſed to fatten annually two or three Bears for the ſake of their fat.

The ſkin is in uſe for all purpoſes which the coarſer ſorts of furs are applied to: it ſerves in *America*, in diſtant journies, for coverlets; and the finer parts have been in ſome places uſed in the hat manufacture §.

The *Indians* of *Canada* daub their hands and face with the greaſe,

* *Bartram's Journ. E. Florida*, 26. † *Lawſon*, 116. ‡ *Du Pratz*, ii. 62. § *Lawſon*, 117.

to

to preſerve them from the bite of muſketoes: they alſo ſmear their bodies with the oil after exceſſive exerciſe *. They think, like the *Romans* of old, that oil ſupples their joints, and preſerves them in full activity.

Black Bear, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 174.—*Smellie*, v. 19.

20. BROWN.

BEAR. With long ſhaggy hair, uſually duſky or black, with brown points; liable to vary, perhaps according to their age, or ſome accident, which does not create a ſpecific difference.

α. A variety of a pale brown color, whoſe ſkins I have ſeen imported from *Hudſon's Bay*. The ſame kind, I believe, is alſo found in *Europe*. The cubs are of a jetty black, and their necks often encircled with white.

β. Bears ſpotted with white.

γ. Land Bears, entirely white. Such ſometimes ſally from the lofty mountains which border on *Sibiria*, and appear in a wandering manner in the lower parts of the country †. *Marco Polo* relates, that they were frequent in his time in the north of *Tartary*, and of a very great ſize.

δ. Grizzly Bears. Theſe are called by the *Germans Silber-bar*, or the *Silver-bear*, from the mixture of white hairs. Theſe are found in *Europe*, and the very northern parts of *North America*, as high as lat. 70; where a hill is called after them, *Grizzle Bear Hill*, and where they breed in caverns ‡. The ground in this neighborhood is in all parts turned by them in ſearch of the hoards formed by the Ground Squirrels for winter proviſion.

* *Kalm*, iii. 13. † *Doctor Pallas.* ‡ Mr. *Samuel Hearne.*

All

All theſe varieties form but one ſpecies. They are granivorous and carnivorous, both in *Europe* and *America*; and I believe, according to their reſpective palates or habits, one may be deemed a variety which prefers the vegetable food; another may be diſtinguiſhed from its preference of animal food. Mr. *Graham* aſſures me, that the brown Bears, in the inland parts of *Hudſon's Bay*, make great havock among the Buffaloes: are very large, and very dangerous when they are attacked and wounded.

The Bears of *Kamtſchatka* are of a dun brown color: and feed chiefly on fiſh, or berries. They are far from rejecting animal food; even mankind becomes their prey when preſſed by hunger; and hey will hunt the natives, in ſuch caſes, by ſcent, and prowl out of their uſual tracts for that purpoſe: at thoſe times, or when wounded they are exceedingly fierce *. It is ſaid that they give chaſe to the *Argali* with great addreſs. They know that they have no chance in taking them by ſpeed; the Bears therefore climb up the rugged mountains, and gain the heights above the ſpots where the wild ſheep feed: they with their paws fling down pieces of rock upon the herd; and, if they happen to maim any, deſcend and make a repaſt on the lamed animal †. When the Bears find plenty of food they will not attack the human kind: yet if they find a *Kamtſchadale* aſleep on the ground, they will through wanntonneſs bite him ſeverely, and ſometimes tear a piece of fleſh away. People thus injured are called *Dranki*, or the *flayed* ‡.

In all ſavage nations the Bear has been an object of veneration. Among the *Americans* a feaſt is made in honor of each that is killed. The head of the beaſt is painted with all colors, and placed on an elevated place, where it receives the reſpects of all the gueſts, who

BEARS VENERATED IN AMERICA.

* Captain KING, in COOK's voy. iii. 305. † Same 306.
‡ *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, iii. 386.

celebrate

celebrate in ſongs the praiſes of the Bear. They cut the body in pieces, and regale on it, and conclude the ceremony *.

CHASE. The chaſe of theſe animals is a matter of the firſt importance, and never undertaken without abundance of ceremony. A principal warrior firſt gives a general invitation to all the hunters. This is followed by a moſt ſerious faſt of eight days, a total abſtinence from all kinds of food; notwithſtanding which, they paſs the day in continual ſong. This they do to invoke the ſpirits of the woods to direct them to the place where there are abundance of Bears. They even cut the fleſh in divers parts of their bodies, to render the ſpirits more propitious. They alſo addreſs themſelves to the *manes* of the beaſts ſlain in preceding chaſes, as if it were to direct them in their dreams to plenty of game. One dreamer alone cannot determine the place of chaſe, numbers muſt concur; but, as they tell each other their dreams, they never fail to agree: whether that may ariſe from complaiſance, or by a real agreement in the dreams from their thoughts being perpetually turned on the ſame thing.

The chief of the hunt now gives a great feaſt, at which no one dares to appear without firſt bathing. At this entertainment they eat with great moderation, contrary to their uſual cuſtom. The maſter of the feaſt alone touches nothing; but is employed in relating to the gueſts antient tales of the wonderful feats in former chaſes: and freſh invocations to the manes of the deceaſed Bears conclude the whole. They then ſally forth amidſt the acclamations of the village, equipped as if for war, and painted black. Every able hunter is on a level with a great warrior; but he muſt have killed his dozen great beaſts before his character is eſtabliſhed: after which his alliance is as much courted as that of the moſt valiant captain.

* *Charlevoix, Nouv. Fr.* v. 443.

They

They now proceed on their way in a direct line: neither rivers, marſhes, or any other impediments, ſtop their courſe; driving before them all the beaſts which they find in their way. When they arrive in the hunting-ground, they ſurround as large a ſpace as their company will admit, and then contract their circle; ſearching, as they contract, every hollow tree, and every place fit for the retreat of the bear, and continue the ſame practice till the time of the chaſe is expired.

As ſoon as a bear is killed, a hunter puts into its mouth a lighted pipe of tobacco, and, blowing into it, fills the throat with the ſmoke, conjuring the ſpirit of the animal not to reſent what they are going to do to its body; nor to render their future chaſes unſucceſsful. As the beaſt makes no reply, they cut out the ſtring of the tongue, and throw it into the fire: if it crackles and runs in (which it is almoſt ſure to do) they accept it as a good omen; if not, they conſider that the ſpirit of the beaſt is not appeaſed and that the chaſe of the next year will be unfortunate.

The hunters live well during the chaſe, on proviſions which they bring with them. They return home with great pride and ſelf-ſufficiency; for to kill a bear forms the character of a complete man. They again give a great entertainment, and now make a point to leave nothing. The feaſt is dedicated to a certain genius, perhaps that of Gluttony, whoſe reſentment they dread, if they do not eat every morſel, and even ſup up the very melted greaſe in which the meat was dreſſed. They ſometimes eat till they burſt, or bring on themſelves ſome violent diſorders. The firſt courſe is the greateſt bear they have killed, without even taking out the entrails, or taking off the ſkin, contenting themſelves with ſingeing the ſkin, as is practiſed with hogs *.

* *Charlevoix*, v. 169 to 174.

In Kamtschatka.

The *Kamtſchatkans*, before their converſion to Chriſtianity, had almoſt ſimilar ſuperſtitions reſpecting bears and other wild beaſts: they entreated the bears and wolves not to hurt them in the chaſe, and whales and marine animals not to overturn their boats. They never call the two former by their proper name, but by that of *Sipang*, or *ill-luck*.

At preſent the *Kamtſchatkans* kill the bear and other wild beaſts with guns: formerly they had variety of inventions; ſuch as filling the entrance of its den with logs, and then digging down upon the animal and deſtroying it with ſpears *. In *Sibiria* it is taken by making a trap-fall of a great piece of timber, which drops and cruſhes it to death: or by forming a nooſe in a rope faſtened to a great log; the bear runs its head into the nooſe, and, finding itſelf engaged, grows furious, and either falls down ſome precipice and kills itſelf, or wearies itſelf to death by its agitations.

The killing of a bear in fair battle is reckoned as great a piece of heroiſm by the *Kamtſchatkans* as it is with the *Americans*. The victor makes a feaſt on the occaſion, and feaſts his neighbors with the beaſt; then hangs the head and thighs about his tent by way of trophies.

Theſe people uſe the ſkins to lie on, and for coverlets; for bonnets, gloves, collars for their dogs, ſoles for their ſhoes, to prevent them from ſlipping on the ice. Of the ſhoulder-blades they make inſtruments to cut the graſs; of the inteſtines, covers for their faces, to protect them from the ſun during ſpring; and the *Coſſacks* extend them over their windows inſtead of glaſs. The fleſh and fat is among the chief dainties of the country †.

Superſtitions, relative to this animal, did not confine themſelves to *America* and *Aſia*, but ſpread equally over the north of *Europe*.

* *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka, Fr.* iii. 73. † The ſame, 390.

The

The *Laplanders* held it in the greateſt veneration: they called it the *Dog* of GOD, becauſe they eſteemed it to have the ſtrength of ten men, and the ſenſe of twelve *. They never preſume to call it by its proper name of *Guouzhja*, leaſt it revenge the inſult on their flocks; but ſtyle it *Moedda-aigia*, or the *old man in a furred cloak* †.

The killing of a Bear was reckoned as great an exploit in *Lapland* as it was in *America*, and the hero was held in the higheſt eſteem by both ſexes; and, by a ſingular cuſtom, was forbid all commerce with his wife for three days. The *Laplanders* bring home the ſlain beaſts in great triumph. They erect a new tent near their former dwelling, but never enter it till they have flung off the dreſs of the chaſe. They continue in it three entire days; and the women keep at home the ſame ſpace. The men dreſs the fleſh of the Bear in the new tent, and make their repaſt, giving part to the females; but take great care never to beſtow on them a bit of the rump. Neither will they deliver to them the meat through the common entrance of the hut, but through a hole in another part. In ſign of victory, the men ſprinkle themſelves with the blood of the beaſt.

After they have finiſhed eating the fleſh, they bury the bones with great ſolemnity, and place every bone in its proper place, from a firm perſuaſion that the Bear will be reſtored, and re-animate a new body.

At the pulling off the ſkin, and cutting the body into pieces, they were uſed to ſing a ſong, but without meaning or rhyme ‡; but the antient *Fins* had a ſong, which, if not highly embelliſhed by the tranſlator, is far from inelegant.

* *Leems Lapmark, Suppl.* 64. † The ſame, 502. ‡ The ſame, *Suppl.*

Beaſt! of all foreſt beaſts ſubdued and ſlain,
Health to our huts and prey a hundred-fold
Reſtore; and o'er us keep a conſtant guard!
I thank the Gods who gave ſo noble prey!
When the great day-ſtar hides beyond the *alps*,
I hie me home; and joy, all clad in flowers,
For three long nights ſhall reign throughout my hut.
With tranſport ſhall I climb the mountain's ſide.
Joy op'd this day, joy ſhall attend its cloſe.
Thee I revere, from thee expect my prey:
Nor e'er forgot my carol to the BEAR *.

21. WOLVERENE. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 176, 177. *Syn. Quad.* Gulo, *Pallas Spicil. Zool. Faſc.* xiv. 25. tab. ii.—LEV. MUS.

BEAR. With ſhort rounded ears, almoſt concealed by the fur: face ſharp, black, and pointed: back broad, and, while the animal is in motion, much elevated, or arched; and the head carried low: the legs ſhort and ſtrong: claws long and ſharp, white at their ends.

The length from noſe to tail twenty-eight inches; of the trunk of the tail ſeven inches. It is covered with thick long hairs, reddiſh at the bottom, black at the end; ſome reach ſix inches beyond the tip.

The hairs on the head, back, and belly, are of the ſame colors, but much finer and ſofter. Before they are examined, the animal appears wholly black. The throat whitiſh, marked with black. Along the ſides, from the ſhoulders to the tail, is a broad band of a ferruginous color: in ſeveral of the ſkins, brought from *Hudſon's Bay*, I obſerved this band to be white. The legs are black; the

* *Nichols's Ruſſian Nations*, i. 50.

feet

feet covered with hair on the bottom. On the fore feet of that which I examined were ſome white ſpots. On each foot were five toes, not greatly divided.

It hath much the action of a Bear; not only in the form of its back, and the hanging down of its head, but alſo in reſting on the hind part of the firſt joint of its legs.

PLACE. This is one of the local animals of *America*. I trace it as far north as the *Copper* river, and to the countries on the weſt and ſouth of *Hudſon's Bay*, *Canada*, and the tract as far as the ſtraits of *Michillmakinac*, between the lakes *Huron* and *Superior*.

GLUTTON OF OLD WRITERS. I have reaſon to think that the Glutton of the old writers is the ſame with this animal; and that in my Hiſtory of Quadrupeds I unneceſſarily ſeparated them. Since I have received the late publication of Dr. *Pallas*, I am ſatisfied that it is common to the north of *America*, *Europe*, and *Aſia*, even to *Kamtſchatka*; inhabiting the vaſt foreſts of the north, even within the *Polar* circle. The *Kamtſchatkans* value them ſo highly as to ſay, that the heavenly beings wear no other furs. The ſkins are the greateſt preſent they can make their miſtreſſes; and the women ornament their heads with the parts of the white banded variety. The *Ruſſians* call theſe animals *Roſſomak*; the *Kamtſchatkans*, *Tymi*, or *Tummi*.

MANNERS. It is a beaſt of uncommon fierceneſs, the terror of the Wolf and Bear; the former, which will devour any carrion, will not touch the carcaſe of this animal, which ſmells more fetid than that of a Polecat. It has great ſtrength, and makes vaſt reſiſtance when taken; will tear the traps often to pieces; or if wounded, will ſnap the ſtock from the barrel of the muſket; and often do more damage in the capture than the fur is worth.

It preys indifferently on all animals which it can maſter. It feeds by night, and, being ſlow of foot, follows the track of wolves and foxes in the ſnow, in order to come in for ſhare of their prey. It will

will dig up the carcaſes of animals, and the proviſions concealed by the huntſmen deep in the ſnow, which it will carry away to other places to devour. About the *Lena* it will attack horſes, on whoſe backs are often ſeen the marks of its teeth and claws. By a wonderful ſagacity it will aſcend a tree, and fling from the boughs a ſpecies of moſs which Elks and Reins are very fond of; and when thoſe animals come beneath to feed on it, will fall on them and deſtroy them: or, like the Lynx, it aſcends to the boughs of trees, and falls on the Deer which caſually paſs beneath, and adheres till they fall down with fatigue. It is a great enemy to the Beaver *, and is on that account ſometimes called the *Beaver-eater*. It watches at the mouth of their holes, and catches them as they come out. It ſearches the traps laid for taking other beaſts, and devours thoſe which it finds taken. It breaks into the magazines of the natives, and robs them of the proviſions; whether they are covered with logs, bruſhwood, and built high between two or three ſtanding trees †.

It lodges in clefts of rocks, or in hollows of trees, and in *Sibiria* often in the deſerted holes of Badgers; never digging its own den, nor having any certain habitation. It breeds once a year, bringing from two to four at a litter ‡. Its fur is much uſed for muffs. Notwithſtanding its great fierceneſs when wounded, or firſt ſeizure, it is capable of being made very tame §.

FUR. The ſkins are frequently brought from *Hudſon's Bay*, and commonly uſed for muffs. In *Sibiria* the ſkin is moſt valued which is black, and has leſt of the ferruginous band. Theſe are chiefly found in the mountanous foreſts of *Jakutſk*, and uſed by the natives to adorn their caps. Few of the *Sibirian* ſkins are ſent into *Ruſſia*, but are chiefly ſold to the *Mongals* and *Chineſe*.

* *Dobbs*, 40. † *Mr. Graham*. ‡ The ſame. § *Edw.* ii. 103.

The

The relations of the exceſſive gluttony of this animal; that it eats till it is ready to burſt, and that it is obliged to unload itſelf by ſqueezing its body between two trees; are totally fabulous: like other animals, they eat till they are ſatisfied, and then leave off *.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 178.—*Smellie*, v. 46.—Lev. Mus. 22. RACCOON.

BEAR. With upper jaw larger than the lower: face ſharp-pointed, and fox-like: ears ſhort and rounded: eyes large, of a yellowiſh green; the ſpace round them black: a duſky line extends from the forehead to the noſe; the reſt of the face, the cheeks, and the throat, white: the hair univerſally long and ſoft; that on the back tipt with black, white in the middle, and cinereous at the roots: tail annulated with black and white, and very full of hair: toes black, and quite divided: the fore-feet ſerve the purpoſes of a hand.

Theſe animals vary in color. I have ſeen ſome of a pale brown, others white. Their uſual length, from noſe to tail, is two feet: near the tail about one.

Raccoons inhabit only the temperate parts of *North America*, from *New England* † to *Florida* ‡. They probably are continued in the ſame latitudes acroſs the continent, being, according to *Dampier*, found in the iſles of *Maria*, in the South Sea, between the ſouth point of *California* and *Cape Corientes*. It is alſo an inhabitant of *Mexico*, where it is called *Mapach* §. PLACE.

It lives in hollow trees, and is very expert at climbing. Like other beaſts of prey, keeps much within during day, except it proves dark and cloudy. In ſnowy and ſtormy weather it confines itſelf to MANNERS.

* *Hiſt. Kamtſch.* 385. † *Joſſelyn's Voy.* 85. ‡ *Account of Florida*, 50.
§ *Fernand. Nov. Hiſp.* i.

its

its hole for a week together. It feeds indifferently on fruits or fleſh; is extremely deſtructive to fields of mayz, and very injurious to all kinds of fruits; loves ſtrong liquors, and will get exceſſively drunk. It makes great havock among poultry, and is very fond of eggs. Is itſelf often the prey of Snakes *.

Thoſe which inhabit places near the ſhore live much on ſhell-fiſh, particularly oyſters. They will watch the opening of the ſhell, dextrouſly put in its paw, and tear out the contents; ſometimes the oyſter ſuddenly cloſes, catches the thief, and detains it till drowned by the return of the tide. They likewiſe feed on crabs, both ſea and land. It has all the cunning of the Fox. *Lawſon* † ſays, that it will ſtand on the ſide of a ſwamp, and hang its tail over into the water: the crabs will lay hold, miſtaking it for a bait; which, as ſoon as the Raccoon feels, it pulls out with a ſudden jerk, and makes a prey of the cheated crabs.

It is made tame with great eaſe, ſo as to follow its maſter along the ſtreets; but never can be broke from its habit of ſtealing, or killing of poultry ‡. It is ſo fond of ſugar, or any ſweet things, as to do infinite miſchief in a houſe, if care is not taken §.

It has many of the actions of a Monkey; ſuch as feeding itſelf with its fore feet, ſitting up to eat, being always in motion, being very inquiſitive, and examining every thing it ſees with its paws. Notwithſtanding it is not fond of water, it dips into it all ſorts of dry food which is given to it; and will waſh its face with its feet, like a Cat.

It is ſought after on account of the fur. Some people eat it, and eſteem it as very good meat. The *Swedes* call it *Siup*, and *Eſpan*; the *Dutch*, *Heſpan*; and the *Iroqueſe*, *Affigbro*. The hair makes the beſt hats, next to that of the Beaver. The tail is worn round the neck in winter, by way of preſervative againſt the cold ‖.

* *Kalm*, i. 97. ii. 63. † 121. ‡ *Kalm*, i. 208. § The ſame.
‖ *Kalm*, ii. 97.

HIST. QUAD. GENUS XXI. BADGER.

American Badger, *Hiſt. Quad.* p. 298. β.—*Smellie*, iv. 226.—LEV. MUS. 23. COMMON.

BADGER. With rounded ears: forehead, and middle of the cheeks, marked with a white line, extending to the beginning of the back, bounded on each ſide by another of black: cheeks white: ſpace round the ears duſky: body covered with long coarſe hair, cinereous and white.

The legs were wanting in the ſkin which I ſaw; but I ſupply that defect from *M. de Buffon*'s deſcription. They were duſky, and the toes furniſhed with claws, like the *European* kind. *M. de Buffon* obſerved only four toes on the hind feet; but then he ſuſpected that one was torn off from the dried ſkin he ſaw.

Theſe animals are rather ſcarce in *America*. They are found in the neighborhood of *Hudſon's Bay*, and in *Terra di Labrador*; and perhaps as low as *Pennſylvania*, where they are called Ground Hogs*. They do not differ ſpecifically from the *European* kind; but are ſometimes found white in *America* †. PLACE.

I do not diſcover them in northern *Aſia*, nearer than the banks of the *Yaik* ‡. They are common in *China*, where they are frequently brought to the ſhambles, being an eſteemed food §. In northern *Europe*, they are found in *Norway* and *Sweden* ‖.

Le Comte de Buffon imagines this animal ¶ to be the *Carcajou* of the *Americans*, and not the Wolveren. The matter is uncertain:

* *Kalm*, i. 189. † *Briſſon Quad.* 185. ‡ *Pallas.* § *Bell's Travels*, ii. 83. ‖ *Pontoppidan*, ii. 28.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 20. ¶ *Suppl.* tom. iii. 242.

yet I find that name beſtowed on the latter by *La Hontan*; by *Dobbs*, who makes it ſynonymous; and by *Charlevoix*, though the laſt miſtakes the animal, yet not the manners of that which he aſcribes it to. On the other hand, Mr. *Graham* and Mr. *Edwards* omit that title, and call it only Wolveren, or Queequehatch.

HIST. QUAD. GENUS XXII. OPOSSUM.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 181. 24. VIRGINIAN.

OPOSSUM. With ten cutting teeth above, eight beneath: eyes black, ſmall, and lively: ears large, naked, membranaceous, and rounded: face long and pointed; whiſkers on each ſide of the noſe, and tufts of long hairs over the eyes: legs are ſhort; the thumb on the hind feet has a flat nail, the reſt of the toes have on them ſharp talons: the body is ſhort, round, and thick: the tail long; the baſe is covered with hair for three inches, the reſt is covered with ſmall ſcales, and has the diſguſting reſemblance of a Snake.

On the lower part of the belly of the female is a large pouch, in which the teats are placed, and in which the young lodge as ſoon as they are born. The body is cloathed with very long ſoft hairs, lying uſually uneven: the color appears of a dirty white; the lower parts of the hairs duſky: and above each eye is a whitiſh ſpot: the belly tinged with yellow.

The length of one I examined was ſeventeen inches, of the tail fourteen.

This ſpecies is found as far north as *Canada* *, where the *French* call it *Le Rat de bois*; from thence it extends ſouthward, even to the *Braſils* and *Peru*. The ſingularity of the ventral pouch of the female, and the manner of its bringing up its young, places it among the moſt wonderful animals of the new continent. PLACE.

* *Charlevoix*, v. 197.

As ſoon as the female finds herſelf near the time of bringing forth, ſhe prepares a neſt of coarſe graſs, covered with long pieces of ſticks, near four feet high and five in diameter, confuſedly put together *. She brings forth from four to ſix at a time. As ſoon as they come into the world they retreat into the falſe belly, blind, naked, and exactly reſembling little fœtuſes. They faſten cloſely to the teats, as if they grew to them; which has given cauſe to the vulgar error, that they were created ſo. There they adhere as if they were inanimate, till they arrive at a degree of perfection in ſhape, and attain ſight, ſtrength, and hair: after which they undergo a ſort of ſecond birth. From that time they run into the pouch as an aſylum from danger. The female carries them about with the utmoſt affection, and would rather be killed than permit this receptacle to be opened; for ſhe has the power of contracting or dilating the orifice by the help of ſome very ſtrong muſcles. If they are ſurpriſed, and have not time to retreat into the pouch, they will adhere to the tail of the parent, and eſcape with her †.

The Opoſſum is both carnivorous and frugivorous. It is a great enemy to poultry; and will ſuck the blood and leave the fleſh untouched ‡. It climbs trees very expertly, feeding on wild fruits, and alſo on various roots. Its tail has the ſame prehenſile quality as that of ſome ſpecies of Monkies. It will hang from the branches by it, and by ſwinging its body, fling itſelf among the boughs of the adjacent trees. It is a very ſluggiſh animal; has a very ſlow pace, and makes ſcarcely any efforts to eſcape. When it finds itſelf on the point of being taken, it counterfeits death; hardly any torture will make it give ſigns of life §. If the perſon retires, it will put itſelf in motion, and creep into ſome neighboring buſh.

* *Bartram's Journal E. Florida*, 30. † The ſame. ‡ *Du Pratz*, ii. 65. § The ſame, 66.

It

It is more tenacious of life than a Cat, and will ſuffer great violence before it is killed *.

The old animals are eſteemed as delicate eating as a ſucking pig; yet the ſkin is very fœtid. The *Indian* women of *Louiſiana* dye the hair, and weave it into girdles and garters †.

* *Lawſon*, 120. † *Du Pratz*, ii. 66.

WEESEL. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XXIII.

25. COMMON. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 192.—*Smellie*, iv. 257.—LEV. MUS.

WEESEL. With ſmall rounded ears: beneath each corner of the mouth is a white ſpot: breaſt and belly white; reſt of the body of a pale tawny brown. Its length, from the tip of the noſe to the tail, is about ſeven inches; the tail two and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits the country about *Hudſon's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, and as far ſouth as *Carolina* *. Mr. *Graham* ſent ſome over, both in their ſummer coat, and others almoſt entirely white, the color they aſſume in winter. We meet with them again in *Kamtſchatka*, and all over *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; and in thoſe northern regions they regularly turn white during winter. One, which was brought from *Natka Sound* in *North America*, had between the ears and noſe a bed of gloſſy black, which probably was its univerſal color before its change. Dr. *Irving* ſaw on *Moſſen* iſland, north of *Spitzbergen*, lat. 80. an animal, perhaps of this kind, ſpotted black and white †.

26. STOAT. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 193.—*Smellie*, iv. 262.—LEV. MUS.

WEESEL. With ſhort ears, edged with white: head, back, ſides, and legs, of a pale tawny brown: under ſide of the body white: lower part of the tail brown, the end black.

In northern countries, changes in winter to a ſnowy whiteneſs,

* *Cateſby, App.* † *Phipps's Voy.* 58.

the

the end of the tail excepted, which retains its black color: in this ſtate is called an *Ermine*.

Length, from noſe to tail, ten inches; the tail is five and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits only *Hudſon's Bay*, *Canada*, and the northern parts of *North America*. In *Newfoundland* it is ſo bold as to commit its theſts in open view. Feeds on eggs, the young of birds, and on the mice with which thoſe countries abound. They alſo prey on Rabbits, and the White Grous. The ſkins are exported from *Canada* among what the *French* call *la menuë pelleterie*, or ſmall furs *.

It is found again in plenty in *Kamtſchatka* †, the *Kurili* iſlands, *Sibiria*, and in all the northern extremities of *Europe*. It is ſcarce in *Kamtſchatka*; and its chaſe is not attended to, amidſt the quantity of ſuperior furs. But in *Sibiria* and *Norway* they are a conſiderable article of commerce. In the former, they are taken in CAPTURE. traps, baited with a bit of fleſh ‡; in the latter, either ſhot with blunt arrows, or taken, as garden mice are in *England*, by a flat ſtone propped by a baited ſtick, which falls down on the leſt touch, and cruſhes them to death §. They are found in *Sibiria* in great plenty in woods of birch, yet are never ſeen in thoſe of fir. Their ſkins are ſold there on the ſpot from two to three pounds ſterling per hundred ‖.

They are not found on the *Arctic* flats. The inhabitants of the *Tſchuktſchi Noſs* get them in exchange from the *Americans*, where they are of a larger ſize than any in the *Ruſſian* dominions.

The exceſſive cold of certain winters has obliged even theſe hardy animals to migrate, as was evident in the year 1730, and 1744 ¶.

* *Charlevoix*, v. 197. † *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 99. ‡ *Bell's Travels*, i. 199. § *Pontoppidan*, ii. 25. ‖ *Gmelin Ruſſ. Samlung*, 516. ¶ *Nov. Sp. an.* 188.

Hiſt.

27. PINE MARTIN.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 200.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 16.—*Smellie*, iv. 245.—LEV. MUS.

WEESEL. With white cheeks and tips of ears; yellow throat and breaſt; reſt of the fur of a fine deep cheſnut-color in the male, paler in the female: tail buſhy, and of a deeper color than the body.

PLACE. Theſe animals inhabit, in great abundance, the northern parts of *America*; but I believe the ſpecies ceaſes before it arrives at the temperate provinces. They appear again in the north of *Europe*, extend acroſs the *Urallian* chain, but do not reach the *Oby*.

MANNERS. They inhabit foreſts, particularly thoſe of fir and pine, and make their neſts in the trees. Breed once a year, and bring from two to four at a litter. They feed principally upon mice; but deſtroy alſo all kinds of birds which they can maſter. They are taken by the natives of *Hudſon's Bay* in ſmall log-traps, baited, which fall on and kill them. The natives eat the fleſh.

Their ſkins are among the more valuable furs, and make a moſt important article of commerce. I obſerved, that in one of the *Hudſon's Bay* Company's annual ſales, not fewer than 12,370 good ſkins, and 2,360 damaged, were ſold; and in that year (1743) 30,325 were imported by the *French* from *Canada* into the port of *Rochelle*. They are found in great numbers in the midſt of the woods of *Canada*; and once in two or three years come out in great multitudes, as if their retreats were overſtocked: this the hunters look on as a forerunner of great ſnows, and a ſeaſon favorable to the chaſe*.

It is remarkable, that notwithſtanding this ſpecies extends acroſs the continent of *America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to the oppoſite ſide,

* *Charlevoix*, v. 197.

yet

yet it is loſt on the *Aſiatic* ſide of the ſtraits of *Tſchuktſchi*; nor is it recovered till you reach *Catherinebourg*, a diſtrict of *Sibiria* weſt of *Tobolſk*, and twenty-five degrees weſt longitude diſtant from *America*. The fineſt in the known world are taken about *Ufa*, and in the mountains of *Caucaſus* *. It is known that the *Tſchuktſchi* † procure the ſkins for cloathing themſelves from the *Americans*; their country being deſtitute of trees, and conſequently of the animals, inhabitants of foreſts, furniſhing thoſe uſeful articles.

The Houſe Martin, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 199, is found neither in *America*, or the *Arctic* countries.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 204.—*Smellie*, vii. 307.—Lev. Mus.

28. PEKAN.

WEESEL. With ears a little pointed: body and head covered with hair of a mixture of grey, cheſnut, and black, and beneath protected by a cinereous down: the lower jaw encircled with white: legs and tail black: on the breaſt, between the fore-legs, a ſpot of white, and another on the belly between the hind-legs: toes covered above and below with fur.

I ſaw this and the following animal at *Paris*, in the cabinet of M. *Aubry*, *Curè de St. Louis en L'Iſle*. They were in glaſs caſes, ſo I could get only an imperfect view of them. According to M. de *Buffon*, the length of this was a foot and a half *French* meaſure; the tail ten inches ‡. The fur is fine; and the ſkins were often imported by the *French* from *Canada*.

This ſeems to me to be very nearly allied to the *European* Martin, N° 15. *Br. Zool.* vol. i. It agrees very much in dimenſions,

* *Doctor Pallas.* † *Muller*, Pref. xxix. ‡ *Le Pekan*, tom. xiii. 304. tab. xlii. xliii.

and in the white marks. It is alſo the animal which Mr. *Graham* ſent to the Royal Society from *Hudſon's Bay*, under the name of *Jackaſh*, which he ſays harbours about creeks, and lives on fiſh. Brings from two to four young at a time. Is caught by the natives, who eat the fleſh and barter the ſkins.

29. VISON. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 205.—*Smellie*, vii. 307.

WEESEL. With a long neck and body: ſhort legs: head and body brown tinged with tawny: tail black: the down of a bright aſh-color.

Length from head to tail one foot four inches, *French*; tail ſeven inches, or to the end of the hairs nine.

Inhabits *Canada*.

30. SABLE. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 201, and p. 328.—*Smellie*, vii. 309.
Muſtela Zibellina, *Pallas Sp. Zool. faſc.* xiv. 54. tab.

WEESEL. With head and ears whitiſh: the ears broad, inclining to a triangular form, and rounded at top, in the *Aſiatic* ſpecimens; in the *American*, rather pointed: whole body of a light tawny: feet very large, hairy above and below: claws white.

Length, from noſe to tail, twenty inches; of the trunk of the tail, four inches; from the baſe to the end of the hairs eight: of a duſky color.

PLACE. This deſcription is taken from a ſkin ſent from *Canada*: but it extends acroſs the whole continent, being frequently found among the furs which the *Americans* traffic with among the inhabitants of the

the *Tſchuktſchi Noſs* *. The *American* ſpecimen, which I had opportunity of examining, was of the bleached, or worſt kind; probably others may equal in value thoſe of *Aſia*.

The great reſidence of theſe animals is in *Aſia*, beginning at the *Urallian* chain, and growing more and more plentiful as they advance eaſtward, and more valuable as they advance more north. None are found to the north-eaſt of the *Anadir*, nor in any parts deſtitute of trees. They love vaſt foreſts, eſpecially thoſe of fir, in which thoſe of moſt exquiſite beauty are found. They are frequent in *Kamtſchatka*, and are met with in the *Kuril* iſles †. They extend from about lat. 50 to lat. 58.

They are very eaſily made tame: will attach themſelves ſo to their maſter, as to wander a conſiderable way, and return again to their home. They abhor water: therefore the notion of their being the *Satherion* of *Ariſtotle* is erroneous.

CAPTURE.

Another way of taking them, beſides thoſe which I before mentioned in my Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, is by placing a piece of timber from tree to tree horizontally; near one end of this is placed a bait: over the lower piece of wood is placed another, ſuſpended obliquely, and reſting at one end on a poſt very ſlightly: a rod extends from it to a nooſe, to which the bait is faſtened. As ſoon as the Sable ſeizes the meat, the upper timber falls, and kills the precious animal ‡. The hunting ſeaſon always begins with the firſt ſnows: but they are now become ſo very ſcarce, as to be confined to the vaſt foreſts of the extreme parts of *Sibiria*, and to the diſtant *Kamtſchatka*. Such has been the rage of luxury!

FURS WHEN FIRST USED AS A LUXURY.

It was not till the later ages that the furs of beaſts became an article of luxury. The more refined nations of antient times ne-

* *Doctor Pallas.* † *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 275.

‡ *Voyages de Pallas*, ii. 319. tab. viii.—*Decouvertes dans le Ruſſe, &c.* iv. 237. tab. vi. vii.

ver made uſe of them: thoſe alone whom the former ſtigmatized as barbarians, were cloathed in the ſkins of animals. *Strabo* deſcribes the *Indians* covered with the ſkins of Lions, Panthers, and Bears *; and *Seneca* †, the *Scythians* cloathed with the ſkins of Foxes, and the leſſer quadrupeds. *Virgil* exhibits a picture of the ſavage *Hyperboreans*, ſimilar to that which our late circumnavigators can witneſs to in the cloathing of the wild *Americans*, unſeen before by any poliſhed people.

Gens effræna virum *Riphæo* tunditur Euro;
Et pecudum fulvis velantur corpora ſetis.

Moſt part of *Europe* was at this time in ſimilar circumſtances. *Cæſar* might be as much amazed with the ſkin-dreſſed heroes of *Britain*, as our celebrated *Cook* was at thoſe of his new-diſcovered regions. What time hath done to us, time, under humane conquerors, may effect for them. Civilization may take place, and thoſe ſpoils of animals, which are at preſent eſſential for cloathing, become the mere objects of ornament and luxury.

I cannot find that the *Greeks* or old *Romans* ever made uſe of furs. It originated in thoſe regions where they moſt abounded, and where the ſeverity of the climate required that ſpecies of cloathing. At firſt it conſiſted of the ſkins only, almoſt in the ſtate in which they were torn from the body of the beaſt; but as ſoon as civilization took place, and manufactures were introduced, furs became the lining of the dreſs, and often the elegant facing of the robes. It is probable, that the northern conquerors introduced the faſhion into *Europe*. We find, that about the year 522, when *Totila*, king of the *Viſigoths*, reigned in *Italy*, that the *Suethons* (a people of modern *Sweden*) found means, by help of the commerce of numberleſs intervening people, to tranſmit, for the uſe of the

* *Strabo*, lib. xvii. p. 1184. † *Epiſt.* Ep. xc.

Romans,

Romans, ſaphilinas pelles, the precious ſkins of the Sables *. As luxury advanced, furs, even of the moſt valuable ſpecies, were uſed by princes as lining for their tents: thus *Marco Polo*, in 1252, found thoſe of the *Cham* of *Tartary* lined with Ermines and Sables †. He calls the laſt *Zibelines*, and *Zambolines*. He ſays that thoſe, and other precious furs, were brought from countries far north; from the *land of Darkneſs*, and regions almoſt inacceſſible, by reaſon of moraſſes and ice ‡. The *Welſh* ſet a high value on furs, as early as the time of *Howel Dda* §, who began his reign about 940. In the next age, furs became the faſhionable magnificence of *Europe*. When *Godfrey* of *Boulogne*, and his followers, appeared before the emperor *Alexis Comnene*, on their way to the *Holy Land*, he was ſtruck with the richneſs of their dreſſes, *tam ex oſtro quam aurifrigio et niveo opere harmelino et ex mardrino griſioque et vario*. How different was the advance of luxury in *France*, from the time of their great monarch *Charlemagne*, who contented himſelf with the plain fur of the Otter! *Henry* I. wore furs; yet in his diſtreſs was obliged to change them for warm *Welſh* flannel ‖. But in the year 1337, the luxury had got to ſuch a head, that *Edward* III. enacted, that all perſons who could not ſpend a hundred a year, ſhould abſolutely be prohibited the uſe of this ſpecies of finery. Theſe, from their great expence, muſt have been foreign furs, obtained from the *Italian* commercial ſtates, whoſe traffic was at this period boundleſs. How ſtrange is the revolution in the fur trade! The north of *Aſia*, at that time, ſupplied us with every valuable kind; at preſent we ſend, by means of the poſſeſſion of *Hudſon's Bay*, furs, to immenſe amount, even to *Turkey* and the diſtant *China*.

* *Jornandes de Rebus Geticis.* † *In Bergeron's Coll.* 70.—*Purchas*, iii. 86.
‡ 160, 161, 162. § *Leges Wallicæ.* ‖ *Barrington on the Statutes*, 4th ed. 243.

31. FISHER. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 202.—*Smellie*, v. 207.—LEV. MUS.

WEESEL. With ears broad, round, and duſky, edged with white: head and ſides of the neck pale brown mixed with aſh-color and black: hairs on the back, belly, legs, and tail, brown at the baſe, and black at their ends: ſides of the body brown.

The feet very large and broad, covered above and below thickly with hair: on each foot are five toes, with white claws, ſharp, ſtrong, and crooked: the fore legs ſhorter than thoſe behind: the tail is full and buſhy, ſmalleſt at the end. Length, from noſe to tail, is twenty-eight inches; of the tail ſeventeen.

This animal inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and is found in *New England*, and as low as *Penſylvania*. About *Hudſon's Bay* they are called *Wejacks*, and *Woodſhocks*. They harbour about creeks, feed upon fiſh, and probably birds. They breed once a year, and have from two to four at a birth. The natives catch them, and diſpoſe of the ſkins, which are ſold in *England* for four or ſix ſhillings apiece. Such is the account I received from Mr. *Graham*.

The late worthy Mr. *Peter Collinſon* tranſmitted to me the following relation, which he received from Mr. *Bartram*:—"They "are found in *Penſylvania*; and, notwithſtanding they are not "amphibious, are called *Fiſhers*, and live on all kinds of leſſer "quadrupeds." I do not know how to reconcile theſe accounts of the ſame animal (for ſuch it is) unleſs it preys indifferently on fiſh and land animals, as is often the caſe with rapacious beaſts, and that both Mr. *Graham* and *Bartram* may have overlooked that circumſtance.

Hiſt.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 207.—*Smellie*, v. 297. 32. STRIATED.

WEESEL. With ſmall and rounded ears: the ground color of the whole animal black, marked on the back and ſides with five long parallel lines of white; one extending from the head along the top of the back to the baſe of the tail; with two others on each ſide, the higheſt of which reaches a little way up the tail: the tail is long, and very buſhy towards the end.

This ſpecies varies in the diſpoſition of the ſtripes, and I ſuſpect the male is entirely black, as deſcribed by *M. Du Pratz* *; who ſays, that the female has rings of white intermixed. If that is the caſe, the *Coaſe*, which *M. de Buffon* † received from *Virginia*, is of this kind. It is of an uniform color; but what is a ſtronger proof of their differing only in ſex, is the agreement in number of toes in the fore feet, there being four on each; an exception to the character of this Genus.

In ſize it is equal to an *European* Pole-cat, but carries its back more elevated.

Theſe animals are found from *Penſylvania* as far as *Louiſiana*, where they are known by the name of the Pole-cat ‡ or Skunk; which is given indifferently to both of theſe fœtid beaſts.

Nature hath furniſhed this and the following a ſpecies of defence ſuperior to the force either of teeth or claws. The *French* moſt juſtly call theſe animals *enfans du Diable*, or children of the Devil, and *Bêtes puantes*, or the ſtinking beaſts; as the *Swedes* beſtow on them that of *Fiſkatta*. The peſtiferous vapour which it emits from behind, when it is either attacked, purſued, or frightened, is ſo

* Vol. ii. 67. † xiii. *Coaſe*, p. 288.—*Le Conepute* (the female) ibid. tab. xxxviii. xl. ‡ *Cateſby*, ii. tab. 62.

ſuffocating

ſuffocating and fœtid, as at once to make the boldeſt aſſailant retire with precipitation. A ſmall ſpace is often no means of ſecurity; the animal either will turn its tail, and by a frequent crepitus prevent all repetition of attempts on its liberty; or elſe ejaculate its ſtifling urine to the diſtance of eighteen feet *. Its enemy is ſtupified with the abominable ſtench; or perhaps experiences a temporary blindneſs, ſhould any of the liquid fall on his eyes. No waſhing will free his cloaths from the ſmell: they muſt even be buried in freſh ſoil, in order to be effectually purified.

Perſons who have juſt undergone this misfortune, naturally run to the next houſe to try to free themſelves from it; but the rights of hoſpitality are denied to them: the owner, dreading the infection, is ſure to ſhut the door againſt them.

Profeſſor *Kalm* ran the danger of being ſuffocated by the ſtench of one, which was purſued into a houſe where he was.

A maid-ſervant, who deſtroyed another in a room where meat was kept, was ſo affected by the vapour as to continue ill for ſeveral days; and the proviſions were ſo infected, that the maſter of the houſe was forced to fling them away †.

Travellers are often obliged, even in the midſt of foreſts, to hold their noſes, to prevent the effects of its ſtench.

The brute creation are in like dread of its effluvia. Cattle will roar with agony; and none but true-bred dogs will attack it: even thoſe are often obliged to run their noſes into the ground before they can return to complete its deſtruction. The ſmell of the dogs, after a combat of this nature, remains for ſeveral days intolerable.

Notwithſtanding this horrible quality, the fleſh is eaten, and is eſteemed as ſweet as that of a Pig. The bladder muſt be taken out, and the ſkin flayed off, as ſoon as the animal is killed ‡.

* *Kalm*, i. 275. † The ſame, 277. ‡ *Lawſon*, 119.—*Kalm*, i. 278.

I ſhould

I ſhould think it a very diſagreeable companion: yet it is often tamed ſo as to follow its maſter like a Dog; for it never emits its vapour unleſs terrified *. It ſurely ought to be treated with the higheſt attention.

The ſkin is neglected by the *Europeans*, by reaſon of the coarſeneſs of the hair. The *Indians* make uſe of it for tobacco pouches, which they carry before them like the *Highlanders*.

It climbs trees with great agility. It feeds on fruits † and inſects. Is a great enemy to birds, deſtroying both their eggs and young. It will alſo break into hen-rooſts, and deſtroy all the poultry ‡. It breeds in holes in the ground, and hollow trees, where it leaves its young, while it is rambling in queſt of prey.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 218.—*Smellie*, v. 297.—Lev. Mus.

33. Skunk.

WEESEL. With ſhort rounded ears: ſides of the face white: from the noſe to the back extends a bed of white; along the top of the back, to the baſe of the tail, is another broad one of black, bounded on each ſide by a white ſtripe: the belly, feet, and tail, black. But the colors vary: that which is figured by *M. de Buffon* has a white tail: the claws on all the feet very long, like thoſe of a Badger: the tail very full of hair.

This inhabits the continent of *America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* § to *Peru* ‖. In the laſt it is called *Chinche*. It burrows like the former, and has all the ſame qualities. It is alſo found in *Mexico*, where it is called *Conepatl*, or *Boy's little Fox* ¶.

* *Kalm*. i. 278. † *Cateſby*, ii. tab. 62. ‡ *Kalm*, i. 274. § Sent from thence by Mr. *Graham*. ‖ *Feuillée Obſ. Peru*, 1714, p. 272. ¶ *Hernandez, Mex.* 382.



A. Muſtela nivalis.—*Fennorum* Nirpa Lumiko, Lumitirka, *Nov. Act. Acad. Reg. Scient. Suec.* vi. 1785. p. 212.—*Lappon.* Seibbſh.—*Ruſſis* Laſka.

W. With large canine teeth: body in ſummer grey, with a tincture of rufous: tail of the ſame color: belly white. Length from the tip of the noſe to the baſe of the tail ſix inches and a half: tail an inch and a half. Shape of the Stoat.

Inhabits the north of *Finland* and *Lapland*. Lives during the ſummer in the foreſts; in winter frequents villages and houſes. Feeds on mice, ſmall birds, their eggs and young; eats alſo frogs Is itſelf the prey of rapacious birds, and of the Ermine or Stoat. In winter changes to white, the whiſkers, and a few hairs in the tail, excepted. Has not the fœtid ſmell of the Weeſel and Stoat. Is taken in traps baited with a mouſe, or ſmall bird. The ſkin is equal in price to that of the Ermine.—Profeſſor *Retzius*.

HIST.

HIST. QUAD. GENUS XXIV. OTTER.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 226.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 19.—*Smellie*, iv. 232.—LEV. MUS. 34. COMMON.

OTTER. With ſhort rounded ears: head flat and broad: long whiſkers: aperture of the mouth ſmall: lips very muſcular, deſigned to cloſe the mouth firmly while in the action of diving: eyes ſmall, and placed nearly above the corners of the mouth: neck ſhort: body long: legs ſhort, broad, and thick: five toes on each foot, each furniſhed with a ſtrong membrane or web: tail depreſſed, and tapering to a point.

The fur fine; of a deep brown color, with exception of a white ſpot on each ſide of the noſe, and another under the chin.

Theſe animals inhabit as far north as *Hudſon's Bay*, *Terra di Labrador*, and *Canada*, and as low ſouth as *Carolina* and *Louiſiana* *; but in the latter provinces are very ſcarce. The ſpecies ceaſes farther ſouth. *Lawſon* ſays that they are ſometimes found, to the weſtward of *Carolina*, of a white color, inclining to yellow. Thoſe of *North America* are larger than the *European*, and the furs of ſuch which inhabit the colder parts are very valuable. Their food is commonly fiſh; but they will alſo attack and devour the Beaver †.

They are found again in *Kamtſchatka*, and in moſt parts of northern *Europe* and *Aſia*, but not on the *Arctic* flats: are grown very ſcarce in *Ruſſia*. The *Kamtſchatkans* uſe their furs to face their

* *Lawſon*, 119, and *Du Pratz*, ii. 69. † *Dobbs*, 40.

garments, or to lap round the ſkins of Sables, which are preſerved better in Otter ſkins than any other way. They uſually hunt them with dogs, in time of deep ſnow, when the Otters wander too far from the banks of rivers *.

The *Americans* round *Hudſon's Bay* ſhoot or trap them for the ſake of the ſkins, which are ſent to *Europe*. They alſo uſe the ſkins for pouches, ornamented with bits of horn; and eat the fleſh.

Otters are probably continued along the *Arctic* parts of *America*, weſtward; being found on the moſt eaſtern, or the greater *Fox Iſlands*, which are ſuppoſed to be pretty near to that continent.

35. MINX. Leſſer Otter, *Hiſt Quad.* N° 228.

DESCRIPTION. OTTER. With a white chin: rounded ears: top of the head in ſome hoary, in others tawny: the body covered with ſhort tawny hairs, and longer of a duſky color: the feet broad, webbed, and covered with hair: the tail duſky, ending in a point. This animal is of the ſhape of the common Otter, but much ſmaller: its length being only twenty inches from head to tail; of the tail only four.

AMERICA. It inhabits the middle provinces of *North America*, from *New Jerſey* to the *Carolinas*. I did not diſcover it among the ſkins ſent by Mr. *Graham* from *Hudſon's Bay*; the animal deſcribed as one of this ſpecies differing from the many I have ſeen from the more ſouthern colonies: yet poſſibly it may be found in a more northern latitude than that which I have given it, if the *Foutereaux*, an amphibious ſort of little Polecats mentioned by *La Hontan*, be the ſame †.

* *Hiſt. Kamtſ.* 115, 116. † i. 62.

It

It frequents the banks of rivers, inhabiting hollow trees, or holes which it forms near the water *. It has, like the Skunks, when provoked, a moſt exceſſively fœtid ſmell. It lives much upon fiſh, frogs, and aquatic inſects; dives admirably, and will continue longer under water than the Muſk-beaver †: yet at times it will deſert its watery haunts, and make great havoke in the poultry yards, biting off the heads of the fowls, and ſucking the blood. At times it lurks amidſt the docks and bridges of towns, where it proves a uſeful enemy to rats ‡.

It is beſides very deſtructive to the Tortoiſe; whoſe eggs it ſcrapes out of the ſand and devours: and eats the freſh-water muſcles; whoſe ſhells are found in great abundance at the mouth of their holes. It is capable of being made tame, and domeſticated §.

ASIA.

The ſpecies is ſpread in *Aſia*, along the banks of the *Yaik*, in the *Orenburg* government ‖. None are ſeen in *Sibiria*; but appear again near the rivers which run into the *Amur*. Its fur is in thoſe parts very valuable, and eſteemed as next in beauty to the Sable. It is either hunted with dogs or taken in traps.

EUROPE.

In *Europe* it is found in *Poland* and *Lithuania*, where it is named *Nurek*; and the *Germans* call it *Nurtz*. It is alſo an inhabitant of *Finland:* the natives call it *Tichuri*; the *Swedes*, *Mænk* ¶, a name carried into *America* by ſome *Swediſh* coloniſt, and with a ſlight variation is ſtill retained.

* *Kalm*, ii. 62. † Letter from *Mr. Peter Collinſon*. ‡ *Kalm*, ii. 61.
§ *Lawſon*, 122. ‖ *Dr. Pallas*. ¶ *Fauna Suec.* N° 13.

Hiſt.

36. SEA.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 230.
Lutra Marina, Kalan. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 367. tab. xvi.
Caſtor Marin, *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 444.
Sea Otter, *Muller*, 57, 58 *.—LEV. MUS.

DESCRIPTION. OTTER. With hazel irides: upper jaw long, and broader than the lower: noſe black: ears erect, conic, ſmall: whiſkers long and white: in the upper jaw ſix, in the lower four, cutting teeth: grinders broad: fore legs thick; on each four toes, covered with hair, and webbed: the hind feet reſemble exactly thoſe of a Seal: the toes divided by a ſtrong ſhagreened membrane, with a ſkin ſkirting the external ſide of the outmoſt toe, in the manner of ſome water fowl.

The ſkin is extremely thick, covered cloſely with long hair, remarkably black and gloſſy; and beneath that is a ſoft down. The hair ſometimes varies to ſilvery. The hair of the young is ſoft and brown.

SIZE. The length, from noſe to tail, is about three feet; that of the tail thirteen inches and a half. The tail is depreſſed, full of hair in the middle, and ſharp-pointed. The weight of the biggeſt, ſeventy or eighty pounds.

PLACE. Theſe are the moſt local animals of any we are acquainted with, being entirely confined between lat. 49 and 60, and weſt longitude 126 to 150 eaſt from *London*, in the coaſt and ſeas on the north-eaſt parts of *America*; and again only between the *Kamt-*

* I here inſert the ſynonyms; for in the Synopſis of Quadrupeds, following *Linnæus* and *Biſſon*, I confound the *Braſilian* Otter of *Marcgrave* with this animal.

ſchatkan

Schatkan shores and the isles which intervene between them and *America*. They land also on the *Kuril* islands; but never are seen in the channel between the north-east part of *Sibiria* and *America*.

MANNERS. They are most extremely harmless, and most singularly affectionate to their young. They will never desert them, and will even pine to death on being robbed of them, and strive to breathe their last on the spot where they experienced the misfortune.

It is supposed that they bring but one at a time. They go between eight and nine months with young, and suckle it almost the whole year. The young never quits its dam till it takes a mate. They are monogamous, and very constant.

They bring forth on land: often carry the young between their teeth, fondle them, and frequently fling them up and catch them again in their paws. Before the young can swim, the old ones will take them in their fore feet, and swim about upon their backs.

They run very swiftly: swim sometimes on their sides, on their backs, and often in a perpendicular direction. They are very sportive, embrace each other, and kiss.

They never make any resistance; but endeavour, when attacked, to save themselves by flight: when they have escaped to some distance, they will turn back, and hold one of their fore feet over their eyes, to gaze, as men do their hands to see more clearly in a sunny day; for they are very dull-sighted, but remarkably quick-scented.

They are fond of those parts of the sea which abound most with weeds, where they feed on fish, sepiæ, lobsters, and shell-fish, which they comminute with their flat grinders.

They

CAPTURE. They are taken different ways: in the ſummer, by placing nets among the ſea-plants, where theſe animals retire in the frequent ſtorms of this tempeſtuous coaſt.

They are killed with clubs or ſpears, either while they lie aſleep on the rocks, or in the ſea floating on their backs.

Thirdly, they are purſued by two boats till they are tired, for they cannot endure to be long at a time under water.

During winter they are brought in great numbers to the *Kurilian* iſlands, by the eaſtern winds, from the *American* ſhore.

The hunter goes with a dog, who points them. He knocks it on the head, and flays it, while the dog is beating about for another.

They are called in the *Kamtſchatkan* tongue *Kalan*, in the plural *Kalani*.

Their fleſh is preferred to that of Seals by the natives; but the unfortunate crew who were ſhipwrecked in the expedition in 1741, under Captain *Bering*, found it to be inſipid, hard, and tough as leather; ſo that they were obliged to cut it in ſmall pieces before they could eat it. Others pretend, that the fleſh of the young is very delicate, and ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from young lamb.

FUR. But the valuable part of them is their ſkin. Few are brought into *Europe*; but great quantities are ſold to the *Chineſe*, at vaſt prices, from ſeventy to a hundred rubles apiece, or 14 or 25*l.* ſterling each. What a profitable trade might not a colony carry on, was it poſſible to penetrate to theſe parts of *North America* by means of the rivers and lakes! The acceſs to *Pekin* would be then eaſy, by ſailing up the gulph of *Petcheli*. At preſent, theſe valuable furs are carried by land above three thouſand miles to the frontiers of *China*, where they are delivered to the merchants.

Theſe

Theſe animals partake very much of the nature of Seals, in their almoſt conſtant reſidence in the water, their manner of ſwimming, fin-like legs, and number of fore teeth. In their ears they greatly reſemble the *little Seal* of my Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, N° 386, and ſeem the animals which connect the genera of Otters and Seals.

They are ſeen very remote from land, ſometimes even at the diſtance of a hundred leagues.

DIV. II. SECT. II.

DIGITATED QUADRUPEDS.

Without CANINE TEETH: and with two CUTTING TEETH only in each jaw.

DIV. II. SECT. II. Digitated Quadrupeds.

Without CANINE TEETH: and with two CUTTING TEETH only in each jaw.

Generally Herbivorous, or Frugivorous.

HARE. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XXVI.

37. VARYING. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 242.—Alpine Hare, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 21.—LEV. MUS.

HARE. With the edges of the ears and tips black: the colors, in ſummer, cinereous, mixed with black and tawny: tail always white.

Mr. *Graham* ſays, that thoſe of *Hudſon's Bay* are of the ſame ſize with the common; but thoſe which I have examined in *Scotland* are much leſs, weighing only ſix pounds and a half: the common Hare weighs upwards of eight.

This ſpecies inhabits *Greenland*, where alone they continue white throughout the year *; and are very numerous amidſt the ſnowy mountains. They are uſually fat; and feed on graſs, and the white moſs of the country. They are found about the rocks at *Churchill*, and the ſtreights of *Hudſon's Bay*; but are not common. They breed once a year, and bring two at a time †. They change their color to white at approach of winter. They are met with in

* *Crantz*, i. 70.—*Egede*, 62. † Mr. *Graham*.

Canada

Canada and *Newfoundland*; after which the ſpecies ceaſes to the ſouthward, or at leſt I have no authority for its being continued; the Hare of *New England* ſeeming, by *Joſſelyn*'s account, to be the following ſpecies.

The *Greenlanders* eat the fleſh dreſſed, and the contents of the ſtomach raw. They uſe the excrements for wick for their lamps; and cloath their children with the ſoft and warm ſkins.

This ſpecies abounds from *Livonia* to the north-eaſt part of *Sibiria* and *Kamtſchatka*; and from *Archangel* to *Saratof*, on the banks of the *Wolga*, in eaſt lat. 49. 52, and even farther into the *Orenburg* government. In *Sibiria* they quit the lofty mountains, the ſouthern boundaries of that country, and, collecting in flocks innumerable, at approach of winter migrate to the plains, and northern wooded parts, where vegetation and food abound. Mr. *Bell* met with them daily in their progreſs *. Multitudes of them are taken in toils by the country people, not for the ſake of the fleſh, but the ſkins; which are ſent to *Peterſburg*, and from thence exported to various parts.

American Hare, *Ph. Tranſ.* lxii. 4. 376.—*Hiſt. Quad.* N° 243.

38. AMERICAN.

HARE. With ears tipt with grey: neck and body ruſty, cinereous, and black: legs pale ruſt-color: belly white: tail black above, white beneath.

The diſtinctions between this and the common Hares and varying Hares are theſe:—They are leſs, weighing only from three pounds eight ounces to four pounds and a half: the length to the ſetting-on of the tail only nineteen inches. The hind legs are longer in proportion than thoſe of the common Hare or *varying* Hare;

SIZE.

* *Travels*, octavo ed. i. 246.

the

Size of a varying Hare.

the length of this, from the noſe to the tip of the hind legs, extended, being two feet five: of a *varying* Hare, meaſured at the ſame time, in *Hudſon's Bay*, only two feet ſeven and a half; but from the noſe to the tail was two feet: its weight ſeven pounds ſix ounces.

Theſe animals are found from *Hudſon's Bay* to the extremity of *North America*; but ſwarm in countries bordering on the former. In the time of *M. Jeremie*, who reſided in *Hudſon's Bay* from 1708 to 1714, twenty-five thouſand were taken in one ſeaſon *. At preſent they are a principal winter food to our reſidents there. They are taken in wire ſnares, placed at certain intervals in ſmall openings made in a long extent of low hedging formed for that purpoſe; the animals never attempting to jump over, but always ſeek the gaps. Theſe hedges are removed, on the falling of the ſnows, to other places, when the Rabbets ſeek new tracks †. Their fleſh is very good; but almoſt brown, like that of the *Engliſh* Hare.

From *Hudſon's Bay*, as low as *New England*, theſe animals, at approach of winter, receive a new coat, which conſiſts of a multitude of long white hairs, twice as long as the ſummer fur, which ſtill remains beneath. About the middle of *April* they begin to ſhed their winter covering.

From *New England* ſouthward they retain their brown color the whole year. In both warm and cold climates they retain the ſame nature of never burrowing; but lodge in the hollow of ſome decayed tree, to which they run in caſe they are purſued. In the cultivated parts of *America*, they make great havoke among the fields of cabbage, or turnips ‡. In *Carolina*, they frequent meadows and marſhy places; and are very ſubject to have maggots breed in the ſkin §. In that province they breed very often, and even in the

* *Voyages au Nord*, iii. 344. † *Drage*, i. 176. ‡ *Kalm*, ii. 46.
§ *Lawſon*, 122.

winter

winter months, and bring from two to ſix at a time; but uſually two or four *.

I know of no uſe that is made of the ſkins, excepting that the natives of *Hudſon's Bay* wrap them round the limbs of their children, to preſerve them againſt the cold.

* * Without a tail.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 248.—*Blackb. Muſ.*

39. ALPINE.

HARE. With ſhort, broad, rounded ears: long head, and whiſkers: fur duſky at the roots; of a bright bay near the ends; tips white: intermixed are divers long duſky hairs.

Length nine inches.

Found from the *Altaic* chain to lake *Baikal*, and from thence to *Kamtſchatka*. They dwell amidſt the ſnows of the loftieſt and moſt dreadful rocky mountains, and never deſcend to the plains. They alſo are ſaid to inhabit the fartheſt *Fox* or *Aleutian* iſlands: therefore poſſibly may be met with in *America*.

The manners are ſo amply deſcribed in my Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, that I ſhall not repeat an account of them.

* *Doctor Garden.*

European,

A. European, *Br. Zool.* i. N° .—*Hiſt. Quad.* ii. N° .

The common *Engliſh* Hare is found in *Sweden*, and is perhaps the only kind in the ſouthern part. Profeſſor *Retzius* is of opinion, that it does not differ in ſpecies from the *Varying*, N° 37. I have given my reaſons, in the *Tour to Scotland*, and my *Hiſtory of Quadrupeds*, vol. II. p. 370, for differing from his reſpectable opinion.

In *Sweden* the common Hare is in ſummer of a duſky brown: in winter becomes cinereous. In that ſtate, I have ſeen a brace ſent over to *England*. In *Scania* they are twice as large as they are in the northern parts of *Sweden*, i. e. as thoſe I call the *Varying*.

HIST. QUAD. GENUS XXVII. BEAVER.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 251.—*Smellie*, v. 21.—LEV. MUS. 40. CASTOR.

BEAVER. With a blunt noſe: ears ſhort, rounded, and hid in the fur: eyes ſmall: very ſtrong cutting teeth: hair of a deep cheſnut brown: fore feet ſmall, and the toes divided: hind feet large, and the toes webbed: the tail eleven inches long, and three broad; almoſt oval; flat, and covered with thin ſcales. DESCRIPTION.

The uſual length, from noſe to tail, is about two feet four; but I have meaſured the ſkin of one, which was near three feet long.

Beavers vary in color. They are ſometimes found of a deep black, eſpecially in the north. In Sir *Aſhton Lever's muſeum* is a ſpecimen quite white. As they advance ſouthward, the beauty of their fur decreaſes. Among the *Illinois* they are tawny, and even as pale as ſtraw color *.

In *North America* theſe animals are found in great plenty all round *Hudſon's Bay*, and as low as *Carolina* † and *Louiſiana* ‡. They are not known in *Eaſt Florida* §. The ſpecies alſo ceaſes before it arrives in *South America*. To ſpeak with preciſion, it commences in lat. 60, or about the river of Seals, in *Hudſon's Bay*; and is loſt in lat. 30, in *Louiſiana*. PLACE.

From *Hudſon's Bay* and *Canada*, I can trace them weſtward to 120 degrees of longitude, as far as the tract weſt of *Lac Rouge*, or the Red lake ‖. The want of diſcovery prevents us from know-

* *Charlevoix*, v. 140. † *Lawſon.* ‡ *Du Pratz*, ii. 69. § *Account of Eaſt Florida*, 50. ‖ *Dobbs*, 35.

ing whether they are continued to the weſtern extremity of this great continent oppoſite to *Aſia:* probably they are, for the *Ruſſian* adventurers got ſome of their ſkins on the iſle of *Kadjak*, which the natives muſt have had from *America*. They certainly are not found in the iſlands of the new Archipelago; nor yet in *Kamtſchatka**, by reaſon of the interruption of woods, beyond the river *Konyma*. From thence I doubt whether they are met with aſſociated, or in a civilized ſtate, nearer than the banks of the river *Jeneſei*, or the *Konda*, and other rivers which run into the *Oby:* but they are found ſcattered in the woody parts of independent *Tartary*; alſo in *Caſan*, and about the *Yaik*, in the *Orenburg* government. In the ſame unſociable ſtate they inhabit *Europe*, and are found in *Ruſſia*, in *Lapland*, *Norway*, and *Sweden*. The Beaver is extremely ſcarce in the lower part of *Sweden*. Mr. *Oedman* recollects but one inſtance, and that was in *Weſtrogothia*. It was ſo little known there, that the common people regarded it as a prodigy.

SAGACITY. Theſe are the moſt ſagacious and induſtrious of animals. They live in ſociety, and unite in their labors, for the good of the commonwealth they form. They erect edifices, ſuperior in contrivance to the human beings. They uſually live near, and ſhew a dexterity in their œconomy unequalled by the four-footed race.

DWELLINGS. In order to form a habitation, they ſelect a level piece of ground, with a ſmall rivulet running in the midſt. To effect their works, a community of two or three hundred aſſembles: every individual

LABORS. bears his ſhare in the laborious preparation. Some fall trees of great ſize, by gnawing them aſunder with their teeth, in order to form beams or piles; others are employed in rolling the pieces to the water; others dive, and ſcrape holes with their feet in order to fix them; and another ſet exert their efforts to rear them in their

* The Sea Beaver (as it is called) Sp. of this work, muſt not be confounded with this.

proper

proper places. A fifth party is buſied in collecting twigs to wattle the piles. A ſixth, in collecting earth, ſtones, and clay; others carry it on their broad tails to proper places, and with their feet beat and temper the earth into mortar, or ram it between the piles, or plaiſter the inſide of the houſes.

DAMS. All theſe preparations are to form their dwellings within an artificial piece of water or pond, which they make by raiſing a dam acroſs the level ſpot they had pitched on. This is done, firſt by driving into the ground ſtakes, five or ſix feet long, placed in rows, and ſecuring each row by wattling it with twigs, and filling the interſtices with clay, ramming it down cloſe. The ſide next to the water is ſloped, the other perpendicular. The bottom is from ten to twelve feet thick; the thickneſs gradually diminiſhes to the top, which is about two or three. The centre of the dam forms a ſegment of a circle; from which extends, on each ſide, a ſtrait wing: in the midſt of the centre is uſually a gutter left for the waſte water to diſcharge itſelf. Theſe dams are often a hundred feet long, and nicely covered with turf.

HOUSES. The houſes theſe wiſe animals make, are placed in the water collected by means of the dam, and are ſeated near the ſhore. They are built upon piles, and are ſometimes round, ſometimes oval; the tops are vaulted, ſo that their inſide reſembles an oven, their outſide a dome. The walls are made of earth, ſtones, and ſticks, and uſually two feet thick. They are commonly about eight feet high above the ſurface of the water*, and are very neatly and cloſely plaiſtered on the inſide. The floor is a foot higher than the water. The houſe, ſometimes, has only one floor, which is ſtrewed with leaves or moſs, on which each Beaver lies in its proper place; at other times there are three apartments; one to lodge, another to

* *Clerk*, i. 142.

eat in, and a third to dung in*: for they are very cleanly, and inſtantly cauſe the filth to be carried off by the inferior Beavers.

M. Du Pratz † ſays, that thoſe of *Louiſiana* form numbers of cells, and that each animal, or more probably each pair, poſſeſs one. He ſays, that he has ſeen no leſs than fifteen of theſe cells ſurrounding the centre of one houſe. He alſo acquaints us, that the Beavers of *Louiſiana* are a third leſs than the brown ſort; are covered with a cinereous down, which is covered with long ſilvery hairs.

In each houſe are two openings; one towards the land, the other is within, and communicates with the water, for the conveniency of getting to their magazine of proviſion in froſty weather. This orifice is formed ſo as to be beyond the thickneſs of the ice; for they lodge their proviſions under the water, and dive and bring it into their houſe according as they want it.

MAGAZINES.

Their food is laid in before winter by the tenants of each houſe; it conſiſts of the bark and boughs of trees. *Lawſon* ſays that they are fondeſt of the ſaſſafras, aſh, and ſweet gum. In ſummer they live on leaves, fruits, and ſometimes crabs and cray-fiſh; but they are not fond of fiſh.

FOOD.

The number of houſes in each pond is from ten to twenty-five: the number of animals in each, from two to thirty. They are ſuppoſed to aſſociate in pairs; are therefore monogamous: another proof of their advances towards civilization.

NUMBER OF HOUSES;

I think I have heard that every family conſiſts of an even number. Sometimes the community, within the precinct of a dam, conſiſts of four hundred; but I preſume this muſt be in places little frequented by mankind.

OF INHABITANTS.

They begin to build their houſes, when they form a new ſettlement, in the ſummer; and it coſts them a whole ſeaſon to finiſh their work, and lay in their proviſions.

* *Mr. Graham.—Cateſby, App.* xxx. † i. 241.

They

They are very attentive to their ſafety; and on any noiſe take to the water for their further ſecurity. They form vaults or burrows in the banks of the creek formed by the dam, into which they retreat in caſe of imminent danger.

They ſeem to be among quadrupeds, what Bees are among inſects. They have a chief, or ſuperintendant, in their works, who directs the whole. The utmoſt attention is paid to him by the whole community. Every individual has his taſk allotted, which they undertake with the utmoſt alacrity. The overſeer gives a ſignal by a certain number of ſmart ſlaps with his tail, expreſſive of his orders. The moment the artificers hear it, they haſten to the place thus pointed out, and perform the allotted labor, whether it is to carry wood, or draw the clay, or repair any accidental breach. OVERSEERS.

They have alſo their centinels, who, by the ſame kind of ſignal, give notice of any apprehended danger. CENTINELS.

They are ſaid to have a ſort of ſlaviſh Beaver among them (analogous to the Drone) which they employ in ſervile works, and the domeſtic drudgery *. SLAVES.

I have mentioned before their ſagacity in laying in the winter proviſion. They cut the wood they prefer into certain lengths; pile them in heaps beneath the water, to keep them moiſt; and, when they want food, bite the wood into ſmall pieces, and bring it into their houſes. The *Indians* obſerve the quantity which the Beavers lay in their magazine at approach of winter. It is the Almanack of the Savages; who judge, from the greater or leſs ſtock, of the mildneſs or ſeverity of the approaching ſeaſon †. THEIR WOOD HOW CUT.

The expedition with which they cut down trees, for the forming their dams, is amazing. A number ſurrounds the body, and will

* *Mr. Graham.* † *Charlevoix*, v. 151.

in

in a few minutes gnaw through a tree of three feet in circumference; and always contrive to make it fall towards the ſpot they wiſh *.

Beavers have in *America* variety of lakes and waters in which they might fix their ſeats; but their ſagacity informs them of the precarious tenure of ſuch dwellings, which are liable to be overthrown by every flood. This induces them to undertake their mighty and marvellous labors. They therefore ſelect places where no ſuch inconveniences can be felt. They form a dam to ſupport a reſervoir, fed only by a ſmall rill; and provide for the overflow of the waſte water by a ſuitable channel in the middle of their bank. They have nothing to fear but from land floods, or the ſudden melting of the ſnows. Theſe ſometimes make breaches, or damage their houſes; but the defects are inſtantly repaired.

During the winter they never ſtir out, except to their magazines of proviſion; and in that ſeaſon grow exceſſively fat.

They are ſtrongly attached to certain haunts, there being places which they will not quit, notwithſtanding they are frequently diſturbed. There is, ſays *Charlevoix*, a ſtrong inſtance on the road between *Montreal* and lake *Huron*, which travellers, through wantonneſs, annually moleſt; yet is always repaired by the induſtrious inhabitants.

In violent inundations they are ſometimes overpowered in their attempts to divert the fury of the water. In thoſe caſes they fly into the woods: the females return as ſoon as the water abates; the males continue abſent till *July*, when they come back to repair the ravages made in their houſes †.

Beavers breed once a year, and bring forth the latter end of winter; and have two or three young at a birth.

* *Cateſby, App.* 30. † *Charlevoix*, v. 151.

There

There is a variety of the Beaver kind, which wants either the ſagacity or the induſtry of the others, in forming dams and houſes. Theſe are called *Terriers*. They burrow in the banks of rivers, and make their holes beneath the freezing depth of the water, and work upwards for a great number of feet. Theſe alſo form their winter magazines of proviſion. Beavers which eſcape the deſtruction of a community, are ſuppoſed often to become *Terriers*.

TERRIER BEAVERS.

Strange animal ſeen by Mr. *Phipps* and others in *Newfoundland*, of a ſhining black: bigger than a Fox: ſhaped like an *Italian* grehound: legs long: tail long and taper. One gentleman ſaw five ſitting on a rock with their young, at the mouth of a river; often leapt in and dived, and brought up trouts, which they gave to their young. When he ſhewed himſelf, they all leapt into the water, and ſwam a little way from ſhore, put their heads out of the water and looked at him. An old furrier ſaid, he remembered a ſkin of one fold for five guineas. The *French* often ſee them in *Hare Bay*.

Beavers have, beſides man, two enemies; the Otter, and the Wolverene; which watch their appearance, and deſtroy them. The laſt is on that account called, in ſome parts of *America*, the *Beaver-eater*. They are very eaſily overcome; for they make no reſiſtance: and have no ſecurity but in flight.

THEIR ENEMIES.

It is not wonderful that ſuch ſociable animals ſhould be very affectionate. Two young Beavers, which were taken alive and brought to a neighbouring factory in *Hudſon's Bay*, were preſerved for ſome time; and throve very faſt, till one of them was killed by an accident. The ſurvivor inſtantly felt the loſs, began to moan, and abſtained from food till it died *.

* *Drage's Voy.* i. 151.

They

How taken.

They are taken ſeveral ways: ſometimes in log-traps, baited with poplar ſticks, laid in a path near the water. The *Indians* always waſh their hands before they bait the traps, otherwiſe the ſagacious animal is ſure to ſhun the ſnare.

Sometimes they are ſhot, either while they are at work, or at food, or in ſwimming acroſs the rivers. But theſe methods are uſed only in ſummer, and not much practiſed; for the ſkins in that ſeaſon are far leſs valuable than in the winter. At that time they are taken in nets placed above and below their houſes, acroſs the creeks, on ſtakes. If the water is frozen, the ice is cut from ſhore to ſhore, in order to put down the ſtakes. When the net is ſet, the *Indians* ſend their women to the Beaver-houſes to diſturb the animals; who dart into the water, and are uſually taken in the net, which is inſtantly hauled up; and put down again with all expedition. If the Beaver miſſes the net, it ſometimes returns to its houſe, but oftener into the vaults on the ſides of the banks; but the poor creature ſeldom eſcapes, being purſued into all his retreats, the houſes being broke open, and the vaults ſearched by digging along the ſhores.

The value of the fur of theſe animals, in the manufacture of hats, is well known. It began to be in uſe in *England* in the reign of *Charles* I *, when the manufacture was regulated, in 1638, by proclamation; in which is an expreſs prohibition of uſing any materials except *Beaver ſtuff*, or *Beaver wool*; and the hats called demi-caſtors were forbidden to be made, unleſs for exportation.

This cauſed a vaſt encreaſe of demand for the ſkins of the Beavers. The *Indians*, on the diſcovery of *America*, ſeem to have paid very little attention to them, amidſt the vaſt variety of beaſts they at that time poſſeſſed, both for food and cloathing. But

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, xx. 230.

about

about the period of the faſhion of hats, they became an article of commerce, and object of chaſe. The ſouthern colonies ſoon became exhauſted of their Beavers; and of later years the traffic has been much confined to *Canada* and *Hudſon's Bay*. The importance of this trade, and the ravages made among the animal creation in thoſe parts, will appear by the following ſtate of the imports into the ports of *London* and *Rochelle* in 1743. I take that year, as I have no other comparative ſtate:

Hudſon's Bay company ſale, begun *November* 17th 1743.

26,750 Beaver ſkins.
14,730 Martins.
590 Otters.
1,110 Cats, i. e. Lynx.
320 Fox.
600 Wolverenes.
320 Black Bears.
1,850 Wolves.
40 Woodſhocks, or Fiſhers.
10 Minx.
5 Raccoon.
120 Squirrels.
130 Elks, i. e. Stags.
440 Deer.

Imported into *Rochelle* in the ſame year.

127,080 Beavers.
16,512 Bears.
110,000 Raccoon.
30,325 Martins.
12,428 Otters and Fiſhers.
1,700 Minx.
1,220 Cats.
1,267 Wolves.

1,267 Wolves.
92 Wolverenes.
10,280 Grey Foxes and Cats.
451 Red Foxes.

This great balance in favor of the *French* ariſes not only from their ſuperior honeſty in their dealings with the ignorant *Indians*, but the advantageous ſituation of *Canada* for the fur trade. They had both ſides of the river St. *Lawrence*; the country round the five great lakes; and the countries bordering on the rivers flowing into them; and finally, the fine fur countries bordering on the *Hudſon's Bay* company, many of whoſe waters falling into the St. *Lawrence*, gave an eaſy conveyance of thoſe commodities to *Montreal*; where a fair is annually kept, with all the ſavage circumſtances attendant on *Indian* concourſe.

The traffic carried on in *Hudſon's Bay* is chiefly brought from the chain of lakes and rivers that empty themſelves into the bay at *Nelſon*'s river, running ſoutherly from lat. 56 to lat. 45. Lake *Pachegoia* is the moſt northerly: there the *Indians* rendezvous in *March*, to make their canoes for the tranſportation of the furs; for at that ſeaſon the bark of the birch-tree ſeparates very eaſily from the wood.

41. MUSK. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 252.—*Smellie*, v. 260.

BEAVER. With a thick noſe, blunt at the end: ears ſhort, hid in the fur: eyes large: body thick, and in form quite reſembles that of the Beaver; its color, and that of the head, a reddiſh brown: breaſt and belly cinereous, tinged with ruſt-color: the fur is very ſoft and fine.

The

The toes on every foot are diſtinct and divided: thoſe of the hind feet fringed on both ſides with ſtiff hairs or briſtles, cloſely ſet together: tail compreſſed, and thin at the edges, covered with ſmall ſcales, with a few hairs intermixed.

Length, from noſe to tail, one foot: of the tail nine inches.

Theſe animals are in ſome parts of *America* called the Little Beaver, on account of its form, and ſome parts of its œconomy. From its ſcent it is ſtyled the Muſk Rat, and Muſquaſh. The *Hurons* call it *Ondathra*; from which *M. de Buffon* gives it the name of *Ondatra* *.

It is found from *Hudſon's Bay* to as low at leſt as *Carolina* †. Like the Beaver, it forms its houſe of a round ſhape, covered with a dome, and conſtructed with herbs and reeds cemented with clay. At the bottom and ſides are ſeveral pipes, through which they paſs in ſearch of food; for they do not lay in a ſtock of proviſion, like the former. They alſo form ſubterraneous paſſages, into which they retreat whenever their houſes are attacked.

Theſe houſes are only intended for winter habitations: are deſerted, and rebuilt annually. During ſummer, they live in pairs, and bring forth their young from three to ſix at a time. At approach of winter, they conſtruct their houſes and retire into them, in order to be protected from the inclemency of the ſeaſon. Several families occupy the ſame dwelling, which is oft-times covered many feet with ſnow and ice; but they creep out and feed on the roots which lie beneath. They are very fond of the *Acorus Verus*, or *Calamus Aromaticus* ‡. This perhaps gives them that ſtrong muſky ſmell theſe animals are ſo remarkable for; which they loſe during winter, probably when this ſpecies of plant is not to be got. They alſo feed on the freſh-water Muſſels. They feed too on fruit; for *Kalm*

* x. 12. † *Lawſon*, 120. ‡ The ſame.

ſays, that apples are the baits uſed for them in traps. We may add, that in winter they eat the roots of nettles, and in ſummer, ſtrawberries and raſberries *, during which time it is rare to ſee the male and female ſeparate.

The fleſh is ſometimes eaten. The fur is made uſe of in the manufacture of hats. The Muſk-bag is ſometimes put among cloths, to preſerve them from worms or inſects.

Theſe animals, as well as the Beaver, ſeem to have their *Terriers*, or ſome which do not give themſelves the trouble of building houſes, but burrow, like Water-rats, in banks adjacent to lakes, rivers, and ditches †, and often do much damage, by admitting the water through the embankments of meadows. They continue in their holes, except when they are in the water in ſearch of food. They make their neſts with ſticks, placing a lining of ſome ſoft materials within ‡. *Charlevoix* § adds, that they ſometimes make uſe of a hollow tree for their reſidence.

When taken young, they are capable of being tamed; are very playful and inoffenſive, and never bite.

* *Charlevoix*, v. 158. † *Kalm*, ii. 56, and *Charlevoix*. ‡ *Kalm*, ii. 58. § v. 158.

HIST. QUAD. GENUS XXVIII. PORCUPINE.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 257.—LEV. MUS. 42. CANADA.

PORCUPINE. With ſhort ears, hid in the fur: hair on the head, body, legs, and upper part of the tail, long, ſoft, and of a dark brown color; but ſometimes found white: on the upper part of the head, body, and tail, are numbers of ſtrong ſharp quils; the longeſt, which are thoſe on the back, are three inches long; the ſhorteſt are towards the head and on the ſides, and concealed in the hair; mixed with them are certain ſtiff ſtraggling hairs, at leſt three inches longer than the others, tipt with dirty white: the under ſide of the tail is white.

On each fore foot are four toes; on the hind five; all armed with long claws, hollowed on the under ſide.

The ſize of one, which Sir JOSEPH BANKS brought from *Newfoundland*, was about that of a Hare, but more compactly made; the back arched; and the whole form reſembling that of the Beaver: the tail is ſix inches long, which, in walking, is carried a little bent upwards.

This ſpecies inhabits *America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Canada* *, *Newfoundland*, *New England*, and, but rarely, as far ſouth as *Virginia* †. *Lawſon* makes no mention of it among the animals of *Carolina*. *Du Pratz* ‡ ſays, it loves the cold, and is found on the banks of the *Illinois*. It may therefore be ranked among the local northen animals.

* *Charlevoix*, v. 198. † *Cateſby*, *App.* xxx. ‡ ii. 68.

They

They are found in great plenty about *Hudſon's Bay*, where the trading *Indians* depend much on them for food. They are reckoned excellent eating, even by the *Europeans*, taſting, when roaſted, like ſucking-pig. The bones, during winter, are of a greeniſh yellow, owing, as is ſuppoſed, to their feeding during that ſeaſon on the bark of the pine. It is obſerved, that the bones of animals ſometimes take a tincture from their diet; for example, thoſe of beaſts which feed on madder become red *. The *Caqua*, or *Canada* Porcupine, feeds much on the bark of pines or juniper: it is their food the greateſt part of the year, and the buds of willows their chief ſupport the reſt. In walking it drags its tail along the ground. *Indians* diſcover them by the track they make, but chiefly by the unbarked trees. In ſummer, they live on the wild fruits, and lap water, but will not go into it. In winter, take ſnow by way of beverage.

They neſtle under the roots of great trees, and will alſo, in queſt of fruits, aſcend the boughs. When the *Indians* diſcover one in a tree, they cut it down, and kill the animal by a blow on the noſe.

They defend themſelves with their quils. They fly from their purſuer; but when they cannot eſcape, will ſidle towards their enemy, in order to puſh their quils into him: they are but weak inſtruments of offence; for a ſmall ſtroke with the hand againſt the grain will bring them from the ſkin, leaving them ſticking ſlightly in the fleſh. The *Indians* uſe them to make holes in their noſes and ears, for the placing their noſe and ear-rings, and other finery †. They alſo trim the edges of their deer-ſkin habits with fringes of dyed quils ‡, or make pretty linings with them for the bark boxes.

* *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 374. † *Drage's Voy.* i. 177. ‡ The ſame, 191.

They

They are very indolent animals, ſleep much, and ſeldom travel a mile from their haunts *.

M. de Buffon gives two figures of this beaſt, under the name of *Le Coendou* and *L'Urſon*. The firſt he makes an inhabitant of *Braſil:* the laſt, of *Hudſon's Bay:* but the *Coendou* is a very different animal †. The two figures he has exhibited are of our Porcupine in the winter and ſummer dreſs, the hair growing thinner as the warm ſeaſon approaches ‡. His *Coendou* ſhews it in the firſt ſtate, his *Urſon* in the ſecond §.

They are ſaid to copulate in *September*, and to bring only one young, the firſt week in *April*; another, which it brings forth, being always dead ‖.

* *Mr. Graham.* † See *Syn. Quad.* N° ‡ *Edw. Hiſt. Birds*, i. 52.
§ *Hiſt. Nat.* xii. tab. liv. lv. ‖ *Mr. Graham.*

MARMOT. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XXIX.

43. QUEBEC. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 259.
Mus empetra, PALLAS, *Nov. Sp. Quad. faſc.* i. 75.

MARMOT. With ſhort rounded ears: blunt noſe: cheeks ſwelled, and of a cinereous color: end of the noſe black: top of the head cheſnut: the hair on the back grey at the bottom, black in the middle, and the tips whitiſh: the belly and legs of a deep orange, or a bright ferruginous color.

Toes black, naked, and quite divided: four toes, with the rudiments of another, on the fore feet, five on the hind feet: tail ſhort, duſky, and full of hair.

The ſpecimen which I ſaw formerly at Mr. *Brook*'s, alive, appeared larger than a Rabbet; but the ſpecimen in the Royal Society's Muſeum * was only eleven inches long from noſe to the tail, and the tail three inches. This probably was a young one.

The *Wenuſk*, or *Quebec* Marmot, feeds on coarſe graſs. It burrows in the earth in a perpendicular manner. The *Indians* take it by pouring water into the holes, which forces it out.

44. MARYLAND. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 260.—*Smellie*, iv. 346.

MARMOT. With prominent dark eyes: ſhort rounded ears: noſe ſharper-pointed than that of the laſt, and of a cinereous color: head and body of a brown color, which is lighter on the

* *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 378.

ſides,

ſides, and ſtill more ſo on the belly: the legs and feet duſky: toes long, and divided: claws long, and ſharp: tail duſky, and buſhy; half the length of the body: a ſpecific diſtinction from the other kinds.

Size of a Rabbet.

Inhabits the temperate and warm parts of *North America*, from *Penſylvania* to the *Bahama Iſlands*. It feeds on fruits, berries, and vegetables. In the provinces it inhabits the hollows of trees, or burrows under ground, ſleeping for a month together. The *European* ſpecies continues dormant half the year: whether it takes a long ſleep in the warm climate of the *Bahamas* I am uncertain. It dwells there among the rocks, and makes its retreat into the holes on the approach of the hunters. In thoſe iſlands it is very fond of the berries of the *Ehretia Bourreria*, called there *Strong Back*. The fleſh is reckoned very good, but reſembles more that of a Pig than a Rabbet *.

It is called there the *Bahama* Coney. By Mr. *Edwards*, who figures one from *Maryland*, the *Monax*, or Marmot of *America* †.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 261.—Lev. Mus.

45. Hoary.

MARMOT. With the tip of the noſe black: ears ſhort, and oval: cheeks whitiſh: crown duſky and tawny: hair in all parts rude and long; on the back, ſides, and belly, cinereous at the bottoms, black in the middle, and tipped with white, ſo as to ſpread a hoarineſs over the whole: legs black: claws duſky: tail full of hair, black and ferruginous.

Size of the preceding.

Inhabits the northern parts of *North America*.

* *Cateſby Carol.* ii. 79.—*App.* xxviii. † *Hiſt. Birds*, ii. 104.

A. 45. BLACK MARMOT. With the tip of the noſe whitiſh: face, brown and hoary: tail, ſix inches long: hair on the body ſhort; and of a full black: palms naked beneath. Size of a Rabbet.

Deſcribed from a ſkin in the *Hudſon's Bay* houſe. Inhabits the interior parts of the country, and ſaid to be rare.

46. TAIL-LESS. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° .—LEV. MUS.

MARMOT. With ſhort ears: color of the head and body a cinereous brown: the extremities of the hairs white: two cutting teeth above, four below: no tail.

About the ſize of the common Marmot.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*.

47. EAR-LESS. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 263.—*Smellie*, viii. 234.

MARMOT. Without ears: face cinereous: back, and hind part of the head, of a light yellowiſh brown; ſometimes ſpotted diſtinctly with white, at others undulated with grey: belly and legs of a yellowiſh white: tail about four inches and a half long. Length, from noſe to tail, about nine and a half. But there is a pygmy variety wholly yellow, and with a ſhort tail, frequent near the ſalt lakes, between the mouths of the *Yaik* and the *Jemba*.

Inhabits *Bohemia*, *Auſtria*, and *Hungary*, and in the *Ruſſian* empire; begins to be common about the *Occa*, eaſt of *Moſcow*; extends over all the temperate and open parts of *Sibiria*, and about *Jakutſk*, and in *Kamtſchatka*. It is alſo on the iſland of *Kadjak*, and was ſeen in great numbers by *Steller* on *Schamagin*'s iſles, almoſt cloſe on the ſhore of *North America*, which give it place in this part of the work.

They

MANNERS.

They burrow, and ſink the pipes to their retreats obliquely, and then winding; and at the end is an arched oblong chamber, a foot in diameter, ſtrewed with dried graſs. The entrances, or pipes, of the males are of greater, and thoſe of the females of leſſer, diameters. Towards winter they make a new pipe to their neſt, but that only reaches to the turf; and with the earth which is taken out they fill up the ſummer pipe.

They live entirely in a ſtate of ſolitude, unleſs in the amorous ſeaſon, when the females are found in the ſame burrows with the males; but they bring forth in their own burrows, and by that means prevent the males from deſtroying the young, as they cannot enter by reaſon of the narrowneſs of the pipes, the males being ſuperior in ſize to their mates. They ſleep all night; but in the morning quit their holes, eſpecially in fine weather, and feed and ſport till approach of night. If the males approach one another, they fight ſharply. The females often ſet up a very ſharp whiſtle; the males are, for the moſt part, ſilent. At the ſight of a man, they inſtantly run into their burrows; and are often ſeen ſtanding upright, and looking about them, as if on the watch: and if they ſpy any body, give a loud whiſtle, and diſappear.

They are very eaſily tamed, and become very ſportive and amuſing; and are very fond of being ſtroked and cheriſhed. In this ſtate they will eat grain, and many ſorts of herbs. In a wild ſtate they prey on mice, and ſmall birds, as well as vegetables. *Gmelin* ſays, that in *Sibiria* they inhabit granaries; but I do not find it confirmed by Doctor *Pallas*. *Gmelin* adds, that thoſe who frequent granaries, ſeek for prey during the whole winter *: as to the others, they certainly remain torpid all the ſevere ſeaſon, and revive on the melting of the ſnows.

* *Voyage en Sibirie*, i. 378.

They bring forth from three to eight at a time. The young grow very quick, and desert the maternal burrows in the summer.

Their enemies are all sorts of Weesels, which dig them out of their holes. More males than females perish, as the latter are fiercer, and defend themselves much better. During day they are snatched up by hawks and hungry crows.

In some places they are taken in snares, for the sake of their skins, which are usually sent to *China*. The *Kamtschatkans* make most elegant garments and hoods of them; specimens of the latter are preserved in the *Leverian Museum*. In *Sibiria* their flesh is esteemed a great delicacy, especially in autumn, when they are a lump of fat.

The *Russians* call them *Suslik*; the *Sibirians*, *Jevrascha*, and *Jemuranka*; the *Kamtschatkans*, *Syræth*.

A. Bobak, *Hist. Quad.* N° 262.—*Smellie*, vii. 198.

MARMOT. With short oval thick ears: small eyes: upper part of the body greyish, mixed with long black and dusky hairs, tipt with grey: throat rust-colored: rest of the body and inside of the limbs yellowish rust: four claws on the fore feet, and a short

a ſhort thumb furniſhed with a ſtrong claw: five toes behind: tail ſhort, ſlender, and full of hair. Length ſixteen inches: of the tail five.

Inhabits in great plenty *Kamtſchatka*, *Sibiria*, *Tartary*, the *Ukraine*, and *Poland*.

Its manners moſt amply deſcribed in the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds.

SQUIRREL. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XXX.

N. B. The ears of the *American* Squirrels have no tufts.

48. HUDSON. Hudſon's Bay Squirrel, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 274.—LEV. MUS.

SQUIRREL. Of a ferruginous color, marked along the top of the back with a line of a deeper hue: belly of a pale aſh-color, mottled with black, and divided from the ſides by a duſky line: tail ſhorter and leſs buſhy than that of the *European* kind; of a ruſt-color, barred, and ſometimes edged with black.

Inhabits the pine-foreſts of *Hudſon's Bay* and *Labrador:* live upon the cones: keep in their neſts the whole winter. Are found as high as the Copper river; yet do not change their colors by the ſeverity of the winter, like the *Petits gris* of northern *Europe* and *Aſia*, from which they form a diſtinct ſpecies. I know of only one exception in change of color in thoſe of *America*, Sir *Aſhton Lever* being poſſeſſed of a ſpecimen of a milky whiteneſs; but he did not know from what part of the continent it came.

α. *Carolina**. With the head, back, and ſides, grey, white, and ferruginous, intermixed: belly white: the color divided from that of the ſides by a ruſt-coloured line: lower part of the legs red: tail brown, mixed with black, and edged with white.

Both theſe are rather leſs than the *European* Squirrels.

* Leſſer Grey Squirrel, *Hiſt. Quad.* p.

Hiſt.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 272.—*Smellie*, v. 321.—Lev. Mus. 49. Grey.

SQUIRREL. With hair of a dull grey color, intermixed with black, and frequently tinged with dull yellow: belly white. But they vary, the body being ſometimes of a fine uniform grey.

This is the largeſt of the genus, and grows to half the ſize of a Rabbet.

In *America* I do not diſcover this animal farther north than *New England* *; from whence they are found in vaſt numbers as far ſouth as *Louiſiana* †. Theſe, and the other ſpecies of Squirrels, are the greateſt peſts to the farmers of *North America*. They ſwarm in ſeveral of the provinces, and often deſcend in troops from the back ſettlements, and join the reſt in their ravages on the plantations of mayz, and the various nuts and maſt which that fertile country produces.

Thoſe which migrate from the mountains generally arrive in autumn; inſtantly clear the ground of the fallen acorns, nuts, and maſt, and form with them magazines for their winter proviſions, in holes which they dig under ground for that purpoſe. They are often robbed of their hoards; for the coloniſts take great pains to find them out; and oft-times the hogs, which rove about the woods, root up and devour their magazines. It is from theſe that they ſupply themſelves, from time to time, with proviſions, quitting their neſts, and returning with a ſufficient ſtock to laſt them for ſome ſpace; it being obſerved, that during winter they do not care to quit their warm retreat, unleſs on a viſit to their ſtorehouſes; therefore, whenever they are obſerved to run about the woods in greater

* *Joſſelyn's Voy.* 86. † *Boſſu*, i. 361.

numbers

numbers than uſual, it is a certain ſign of the near approach of ſevere cold; for inſtinct directs them to lay in a greater ſtock than uſual, leaſt the inclemency of the weather ſhould deprive them of acceſs to their ſubterraneous magazines.

The damage which they do to the poor planters, by deſtroying the mayz, is incredible. They come by hundreds into the fields, climb up the ſtalks, and eat the ſweet corn wrapt up in the heads, and will deſtroy a whole plantation in a night. For this reaſon they were proſcribed. In ſome places the inhabitants were, each, obliged annually to bring in four Squirrels heads. In others, a ſum was given, about three pence, for every one that was killed. This proved ſuch an encouragement, as to ſet all the idle people in the province in purſuit of them. *Penſylvania* paid, from *January* 1749 to *January* 1750, 8000*l.* currency: but on complaint being made by the deputies, that their treaſuries were exhauſted by theſe rewards, they were reduced to one half. How improved muſt the ſtate of the *Americans* then be, in thirty-five years, to wage an expenſive and ſucceſsful war againſt its parent country, which before could not bear the charges of clearing the provinces from the ravages of theſe inſignificant animals!

It has been obſerved, that the Squirrels are greatly multiplied within theſe few years, and that in proportion to the encreaſe of the fields of mayz, which attract them from all parts; I mean not only the grey ſpecies, but all the others.

They are eaten by ſome people, and are eſteemed very delicate. Their ſkins, in *America*, are uſed for ladies ſhoes; and are often imported into *England*, for lining or facing for cloaks.

They make their neſts in hollow trees, with moſs, ſtraw, wool, and other warm materials. They chiefly inhabit trees of the deciduous kind; but ſometimes in pines, whoſe cones are an article of their proviſion. They keep their neſts for ſeveral days together, ſeldom

ſeldom ſtirring out, except for a freſh ſupply of food. Should a deep ſnow prevent them from getting to their ſtorehouſes, multitudes periſh with hunger.

When they are ſitting on a bough, and perceive a man, they inſtantly move their tails backward and forward, and gnaſh their teeth with a very conſiderable noiſe. This makes them deteſted by the ſportſmen, who loſe their game by the alarm they give. The GREY Squirrel is a difficult animal to kill: it ſits on the higheſt trees, and often between the boughs, and changes its place with ſuch expedition that the quickeſt markſman can ſcarcely find time to level his piece; and if it can once get into a hole, or into any old neſt, nothing can provoke it to get out of its aſylum. They run up and down the bodies of trees, but very rarely leap from one to the other.

They are eaſily made tame; will even be brought to play with cats and dogs, which in a ſtate of domeſticity will not hurt them. They will alſo attach themſelves ſo far as to follow children to and from the woods.

They agree in their manner of feeding with the *European* kinds; and have all the ſame ſort of attitudes.

SQUIRREL. With coarſe fur, mixed with dirty white and black: the throat, and inſide of the legs and thighs, black: the tail is much ſhorter than is uſual with Squirrels, and of a dull yellow, mixed with black: in ſize equal to that of the Grey. *β.* CAT.

Inhabits *Virginia*. Mr. *Knaphan*, in whoſe collection I found it, informed me, that the planters called it the *Cat* Squirrel.

I ſuſpect that this animal is only a variety. *Lawſon** ſays, that he has ſeen the Grey ſpecies pied, reddiſh, and black; but this

* *Hiſt. Carol.* 124.

point muſt be determined by natives of the countries which they inhabit, who, from obſervation, may decide by their manners, or their colors, in different ſeaſons, or periods of life.

50. BLACK. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 273.—*Brown's Zoology*, tab. xlvii.—LEV. MUS.

SQUIRREL. With white ears, noſe, and feet: the body totally black: the tail black, tipt with white: in ſize equal to the former.

Theſe ſometimes vary: there being examples of individuals which are wholly deſtitute of any white marks. The beautiful figure of one of theſe animals from *Eaſt Florida*, in Mr. *Brown*'s Zoology, has ears edged with white, and a much longer tail than uſual.

Inhabits neither *Hudſon's Bay* nor *Canada*, but is found in moſt other parts of *America*, as far as *Mexico* *. It is equally numerous, and as deſtructive to the mayz as the Grey Squirrel, but breeds and aſſociates in troops ſeparate from that ſpecies †; yet makes its neſt in the ſame manner, and like it forms magazines of proviſion againſt the ſevere ſeaſon.

In *Mexico*, and probably in other parts of *America*, they eat the cones of pine-trees; and lodge in the hollows of the trees.

* Is the *Quauhtechallotliltic*, or *Tlilacotequillin*, of the *Mexicans*. *Fernandez*, 8.

† *Cateſby*, ii. 73.

A. With membranes from leg to leg.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 283.—*Smellie*, v. 307.—Lev. Mus. 51. Flying.

SQUIRREL. With large black eyes: round and naked ears: a membrane, covered with hair, extending from the fore to the hind legs: the hairs on the tail diſpoſed flatways on each ſide: are long in the middle, ſhort towards the end, which tapers to a point: that and the body of a browniſh cinereous: the belly white, tinged with yellow.

Inhabits all parts of *North America*, and as low as *Mexico*, where it is called *Quimichpatlan* *. The natives of *Virginia* named it *Aſſapanic* †.

They live in hollow trees. Like the *Dormouſe*, they ſleep the whole day; but towards night creep out, and are very lively and active. They are gregarious, numbers being found in one tree. By means of the lateral membranes, they take prodigious leaps, improperly called flying; and can ſpring ten yards at an effort. When they would leap, they extend the hind legs, and ſtretch out the intervening ſkin, which producing a larger ſurface, makes the animals ſpecifically lighter than they would otherwiſe be: even with all this advantage, they cannot keep in a ſtrait line, but are urged downward with their weight. Senſible of this, they mount the tree in proportion to the diſtance of the leap they propoſe to take, leaſt they ſhould fall to the ground before they had reached a place of ſecurity.

* *Fernand. Nov. Hiſp.* 8. † *Smith's Virginia*, 27.

They never willingly quit the trees, or run upon the ground, being conſtant reſidents of the branches. They go in troops of ten or twelve, and ſeem in their leaps, to people unaccuſtomed to them, like leaves blown off by the wind.

They bring three or four young at a time. They uſe the ſame food, and form their hoards like other Squirrels.

They are very eaſily tamed, and ſoon grow very familiar. They ſeem of a tender nature, and to love warmth, being very fond of creeping to the ſleeve or pocket of the owner. If they are flung down, they ſhew their diſlike to the ground, by inſtantly running up and ſheltering themſelves in his cloaths.

52. HOODED. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 284.

SQUIRREL. With the lateral ſkins beginning at the ears, uniting under the chin, and extending, like thoſe of the former, from fore leg to hind leg: the ears naked, and rather long: the hairs on the tail diſpoſed horizontally.

The color of the upper part of the body reddiſh: the lower part cinereous, tinged with yellow.

This ſpecies, according to *Seba*, who is the only perſon who has deſcribed or figured it, came from *Virginia* *. *Linnæus* is very confuſed in his ſynonyms of this and the former kind; that of Mr. *Edwards* refers to the other ſpecies; and that of *Seba*, in his article of *Sciurus Volans*, to both †.

* *Seb. Muſ.* i. tab. xliv. p. 72.

† *Syſt. Nat.* 85, where he calls it *Mus Volans*; and p. 88, where he ſtyles it *Sciurus*.

It

It is ſingular that there ſhould be only one ſpecimen ever brought of this ſpecies, from a country we have had ſuch great intercourſe with. It may perhaps be a monſtrous variety, by the extent of the ſkin into a ſort of hood. As to color, that is an accidental difference, which happens to numbers of other animals.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 282.
Greater Flying Squirrel, *Ph. Tr.* lxii. 379.

53. SEVERN RIVER.

SQUIRREL. With the hair on the body and ſides of a deep cinereous color at the bottom; the ends ferruginous: breaſt and belly of a yellowiſh white: the whole coat long and full: the tail thick of long hairs, diſpoſed in a leſs flatted manner than thoſe of the *European* kind; brown on the upper ſide, darkeſt at the end; the lower part of the ſame color with the belly: the lateral ſkin, the inſtrument of flight, diſpoſed from leg to leg, in the ſame manner as in the firſt ſpecies, N° 51.

In ſize it is far ſuperior to the common Flying Squirrel, being at leſt equal to the *Engliſh* kind.

This ſpecies is found in the ſouthern parts of *Hudſon's Bay*, in the foreſts of the country bordering on *Severn* river in *James's* bay.

A. COMMON, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 266.—*Smellie*, iv. 268.—LEV. MUS.

SQUIRREL. With tufted ears: head, body, and legs, ferruginous: breaſt and belly white: tail reddiſh brown.

This ſpecies inhabits the northern world, as high as *Lapmark*; is continued through all the Arctic countries, whereſoever wood is found; abounds throughout *Sibiria*, except in the north-eaſt parts, and in *Kamtſchatka*, where it ceaſes, by reaſon of the ceſſation of foreſts.

In all theſe countries they are red in ſummer, but at approach of winter change to various and elegant greys. Their furs are of exquiſite ſoftneſs, and are the ſorts known to us by the name of *Petit Gris*. In the more ſoutherly parts of theſe cold climates, they retain a tinge of the ſummer red, and are leſs valuable. The change of color is effected gradually, as is its return in ſpring to its ferruginous coat.

It is very ſingular, that the alteration is not only performed in the ſeverity of the open air, but even in the warmth of a ſtove. Dr. *Pallas* made the experiment on one which was brought to him on the 12th of *September*, and was at that time entirely red. About the 4th of *October* many parts of the body began to grow hoary; and at the time it happened to die, which was on the 4th of *November*,

vember, the whole body had attained a grey color, and the legs, and a ſmall part of the face, had alone the reddiſh tinge *.

The varieties are as follow:—A blackiſh one, with the fur ſooty tipt with red, and full black gloſſy tail, are common about lake *Baikal*, and the whole courſe of the *Lena*. Sir *Aſhton Lever* is in poſſeſſion of one of a jetty blackneſs, with a white belly: its ears, as well as thoſe of all the *Petit Gris*, are adorned with very long tufts. Theſe change in winter to a lead-color, and are taken in the thick *Alpine* foreſts, where the *Pinus Cembra*, or Stone Pines, abound. The ſkins of theſe are neglected by the *Chineſe*, but greatly eſteemed in *Europe*, eſpecially the tails, for facings of dreſſes.

This variety is obſerved ſometimes to migrate in amazing numbers from their lofty alpine abodes, compelled to it whenever there happens to be a ſcarcity of proviſion †. Swarms have appeared even in the town of *Tomſk*, in deſerted houſes, and in the towers of the fortifications; where numbers are taken alive, and of great ſize, by the children of the place.

A beautiful and large variety, about the *Baraba*, called the *Teleutian*, is in great eſteem for its beautiful grey color, like a Gull's back, with a ſilvery gloſs, and finely undulated. Their ſummer color is uſually duſky red, and the ſides and feet black. Theſe are highly eſteemed by the *Chineſe*, and ſell at the rate of 6 or 7*l.* ſterling per thouſand ‡.

A ſmall variety of this, leſſer even than the common kind, is met with about the neighbourhood of the *Kaſym* and *Iſet*.

A variety is alſo met with which change to a white color; and others again retain a white color both in winter and ſummer.

* *Nov. Sp. Quad.* 373. † *Nov. Sp. an.* 188.

‡ *Mem. Ruſſ. Aſiat.* vii. 124.

The

The late navigators to the Icy ſea brought home with them from *Pulo Condor*, a knot of iſlands in north lat. 8. 40. on the coaſt of *Cambodia*, a Squirrel totally black.

B. EUROPEAN FLYING SQUIRREL, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 285.—*Smellie*, v. 307.—LEV. MUS.

SQUIRREL. With naked ears: flying membranes extending from the middle of the hind legs to the baſe of the fore feet, and ſpreading there in a rounded ſail: tail full of hair, and round at the end: color of the upper part of the body a fine grey, like that of a Gull's back: the lower part white.

Length to the tail four inches and a quarter; of the tail, five.

Inhabits the birch-woods of *Finmark*, *Lapland*, *Finland*, *Lithuania*, and *Livonia*. Is found in *Aſia*, in the woods of the *Urallian* chain, and from thence to the river *Kolyma*. Neſtles in the hollows of trees remote from the ground, where it makes its neſt of the ſofteſt moſſes. Is always ſolitary, except in the breeding-ſeaſon, and never appears in the day-time. Lives on the buds and catkins of the birch, and on the ſhoots and buds of pines, which give its juices a ſtrong reſinous ſmell; and its excrements will burn ſtrongly with a pitchy ſcent. The laſt are always found at the root of the tree, as if the animal deſcended to eaſe nature. It ſeldom comes out in bad weather; but certainly does not remain torpid during winter; for it is often taken in the traps laid for the Grey Squirrels. The ſkins are often put up in the bundles with the latter, ſo that the purchaſer is defrauded, as their fur is of no value. They leap at vaſt diſtances from tree to tree, and never deſcend but for the purpoſe before mentioned. By reaſon of ſimilitude of color between them and the birch bark, they are ſeen with great difficulty, which preſerves them from the attacks of rapacious birds.

They

They bring forth two, three, and rarely four, young at a time. When the parent goes out for food, ſhe laps them carefully up in the moſs. They are very difficult to be preſerved, and ſeldom can be kept alive, by reaſon of want of proper food. They are born blind, and continue ſo fourteen days. The mother pays them great attention; broods over them, and covers them with its flying membrane. The *Ruſſians* call them *Ljetaga*, or the *Flying*.

DORMOUSE. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XXXI.

54. STRIPED. Ground Squirrel, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 286.—*Smellie*, v. 329.—LEV. MUS.

DORMOUSE. With naked rounded ears: the eyes full and black; about them a whitiſh ſpace: the head, body, and tail, of a reddiſh brown, deepeſt on the laſt: from neck to tail a black line extends along the top of the back: on each ſide run two others, parallel to the former, including between them another of a yellowiſh white: breaſt and belly white: the toes almoſt naked, and of a fleſh-color; long, ſlender, and very diſtinct; four, with the rudiment of a fifth, on the fore feet; five perfect toes on the hind.

SIZE. The length is about five inches and a half; of the tail, to the end of the hairs, rather longer.

Inhabits all parts of *North America*, I think, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Louiſiana*; certainly from *Canada*, where the *French* call them *Les Suiſſes*, from their ſkins being rayed with black and white, like the breeches of the *Switzers* who form the Pope's guard *.

They are extremely numerous: live in woods, yet never run up trees, except when purſued, and find no other means of eſcape. They live under ground, burrow, and form their habitations with two entrances, that they may ſecure a retreat through

* *Charlevoix*, v. 198.

the

the one, in caſe the other ſhould be ſtopped. Theſe little animals form their ſubterraneous dwellings with great ſkill, working them into the form of long galleries, with branches on each ſide, every one terminating in an enlarged apartment, in which they hoard their ſtock of winter proviſion *. Their acorns are lodged in one, in a ſecond the mayz, in a third the hickery-nuts, and in the laſt their moſt favorite food, the *Chinquaquin*, or cheſnut. Nature has given to them, as to the *Hamſter* †, a fine conveniency for collecting its proviſions, having furniſhed them with pouches within their cheeks, which they fill with mayz, and other articles of food, and ſo convey them to their magazines.

Thoſe of *Sibiria* live chiefly on ſeeds, and particularly on the kernels of the *Cembra*, or Stone Pine; and theſe they hoard up in ſuch quantities, that ten or fifteen pounds of the moſt choice have been found in a ſingle magazine ‡.

They paſs the whole winter either in ſleep or in eating. During the ſevere ſeaſon, they very rarely ſtir out, at leſt as long as their proviſions laſt; but if by an unexpected continuance of bad weather their proviſions fail, they will then ſally out, and dig under ground in cellars where apples are kept, or into barns where *mayz* is ſtored, and make great devaſtations. They will even enter houſes, and eat undiſmayed, before the inhabitants, any corn they chance to meet with §. The Cat makes great havock among them, being at all ſeaſons as great an enemy to them as to domeſtic Mice. It is hunger alone that tames them. They are naturally of a very wild nature, will bite moſt ſeverely, and cannot by any means be rendered familiar.

* *Kalm*, i. 322. 325. † *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 324. ‡ *Pallas, Nov. Sp. an.* 379.—*Voy. de Pallas*, ii. 292. § *Du Pratz*, ii. 68.

They are remarkably nice in the choice of their food, when the variety of autumnal proviſions gives opportunity. They have been obſerved, after having ſtuffed their pouches with the grains of rye, to fling it out when they meet with wheat, and to replace the rye with the more delicious corn.

Their ſkins form a trifling article of commerce, being brought over among *le menue pelliterie*, the ſmall furs, and uſed for the lining of ladies cloaks.

In *Sibiria* they are killed with blunt arrows, or caught in fall-traps. About the *Lena*, the boys go out in the amorous ſeaſon of theſe little animals, and, ſtanding behind a tree, mimic the noiſe of the females, which brings the males within reach of their ſticks, with which they kill them. The ſkins are ſold to the *Chineſe* merchants. About the *Lena*, a thouſand of their ſkins are not valued at more than ſix or eight rubles *.

Theſe animals are found in great numbers in *Aſia*, beginning about the river *Kama* †, and from thence growing more and more frequent in the wooded parts of *Sibiria*; but theſe, and all the ſpecies of Squirrel, ceaſe towards the north-eaſt extremity of the country, by reaſon of the interruption of woods, which cuts them off from *Kamtſchatka*.

* *Pallas, Nov. Sp. an.* 380.

† A river falling into the *Wolga* about forty miles below *Caſan*.

Dormouſe, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 234.—*Hiſt. Quad.* N° 289.—*Smellie*, iv. 334.—LEV. MUS. 55. ENGLISH?

Mr. *Lawſon* ſays that the *Engliſh* Dormouſe is found in *Carolina*; but it has not as yet been tranſmitted to *Great Britain*. In order to aſcertain the ſpecies, I add a brief deſcription.

DORMOUSE. With full black eyes: broad, thin, ſemi-tranſparent ears: throat white: reſt of the body and the tail of a tawny red. Size of the common Mouſe; but the body of a plumper form, and the noſe more blunt: tail two inches and a half long, covered on every ſide with hair.

In *Europe*, inhabits thickets; forms its neſt at the bottom of a tree or ſhrub; forms magazines of nuts for winter food; ſits up to eat, like the Squirrel; lies torpid moſt of the winter, in its retreat, rolled up into the ſhape of a ball; retires to its neſt at approach of cold weather.

HIST.

RAT. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XXXIII.

56. BLACK. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 25.—*Hiſt. Quad.* N° 297.—*Smellie*, iv. 275.—LEV. MUS.

RAT. With head and body of a very deep iron grey, nearly black: belly aſh-colored: legs almoſt naked, and duſky: a claw inſtead of a fifth thumb on the fore feet. Length, from noſe to tail, ſeven inches; tail near eight.

Inhabits *North America*, not only the ſettled parts, but even the rocks of the *Blue* mountains *, remote from all human dwellings. There they live among the ſtones, and in the ſubterraneous grottos frequent in thoſe hills. They lie cloſe during day, but at night come out, and make a moſt horrible noiſe amidſt theſe *American* alps. In violent froſts they lie torpid; and in the inhabited parts of the country they are obſerved to redouble their ſcreaks before ſevere weather, as if they had ſome preſage from their conſtitutions.

By Mr. *Bartram*'s obſervations it appears very certain, that theſe animals are natives of *America*. They are found even at preſent in the moſt deſolate places, as well as in the houſes and barns of the inhabited parts. It is unknown in *Europe*, that either the common Rat or Mouſe ever deſerted the haunts of mankind, for rocks and deſerts: they therefore have been there from the earlieſt times. It is likely, that if ever the *Blue* mountains become inhabited, the wild Rats will quit their rocks, and reſort to thoſe places

* *Bartram*, as quoted by Mr. *Kalm*, ii. 47.

where

where they find harveſted food, and will quickly become perniciouſly domeſtic.

We are poſitively told, that *South America* was free from theſe troubleſome animals, till they were introduced there from *Europe*, by the means of ſhips, in 1544 *.

We find none of the ſpecies in *Kamtſchatka*, nor any where to the eaſt of the *Urallian* chain. *America* muſt therefore have been ſtocked with them from the ſide of *Europe*. They are very common in *Ruſſia*. Towards *Aſtracan* they are very ſmall, but of the ſame color with the others.

Br. Zool. i. N° 26.—*Hiſt. Quad.* N° 298.—*Smellie*, iv. 336.—Lev. Mus. 57. Brown.

RAT. Above, light brown mixed with tawny, duſky, and cinereous: below, of a dirty white: four toes before, and a claw inſtead of a fifth toe.

I have no authority for giving this ſpecies a place here: but muſt ſuppoſe that the new world could not poſſibly eſcape the peſt, as it is univerſally become a moſt deſtructive inhabitant of *European* ſhips.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 299. 58. American.
Characho, *Jike Cholqomac*, or Great Mouſe of the *Monguls*.—Lev. Mus.

RAT. With the upper jaw extending very far beyond the lower: ears large and naked: tail rather ſhorter, in proportion, than that of the Black, to which it is rather ſuperior in ſize: color a duſky brown.

The ſpecimen, from which this deſcription is taken, was ſent

* *Garcilaſſo de la Vega*, 384.

from

from *North America* to Sir *Aſhton Lever*; but I am not informed, whether it only frequented the deſerts, or infeſted houſes.

59. WATER. *Br. Zool.* N° 300.—*Hiſt. Quad.* N° 300.—*Smellie*, iv. 290.—LEV. MUS.

RAT. With ſmall eyes: ears covered with the fur: teeth yellow: body covered with long hairs, black mixed with a few of a ruſt-color: belly of a deep grey.

Length of the head and body ſeven inches; tail five, covered with ſhort black hairs. Weight nine ounces.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Canada* to *Carolina* *. In the firſt, varies to tawny and to white †: feeds on the fry of fiſh, inſects, ſhell-fiſh, frogs, and roots; burrows on the banks of ponds and rivers; and dives and ſwims as well as an Otter, notwithſtanding it is not web-footed.

In northern *Europe* and *Aſia* it is extremely common; from *Peterſburgh* to *Kamtſchatka* in *Sibiria*, they are twice as large as in other places. They are found alſo from *Lapland* to the *Caſpian* ſea, and alſo in *Perſia*; and are one of the animals which endure the cold of the Arctic circle.

60. MOUSE. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 30.—*Hiſt. Quad.* N° 301.—*Smellie*, iv. 282.—LEV. MUS.

THIS common animal needs no deſcription. It is very abundant in the inhabited parts of *America* ‡, and is to be found from *Peterſburgh* perhaps as far as *Kamtſchatka*.

Kalm imagines them to be natives of *America*; for he aſſures us

* *Lawſon Carolina*, 122. † *De Buffon*, xiv. 401. ‡ *Kalm*, ii. 46.

that

that he has killed them in the crevices of the rocks in deſert places, far from the haunt of man *.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 302. *α.* AMERICAN.—*Smellie*, iv. 285.—LEV. MUS. 61. FIELD.

RAT. With great, naked, and open ears: cheeks, ſpace below the ears, and ſides quite to the tail, orange-colored: back duſky and ruſt-colored, marked along the top, from head to tail, with a dark line: throat, breaſt, and belly, of a pure white: tail duſky above, white beneath: feet white: hind legs longer than thoſe of the *Engliſh* kind.

Length about four inches and a half; of the tail, four inches.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* and *New York*.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 307. 62. VIRGINIAN.

RAT. With a black noſe: fur ſhort, and in all parts white: limbs ſlender: tail very thick at the baſe, tapering to a point, and cloathed with long hair.

Seba alone, vol. i. p. 76. tab. xlvii. fig. 4, deſcribes this ſpecies.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 295. 63. LABRADOR.

RAT. With a blunt noſe: mouth placed far below: upper lip bifid: ears large, naked, rounded: fore legs ſhort, furniſhed with four toes, and a tubercle inſtead of a thumb: HIND LEGS long and naked, like ſome of the *Jerboas*: toes long, ſlender, and diſtinct; the exterior toe the ſhorteſt: thumb ſhort.

* *Kalm*, ii. 47.

SIZE. The whole length of the animal is eight inches, of which the tail is four and three quarters.

COLORS. Color above a deep brown, beneath white, ſeparated on each ſide by a yellow line.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* and *Labrador*. Sent over by Mr. *Graham*.

* * With ſhort tails.

64. HUDSON'S. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 319.—LEV. MUS.

RAT. With ſoft long hair, duſky at the bottom, whitiſh brown at the points: along the middle of the back, from head to tail, runs a duſky line: ſides yellowiſh: belly and inſide of the thighs of a dirty white.

Legs very ſhort: on the toes of the fore feet of the male only are four very large and ſharp claws, tuberculated beneath; in the female ſmaller and weaker: on the hind feet five toes with ſlender claws.

Tail not three quarters of an inch long, terminating with long ſtiff hairs; it is ſcarcely viſible, being almoſt loſt in the fur.

Deſcribed from a ſkin which Doctor *Pallas* favored me with, which he received from the *Labrador* coaſt.

This is nearly a-kin to the *Lemmus*.

65. MEADOW? Short-tailed Field Mouſe? *Br. Zool.* i. N° 31.—*Hiſt. Quad.* N° 322?—*Smellie*, iv. 293.—LEV. MUS.

RAT. With a blunt noſe: great head: prominent eyes: ears buried in the fur: head and upper part of the body of a ferruginous brown mixed with black: belly of a deep aſh-color.

Length,

Length, from head to tail, ſix inches; tail only one and a half, with a ſmall tuft at the end.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* and *Newfoundland*, in the laſt very numerous, and does vaſt damage in the gardens; reſides under ground.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 320.

66. HARE-TAILED.

RAT. With ſmall and rounded ears: head broad; color duſky and tawny brown: the belly of a dirty white: a duſky line paſſes from between the eyes, and extends obſcurely along the back. Larger than the common Mouſe. Deſcribed from ſo mutilated a ſpecimen, ſent to the Royal Society from *Hudſon's Bay* *, that it was impoſſible to determine the ſpecies; only, by the dark line along the back, it ſeemed likeſt the HARE-TAILED, an inhabitant of *Sibiria*, whoſe manners are deſcribed in the Hiſtory of Quadrupeds.

A. ŒCONOMIC, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 313.—*Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, Fr. ed. 392.

RAT. With naked ears, uſually hid in the fur: ſmall eyes: teeth tawny: limbs ſtrong: color, an intermixture of black and yellow, darkeſt on the back: under ſide hoary.

* *Ph. Tr.* lxii. 379. Sp. 15.

Length four inches and a quarter, to the tail; the tail one inch.

Inhabits in vaſt abundance *Sibiria*, from the eaſt ſide of the *Uralian* chain, even within the Arctic circle, and quite to *Kamtſchatka*. It is the noted *Tegultſchitch* of that country, diſtinguiſhed by its curious œconomy and by its vaſt migrations.

They make their burrows with the greateſt ſkill, immediately below the ſurface of the ſoft turfy ſoil. They form a chamber of a flattiſh arched form, of a ſmall height, and about a foot in diameter, to which they ſometimes add as many as thirty ſmall pipes or entrances. Near the chamber they often form other caverns, in which they lodge their winter ſtores: theſe conſiſt of various kinds of plants, even ſome of ſpecies poiſonous to mankind. They gather them in ſummer, harveſt them, and even at times bring them out of the cells to give them a more thorough drying in the ſun. The chief labor reſts on the females. The males, during ſummer, go about ſolitary, and inhabit ſome old neſts; and in that ſeaſon never touch their hoards, but live on berries. They are monogamous, and the male and female at other times found in the ſame neſt. The female brings two or three young at a time, and breeds often in the year.

No little animals are ſo reſpected by the *Kamtſchatkans* as theſe, for to them they owe a delicious food; and with great joy, about autumn, rob the hoards, and leave there many ridiculous preſents by way of amends: they alſo never take the whole of their proviſions, and leave beſides a little dried ovaries of fiſh for their ſupport.

MIGRATIONS. But the migrations of theſe Mice, in certain years, is as extraordinary a fact as any in natural hiſtory: I will only mention thoſe of *Kamtſchatka*. The cauſe is unknown. Doctor *Pallas* thinks it may ariſe from the ſenſations of internal fire in that vulcanic tract, or a preſcience of ſome unuſual and bad ſeaſon. They gather together in

in the ſpring in amazing numbers, except the few that are converſant about villages, where they can pick up ſome ſubſiſtance. This makes it probable that the country is over-ſtocked, and they quit it for want of food. The mighty hoſt proceeds in a direct courſe weſtward, and with the utmoſt intrepidity ſwims over rivers, lakes, and even arms of the ſea: many are drowned, many deſtroyed by water-fowl, or rapacious fiſh; thoſe which eſcape reſt awhile, to baſk, dry their fur, and refreſh themſelves. If the inhabitants find them in that ſituation, they treat them with the utmoſt tenderneſs, and endeavour to bring them to life and vigor. As ſoon as they have croſſed the river *Penſchim*, at the head of the gulph of the ſame name, they turn ſouthward, and reach the rivers *Judoma* and *Ochot* by the middle of *July*. The ſpace is moſt ſurpriſing, on conſulting the map of the country. The flocks are alſo ſo numerous, that an obſerver has waited two hours to ſee them all paſs. Their return into *Kamtſchatka*, in *October*, is attended with the utmoſt feſtivity and welcome. The natives conſider it as a ſure prognoſtic of a ſucceſsful chaſe and fiſhery: the firſt is certain, as the Mice are always followed by multitudes of beaſts of prey. They equally lament their migration, as the ſeaſon is certainly filled with rains and tempeſts.

B. RED, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 314.

RAT. With briſtly noſe and face: ears oval, riſing above the hair, naked, only tipt with fur: color, from forehead to rump, a bright red: ſides light grey and yellow: belly whitiſh: tail duſky above, light below.

Length not four inches; tail more than one.

Grow

Grow very common beyond the *Ob*, and live ſcattered over all *Sibiria*, in woods and mountains, and about villages; extend even to the Arctic circle. It is the *Tſchetanauſtſchu*, or *Red Mouſe* of the *Kamtſchatkans*. It is a ſort of drone: makes no proviſion for itſelf, but robs the hoards of the laſt ſpecies *. Lives under logs of trees; frequents houſes; dares the ſevereſt weather, and is abroad amidſt the ſnows; feeds on any thing, and is often caught in the traps ſet for Ermines, in attempting to devour the bait.

C. LEMMUS, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 317.—Godde Saeppan, *Leems*, 224.

RAT. With ſmall eyes and mouth: upper lip divided: ears ſmall, placed far backwards: four ſlender toes on the fore feet, and a ſharp claw, like a cock's ſpur, in place of a thumb: ſkin very thin. Color of the head black and tawny, of the belly yellow.

Length of thoſe of *Scandinavian Lapland*, above five inches; thoſe of the *Ruſſian* dominions not four.

The manners and wonderful migrations of the *Lemmi* of *Europe*, have been fully treated of in my Hiſtory of Quadrupeds.

They abound in the countries from the *White Sea* to the gulph of the *Oby*, and in the northern end of the *Urallian* chain; but differ in ſize and color from thoſe of *Europe*. Like them, they migrate at certain periods; and tend from the *Urallian* mountains, ſometimes towards *Jeneſei*, ſometimes towards *Petzorah*, and at thoſe times rejoice the *Samoieds* with a rich chaſe of the animals which purſue the wanderers. The *Samoieds* aſſert, that the Rein-Deer will greedily devour them; perhaps they take them medicinally, as Sheep are known as greedily to ſeek and ſwallow Spiders.

* *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 392.

D. LENA,

D. LENA, Mus *Gmelini, Pallas, Nov. Sp. an.* 195.

RAT. With ſhort round ears: white whiſkers: thick broad body, in all parts nearly of equal breadth: tail ſhort, thickly covered with rude hairs: five toes on the fore feet, with claws very ſtrong and white: four on the hind feet, with claws much weaker: the fur pretty long; three parts of its length, from the roots, cinereous, the reſt white; ſo that the animal appears entirely white, except the cheeks, which are aſh-colored, and the chin, which is duſky.

The length is three inches one-fifth, the tail four-fifths of an inch.

They are ſeen in great numbers in autumn, on the borders of the Icy Sea, and about the parts of the *Lena* that fall into it. They appear ſuddenly, and depart as expeditiouſly. They feed on the roots of moſſes, and are themſelves the food of *Arctic* Foxes. Perhaps they extend to the *Jeneſei:* for it is ſaid that there are two ſorts of Mice found there; one wholly white; the other black, yellow, and white, which perhaps is the *Lemmus* *.

E. RINGED, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 205.

RAT. With a blunt noſe: ears hid in the fur: hair very fine: claws ſtrong and hooked: color of the upper part, ſometimes ferruginous, ſometimes light grey undulated with deep ruſt-color: a creſcent of white extends on each, from the hind part of the head towards the throat, bounded on each ſide by a bed of ruſt-color.

* *Nov. Sp. an.* 197.

Length

Length to the tail little more than three inches; tail one, terminated by a briſtly tuft.

Found in the *Arctic* neighborhood of the *Oby*. Makes its neſt with rein-deer and ſnowy liver-worts, juſt beneath the turfy ſurface. Are ſaid to migrate, like the *Lemmus*.

F. TCHELAG, *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 392.

THE author of the deſcription of that great peninſula ſays no more than that it is a very ſmall ſpecies; frequents houſes; and will go out and eat boldly any thing it has ſtolen. The natives call it *Tchelagatchitch*.

HIST. QUAD. GENUS XXXIX. SHREW.

Br. Zool. i. N° 32.—*Hiſt. Quad.* N° 341.—*Smellie*, iv. 305. 67. FOETID ?

SHREW. With the head and upper part of the body duſky: ſides of a browniſh ruſt-color: eyes very ſmall, almoſt hid in the fur: ears ſhort: noſe very long and ſlender: upper mandible extends far beyond the lower.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and probably *Carolina*, as *Lawſon* mentions a Mouſe found there which poiſons Cats * if they eat it. It is a notion in *England* that they are venomous; it is notorious that our Cats will kill, but not feed on them; probably thoſe of *America* have the ſame inſtinct: ſo that their deaths in the new world muſt ariſe from ſome other cauſe, and be falſely attributed to theſe animals.

Mr. *Graham* ſent over two other ſpecimens, beſides that deſcribed. They were of a duſky grey above, and of a yellowiſh white beneath: their ſize, rather leſs than the *Engliſh* kind; one being only two inches and a quarter long, the other only two inches; but they ſeemed not to differ ſpecifically from the other.

The common Shrew is found in *Ruſſia*; in all parts of *Sibiria*, even in the *Arctic* flats; and in *Kamtſchatka*.

* *Hiſt. Carolina*, 125.

MOLE. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XXXV.

68. LONG-TAILED.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 352.—LEV. MUS.

MOLE. With two cutting teeth in each jaw, and two ſharp ſlender canine: the grinders ſmall and ſharp: noſe long, the end radiated with ſhort tendrils: fore feet not ſo broad as thoſe of the *Engliſh* Mole, furniſhed with very long white claws: toes on the hind feet quite ſeparated: body not ſo thick and full as that of the common ſpecies: hair long, ſoft, and of a ruſty brown: tail covered with ſhort hair.

Length of the body four inches two-tenths; of the tail, two and a half.

Inhabits *North America*. Received from *New York*.

69. RADIATED.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 351.—*Smellie*, iv. 316.—LEV. MUS.

MOLE. With a long noſe, radiated like the former: the body ſhorter, and more full: hair duſky, very long, fine, and compact: fore feet reſembling thoſe of the preceding; but the toes of the hind feet are cloſely connected.

Length to the tail three inches three quarters: the tail ſlender, round, and taper, one inch three-tenths long.

Received from *New York*.

This

MANNERS.

This ſpecies forms ſubterraneous paſſages in the fields, running in various directions, and very ſhallow. Their courſe may be traced by the elevation of the earth on the ſurface, in form of a little bank, two inches high, and as broad as a man's hand. Theſe holes are unable to ſupport any weight, ſo that walkers find it very troubleſome to go over places where theſe animals inhabit, the ground perpetually breaking under their feet *.

Theſe Moles have all the ſtrength in their legs as thoſe of *Europe*, and work in the ſame manner. They feed on roots, are very iraſcible, and will bite very ſeverely.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 353.—LEV. MUS.

70. BROWN.

MOLE. With a long and very ſlender noſe: two broad cutting teeth in the upper, four ſharp and ſlender in the lower, jaw; the two middlemoſt ſhort: the grinders very numerous, ſtrong, ſharp, and ſeparate: the fore feet very broad; thoſe and the hind feet exactly like thoſe of the *European* kind.

Length about ſix inches; tail one.

PLACE.

I received two ſpecimens of this animal from *New York*. The hair in both ſoft, ſilky, and gloſſy: the hair in each duſky at the bottom; but in one, the ends were of a yellowiſh brown: in the other, brown: the feet and tail of both were white. I ſuſpect that they were varieties of the kind deſcribed by *Seba* †, which he got from *Virginia:* it was totally black, gloſſed over with a moſt reſplendent purple. I may here note, the Tail-leſs Mole, figured by *Seba* in the ſame plate, is not a native of *Sibiria*, as he makes it; but is an inhabitant of the *Cape of Good Hope*.

* *Kalm*, i. 190. † P. 51. tab. xxxii.

Theſe three ſpecies agree pretty nearly with the Shrew in the fore teeth; for which reaſon *Linnæus* claſſes the two he deſcribes among the *Sorices*. I call them Moles from their ſhape, which differs not from the *European* kind; but thoſe who chuſe to be very ſyſtematic, may divide the genus of Shrews, and ſtyle theſe *Sorices Talpæformes*.

A. EUROPEAN, *Hiſt Quad.* ii. N° *Br. Zool.* i.

MOLE. With ſix cutting teeth in the upper; eight in the lower jaw; and two canine teeth in each: color of the fur black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sweden*; but does not extend farther than the ſouth of *Norway*, where it is called *Vond*. Is frequent in the temperate parts of *Ruſſia*, and even in *Sibiria*, as far as the *Lena*. In *Sibiria* it is twice as big as thoſe of *Europe*. Is found there milk-white, but more uſually ſo in the *Verchoturian* mountains.

HEDGE-

HEDGE-HOG, *Hiſt. Quad.* GENUS XXXVI.

B. COMMON, *Hiſt. Quad.* ii. N° 355.—*Br. Zool.* i. N°

HEDGE-HOG. With noſtrils bounded on each ſide by a looſe flap: ears rounded: back covered with prickles, white, barred with black: face, ſides, and rump, with ſtrong coarſe hair: tail an inch long.

Is found in *Sweden*. In the dioceſe of *Aggerhuys*; and in that of *Bergen* in *Norway* *. It is called, in the *Norwegian* tongue, *Buſtedyvel*. Is common in *Ruſſia*, except in the extreme northern and ſouthern parts. None in *Sibiria*, or very ſcarce at leſt. PLACE.

* *Leems*, 229.—*Pontoppidan*, ii. 28.

D I V. III.

PINNATED QUADRUPEDS;

Or, with FIN-LIKE FEET.

DIV. III. Pinnated Quadrupeds;

Or, with FIN-LIKE FEET.

WALRUS. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XLI.

71. ARCTIC.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 373.—*Phipps's Voy.* 184.
Roſmarus, *Zimmerman*, 330.
Le Tricheque, *Schreber*, ii. 82. tab. lxxix.
Cheval Marin, *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 427.—*Smellie*, vii. 354.—LEV. MUS.

DESCRIPTION.

WALRUS. With a round head; ſhort neck; ſmall and fiery eyes, ſunk a finger's depth in the ſockets, and retractile from external injuries *: mouth very ſmall; lips very thick, beſet above and below with great whiſkers, compoſed of briſtles, tranſparent, and thick as a ſtraw: inſtead of ears are two minute orifices, placed in the moſt diſtant part of the head.

Body is very thick in the middle, leſſening gradually towards the tail. The ſkin in general is an inch thick, and two about the neck †, and much wrinkled about the joints: it is covered with ſhort hair, of a mouſe-color; ſome with reddiſh, others with grey; others are almoſt bare, as if they were mangy, and full of ſcars ‡.

The legs are very ſhort; on each foot are five toes, connected by webs, with a ſmall blunt nail to each. The hind feet, like thoſe of

* *Crantz*, i. 126. † The ſame, 125. ‡ *Marten's Spitzberg.*

Seals,

Seals, are very broad: the tail is very ſhort: the penis two feet long, and of a bony ſubſtance.

In the upper jaw are two very long tuſks, bending downwards. No cutting teeth; but in each jaw, above and below, four grinders, flat at top, and the ſurfaces of thoſe which I examined much worn. The length of the largeſt tuſk I have heard of, was two feet three inches, *Engliſh* meaſure, the circumference at the lower end, eight and a half; the greateſt weight of a ſingle tuſk twenty pounds: but ſuch are rarely found, and only on the coaſts of the *Icy* ſea, where they are ſeldom moleſted, and of courſe permitted to attain their full growth *. TEETH.

The Walrus is ſometimes found of the length of eighteen feet, and the circumference, in the thickeſt part, ten or twelve. The weight from fifteen hundred to two thouſand pounds. SIZE.

Inhabits, in preſent times, the coaſts of the *Magdalene* iſlands, in the gulph of St. *Laurence*, between latitude 47 and 48, their moſt ſoutherly reſidence in any part of the globe. They are not found on the ſeas of *Labradore*. The *Eſkimaux* purchaſe the teeth, for the heading their Seal-darts, from the *Indians* of *Nuckvank*, about lat. 60; who ſay, that they are annually viſited in the winter by multitudes of theſe animals †. They are found in *Davis's Streights*, and within *Hudſon's Bay* ‡, in lat. 62. They alſo inhabit the coaſt of *Greenland*. I am uncertain whether they frequent *Iceland*; but they are found in great numbers near the iſlands of *Spitzbergen*, and on all the floating ice from thence to *Cherry Iſle*, a ſolitary ſpot intermediate between the laſt and the moſt northerly point of *Norway*. In 1608, they were found there in ſuch numbers, huddled on one another, like hogs, that a ſhip's crew killed above nine hundred in ſeven hours time §. PLACE. AMERICA. SPITZBERGEN. CHERRY ISLE.

* *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 120. † *Ph. Tranſ.* lxiv. 378. ‡ *Ellis's Voy.* 80.
§ *Martens Spitzberg.* 182.

NORWAY.

If they are found in the ſeas of *Norway*, it is very rare * in theſe days. *Leems*, p. 316, ſays that they ſometimes frequent the ſea about *Finmark*; but about the year 980, they ſeemed to have been ſo numerous in the northern parts, as to become objects of chaſe and commerce. The famous *Octher* the *Norwegian*, a native of *Helgeland* in the dioceſe of *Drontheim*, incited by a moſt laudable curioſity and thirſt of diſcovery, ſailed to the north of his country, doubled the *North Cape*, and in three days from his departure arrived at the fartheſt place, frequented by the *Horſe-whale* fiſhers. From thence he proceeded a voyage of three days more, and perhaps got into the White Sea. On his return he viſited *England*, probably incited by the fame of King *Alfred*'s abilities, and the great encouragement he gave to men of diſtinguiſhed character in every profeſſion. The traveller, as a proof of the authenticity of his relation, preſented the *Saxon* monarch with ſome of the teeth of theſe animals, then a ſubſtitute of ivory, and valued at a high price. In his account of his voyage, he alſo added that their ſkins were uſed in the ſhips inſtead of ropes† .

NOVA ZEMBLA, AND ICY SEA.

They are found again on the coaſts of *Nova Zembla*, and on the headlands which ſtretch moſt towards the north pole; and as far as the *Tſchutki* point, and the iſles off that promontory. They ſcarcely extend lower than the neighborhood of the country of the *Anadyr*, but are ſeen in great abundance about cape *Newnham*, on the coaſt of *America*. The natives of the iſlands off the *Tchutki Noſs* ornament themſelves with pieces of the Walrus ſtuck through their lips or noſes; for which reaſon they are called by their neighbors *Zoobatee*, or *large-teethed* ‡. The natives about *Unalaſcha*, *Sandwich Sound*, and *Turn-again* river, obſerve the ſame faſhion. I entertain doubts whether theſe animals are of the ſame ſpecies with thoſe of the

* *Pontoppidan*, ii. 157. † *Hackluyt*, i. 5. ‡ *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 47.

Gulph

Gulph of St. *Laurence*. The tuſks of thoſe of the Frozen Sea are much longer, more ſlender, and have a twiſt and inward curvature.

MANNERS.

They are gregarious, and ſometimes have been found together in thouſands; are very ſhy, and avoid the haunts of mankind. They uſually are ſeen on the floating ice, preferring that for their reſidence, as their bodies require cooling, by reaſon of the heat which ariſes from their exceſſive fatneſs *.

They are monogamous; couple in *June*, and bring forth in the earlieſt ſpring †. They bring one ‡, or very rarely two young at a time; feed on ſea-plants, fiſh, and ſhells, which they either dig out of the ſand, or force from the rocks with their great teeth. They make uſe alſo of their teeth to aſcend the iſlands of ice, by faſtening them in the cracks, and by that means draw up their bodies.

They ſleep both on the ice and in the water, and ſnore exceſſively loud §.

They are harmleſs, unleſs provoked; but when wounded, or attacked, grow very fierce, and are very vindictive. When ſurpriſed upon the ice, the females firſt provide for the ſafety of the young, by flinging it into the ſea, and itſelf after it, carrying it to a ſecure diſtance, then returning with great rage to revenge the injury. They will ſometimes attempt to faſten their teeth on the boats, with an intent to ſink them, or riſe in numbers under them to overſet them; at the ſame time they ſhew all marks of rage, by roaring in a dreadful manner, and gnaſhing their teeth with great violence; if once thoroughly irritated, the whole herd will follow the boats till they loſe ſight of them. They are ſtrongly attached to each other, and will make every effort in their power, even to death, to ſet at liberty their harpooned companions ‖.

* *Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 291. † *Faun. Greenl.* 4. ‡ *Barentz*, 4.
§ *Martens*, 109. ‖ The ſame, 110.

A wounded Walrus has been known to ſink to the bottom, riſe ſuddenly again, and bring up with it multitudes of others, who united in an attack on the boat from which the inſult came *.

They fling the water out of their noſtrils, as the Whale does out of its head. When chaſed hard, they commonly vomit, and fling up ſmall ſtones. Their dung is like that of a Horſe, and exceſſively fetid, eſpecially where they are found in large companies.

Uses. The tongue, which is about the ſize of a Cow's, may be eaten if boiled freſh; but if kept, ſoon runs into oil. The teeth uſed to be applied to all the purpoſes of ivory; but the animals are now killed only for the ſake of the oil. Seamen make rings of the briſtles of the whiſkers, which they wear as preſervatives againſt the cramp. The *French* coach-makers have made traces for coaches of the ſkins, which are ſaid to be ſtrong and elaſtic †. The *Ruſſians* formerly uſed the bone of the penis pulveriſed, as a remedy againſt the ſtone ‡. *Bartholinus* § recommends it, infuſed in ale, in fits of the ſtrangury. The *Greenlanders* eat the fleſh and lard, and uſe the laſt in their lamps. Of the ſkin they make ſtraps. They ſplit the tendons into thread; and uſe the teeth to head their darts, or to make pegs in their boats.

Their only enemies, beſides mankind, are the Polar Bears, with whom they have dreadful conflicts. Their feuds probably ariſe from the occupancy of the ſame piece of ice. The Walrus is uſually victorious, through the ſuperior advantage of its vaſt teeth ‖. The effects of the battle are very evident; for it is not often that the hunters find a beaſt with two entire tuſks ¶.

* *Phipps's Voy.* 57. † *De Buffon.* ‡ *Worm. Muſ.* 290.
§ As quoted in Muſeum Regium *Hafniæ*, &c. pars i. ſect. iii. 9. ‖ *Egede*, 83.
¶ *Crantz*, i. 126.

" The

" The Walrus, or Sea Cow, as it is called by the *Americans*," ſays Lord *Shuldham* *, " is a native of the *Magdalene* iſlands, St. " *John*'s, and *Anticoſti*, in the gulph of St. *Laurence*. They reſort, " very early in the ſpring, to the former of theſe places, which " ſeems by nature particularly adapted to the nature of the animals, " abounding with *clams* (eſcallops) of a very large ſize; and the " moſt convenient landing-places, called *Echoueries*. Here they " crawl up in great numbers, and remain ſometimes for fourteen " days together without food, when the weather is fair; but on the " firſt appearance of rain, they retreat to the water with great pre- " cipitation. They are, when out of the water, very unwieldy, " and move with great difficulty. They weigh from fifteen hun- " dred to two thouſand pounds, producing, according to their ſize, " from one to two barrels of oil, which is boiled out of the fat be- " tween the ſkin and the fleſh. Immediately on their arrival, the " females calve, and engender again in two months after; ſo that " they carry their young about nine months. They never have " more than two at a time, and ſeldom more than one.

" The *Echoueries* † are formed principally by nature, being a " gradual ſlope of ſoft rock, with which the *Magdalene* iſlands " abound, about eighty or a hundred yards wide at the water-ſide, " and ſpreading ſo as to contain, near the ſummit, a very large " number of theſe animals. Here they are ſuffered to come on " ſhore, and amuſe themſelves for a conſiderable time, till they " acquire a degree of boldneſs, being at their firſt landing ſo ex-

* *Phil. Tranſ.* lxv. part i. 249.—The *French* call them *Vaches Marines*. *Charlevoix*, v. 216. That voyager ſays, that the *Engliſh* had once a fiſhery of theſe animals on the *Iſle de Sable*, a ſmall iſland ſouth of *Cape Breton*; but it turned out to no advantage.

† This word is derived from *Echouer*, to land, or run on ſhore.

" ceedingly

" ceedingly timid as to make it impoſſible for any perſon to ap-
" proach them.

" In a few weeks they aſſemble in great multitudes: formerly,
" when undiſturbed by the *Americans*, to the amount of ſeven or
" eight thouſand. The form of the *Echouerie* not allowing them
" to remain contiguous to the water, the foremoſt are inſenſibly
" puſhed above the ſlope. When they are arrived at a conve-
" nient diſtance, the hunters, being provided with a ſpear ſharp on
" one ſide, like a knife, with which they cut their throats, take
" advantage of a ſide wind, or a breeze blowing obliquely upon the
" ſhore, to prevent the animals from ſmelling them, becauſe they
" have that ſenſe in great perfection. Having landed, the hunters,
" with the aſſiſtance of good dogs, trained for that purpoſe, in the
" night-time endeavour to ſeparate thoſe which are moſt advanced
" from the others, driving them different ways. This they call
" *making a cut*; it is generally looked upon to be a moſt dangerous
" proceſs, it being impoſſible to drive them in any particular di-
" rection, and difficult to avoid them; but as the Walruſes, which
" are advanced above the ſlope of the *Echouerie*, are deprived by
" the darkneſs of the night from every direction to the water, they
" are left wandering about, and killed at leiſure, thoſe that are
" neareſt the ſhore being the firſt victims. In this manner have
" been killed fifteen or ſixteen hundred at a *cut*.

" The people then ſkin them, and take off a coat of fat which
" always ſurrounds them, and diſſolve it into oil. The ſkin is cut
" into ſlices of two or three inches wide, and exported to *America*
" for carriage traces, and into *England* for glue. The teeth make
" an inferior ſort of ivory, and is manufactured for that purpoſe;
" but very ſoon turns yellow."

HIST. QUAD. GENUS XLII. SEAL.

Br. Zool. i. N° 71.—*Hiſt. Quad.* N° 375.—*Smellie.*
Kaſſigiak, *Faun. Greenl.* N° 6.—LEV. MUS. 72. COMMON.

SEAL. With a flat head and noſe: large black eyes: large whiſkers: ſix cutting teeth in the upper jaw; four in the lower: two canine teeth in each jaw: no external ears: hair on all parts ſhort and thick: five toes on each foot, furniſhed with ſtrong ſharp claws, and ſtrongly webbed: tail ſhort and flat.

Uſual length of this ſpecies, from five to ſix feet. Their color differs; duſky, brinded, or ſpotted with white and yellow.

Inhabits all the *European* ſeas, even to the extreme north; and is found far within the *Arctic* circle, in both *European* and *Aſiatic* ſeas. It is continued to thoſe of *Kamtſchatka* *.

Theſe animals may be called the flocks of the *Greenlanders*, and many other of the Arctic people. I cannot deſcribe the uſes of them to the former more expreſſively than in the very words of Mr. *Crantz*, a gentleman very long reſident in their chilly country.

THEIR GREAT USE TO THE GREENLANDERS.

" Seals are more needful to them than Sheep are to us, though " they furniſh us with food and raiment; or than the cocoa-tree is " to the *Indians*, although that preſents them not only with meat " to eat, and covering for their bodies, but alſo houſes to dwell in, " and boats to ſail in, ſo that in caſe of neceſſity they could live " ſolely from it. The Seals fleſh (together with the Rein-deer, " which is already grown pretty ſcarce) ſupplies the natives with

* *Steller, in Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 290.

" their

" their moſt palatable and ſubſtantial food. Their fat furniſhes " them with oil for lamp-light, chamber and kitchen fire; and " whoever ſees their habitations, preſently finds, that if they even " had a ſuperfluity of wood, it would not do, they can uſe nothing " but train in them. They alſo mollify their dry food, moſtly fiſh, " in the train; and finally, they barter it for all kinds of neceſſaries " with the factor. They can ſew better with fibres of the Seals " ſinews than with thread or ſilk. Of the ſkins of the entrails they " make their windows, curtains for their tents, ſhirts, and part of " the bladders they uſe at their harpoons; and they make train " bottles of the maw. Formerly, for want of iron, they made all " manner of inſtruments and working-tools of their bones. Nei- " ther is the blood waſted, but boiled with other ingredients, and " eaten as ſoup. Of the ſkin of the Seal they ſtand in the greateſt " need; for, ſuppoſing the ſkins of Rein-deer and birds would " furniſh them with competent cloathing for their bodies, and co- " verings for their beds; and their fleſh, together with fiſh, with " ſufficient food; and provided they could dreſs their meat with " wood, and alſo new model their houſe-keeping, ſo as to have " light, and keep themſelves warm with it too; yet without the " Seals ſkins they would not be in a capacity of acquiring theſe " ſame Rein-deer, fowls, fiſhes, and wood; becauſe they muſt " cover over with Seal-ſkin both their large and ſmall boats, in " which they travel and ſeek their proviſion. They muſt alſo cut " their thongs or ſtraps out of them, make the bladders for their " harpoons, and cover their tents with them; without which they " could not ſubſiſt in ſummer.

" Therefore no man can paſs for a right *Greenlander* who cannot " catch Seals. This is the ultimate end they aſpire at, in all their " device and labor from their childhood up. It is the only art " (and in truth a difficult and dangerous one it is) to which they

" are

" are trained from their infancy; by which they maintain themſelves, make themſelves agreeable to others, and become beneficial members of the community *.

" The *Greenlanders* have three ways of catching Seals: either ſingly, with the bladder; or in company, by the *clapper-hunt*; or in the winter on the ice: whereto may be added the ſhooting them with a gun. MANNER OF TAKING.

" The principal and moſt common way is the taking them with the bladder. When the *Greenlander* ſets out equipped according to the 7th Section, and ſpies a Seal, he tries to ſurpriſe it unawares, with the wind and ſun in his back, that he may not be heard or ſeen by it. He tries to conceal himſelf behind a wave, and makes haſtily, but ſoftly, up to it, till he comes within four, five, or ſix fathom of it; mean while he takes the utmoſt care that the harpoon, line, and bladder, lie in proper order. Then he takes hold of the oar with his left hand, and the harpoon with his right by the hand-board, and ſo away he throws it at the Seal, in ſuch a manner that the whole dart flies from the hand-board and leaves that in his hand. If the harpoon hits the mark, and buries itſelf deeper than the barbs, it will directly diſengage itſelf from the bone-joint, and that from the ſhaft; and alſo unwind the ſtring from its lodge on the *kajak*. The moment the Seal is pierced, the *Greenlander* muſt throw the bladder, tied to the end of the ſtring, into the water, on the ſame ſide as the Seal runs and dives; for that he does inſtantly, like a dart. Then the *Greenlander* goes and takes up the ſhaft ſwimming on the water, and lays it in its place. The Seal often drags the bladder with it under water, though 'tis a conſiderable impediment, on account of its great bigneſs; but it ſo wearies itſelf out with it,

* *Hiſt. Greenl.* i. 130.

" that it muſt come up again in about a quarter of an hour to take " breath. The *Greenlander* haſtens to the ſpot where he ſees the " bladder riſe up, and ſmites the Seal, as ſoon as it appears, with " the great lance deſcribed in the 6th Section *. This lance al- " ways comes out of its body again; but he throws it at the crea- " ture afreſh every time it comes up, till 'tis quite ſpent. Then " he runs the little lance into it, and kills it outright, but ſtops up " the wound directly to preſerve the blood; and laſtly, he blows " it up, like a bladder, betwixt ſkin and fleſh, to put it into a " better capacity of ſwimming after him; for which purpoſe he " faſtens it to the left-ſide of his *kajak*, or boat †.

" In this exerciſe the *Greenlander* is expoſed to the moſt and " greateſt danger of his life; which is probably the reaſon that they " call this hunt, or fiſhery, *kamavock*, i. e. the Extinction, *viz.* of " life. For if the line ſhould entangle itſelf, as it eaſily may, in its " ſudden and violent motion; or if it ſhould catch hold of the " *kajak*, or ſhould wind itſelf round the oar, or the hand, or even " the neck, as it ſometimes does in windy weather; or if the Seal " ſhould turn ſuddenly to the other ſide of the boat; it cannot be " otherwiſe than that the *kajak* muſt be overturned by the ſtring, " and drawn down under water. On ſuch deſperate occaſions the " poor *Greenlander* ſtands in need of all the arts deſcribed in the " former Section, to diſentangle himſelf from the ſtring, and to " raiſe himſelf up from under the water ſeveral times ſucceſſively; " for he will continually be overturning till he has quite diſengaged " himſelf from the line. Nay, when he imagines himſelf to be " out of all danger, and comes too near the dying Seal, it may ſtill " bite him in the face or hand; and a female Seal that has young, " inſtead of flying the field, will ſometimes fly at the *Greenlander* in

* See the Sections referred to, and tab. v.

† See vol. i. 150. tab. viii.

" the

" the moſt vehement rage, and do him a miſchief, or bite a hole in " his *kajak* that he muſt ſink.

" In this way, ſingly, they can kill none but the careleſs ſtupid " Seal, called *Attarſoak* *. Several in company muſt purſue the " cautious *Kaſſigiak* † by the *clapper-hunt*. In the ſame manner " they alſo ſurround and kill the *Attarſoit* ‡ in great numbers at " certain ſeaſons of the year; for in autumn they retire into the " creeks or inlets in ſtormy weather, as in the *Nepiſet* ſound in " *Ball*'s river, between the main land and the iſland *Kangek*, which " is full two leagues long, but very narrow. There the *Green-* " *landers* cut off their retreat, and frighten them under water by " ſhouting, clapping, and throwing ſtones; but, as they muſt come " up again continually to draw breath, then they perſecute them " again till they are tired, and at laſt are obliged to ſtay ſo long " above water, that they ſurround them, and kill them with the " fourth kind of dart, deſcribed in the 6th Section. During this " hunt we have a fine opportunity to ſee the agility of the *Green-* " *landers*, or, if I may call it ſo, their huſſar-like manœuvres. " When the Seal riſes out of the water, they all fly upon it, as if " they had wings, with a deſperate noiſe; the poor creature is " forced to dive again directly, and the moment he does, they diſ- " perſe again as faſt as they came, and every one gives heed to his " poſt, to ſee where it will ſtart up again; which is an uncertain " thing, and is commonly three quarters of a mile from the former " ſpot. If a Seal has a good broad water, three or four leagues " each way, it can keep the ſportſmen in play for a couple of " hours, before 'tis ſo ſpent that they can ſurround and kill it. " If the Seal, in its fright, betakes itſelf to the land for a retreat, " 'tis welcomed with ſticks and ſtones by the women and children,

* See N° 77. of this work. † Ditto, N° 72. ‡ Ditto, a variety of N° 77.

" and presently pierced by the men in the rear. This is a very " lively and a very profitable diversion for the *Grenlanders*, for " many times one man will have eight or ten Seals for his share.

" The third method of killing Seals upon the ice, is mostly " practised in *Disko*, where the bays are frozen over in the winter. " There are several ways of proceeding. The Seals themselves " make sometimes holes in the ice, where they come and draw " breath; near such a hole a *Greenlander* seats himself on a stool, " putting his feet on a lower one to keep them from the cold. " Now when the Seal comes and puts its nose to the hole, he " pierces it instantly with his harpoon; then breaks the hole larger, " and draws it out and kills it quite. Or a *Greenlander* lays him- " self upon his belly, on a kind of a sledge, near other holes, where " the Seals come out upon the ice to bask themselves in the sun. " Near this great hole they make a little one, and another *Green-* " *lander* puts a harpoon into it with a very long shaft or pole. He " that lies upon the ice looks into the great hole, till he sees a Seal " coming under the harpoon; then he gives the other the signal, " who runs the Seal through with all his might.

" If the *Greenlander* sees a Seal lying near its hole upon the ice, " he slides along upon his belly towards it, wags his head, and " grunts like a Seal; and the poor Seal, thinking 'tis one of its " innocent companions, lets him come near enough to pierce it " with his long dart.

" When the current wears a great hole in the ice in the spring, " the *Greenlanders* plant themselves all round it, till the Seals come " in droves to the brim to fetch breath, and then they kill them " with their harpoons. Many also are killed on the ice while they " lie sleeping and snoring in the sun *."

* pp. 153, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Nature

Nature has been ſo niggardly in providing variety of proviſion for the *Greenlanders*, that they are neceſſitated to have recourſe to ſuch which is offered to them with a liberal hand. The *Kamtſchatkan* nations, which enjoy ſeveral animals, as well as a great and abundant choice of fiſh, are ſo enamoured with the taſte of the fat of Seals, that they can make no feaſt without making it one of the diſhes. Of that both *Ruſſians* and *Kamtſchatkans* make their candles. The latter eat the fleſh boiled, or elſe dried in the ſun. If they have a great quantity, they preſerve it in the following manner:

USES IN KAMTSCHATKA.

They dig a pit of a requiſite depth, and pave it with ſtones; then fill it with wood, and ſet it on fire ſo as to heat the pit to the warmth of a ſtove. They then collect all the cinders into a heap. They ſtrew the bottom with the green wood of alder, on which they place ſeparately the fleſh and the fat, and put between every layer branches of the ſame tree; when the pit is filled they cover it with ſods, ſo that the vapour cannot eſcape. After ſome hours they take out both fat and fleſh, and keep it for winter's proviſions, and they may be preſerved a whole year without ſpoiling.

The *Kamtſchatkans* have a moſt ſingular ceremony. After they take the fleſh from the heads of the Seals, they bring a veſſel in form of a canoe, and fling into it all the ſculls, crowned with certain herbs, and place them on the ground. A certain perſon enters the habitation with a ſack filled with *Tonchitche*, ſweet herbs, and a little of the bark of willow. Two of the natives then roll a great ſtone towards the door, and cover it with pebbles; two others take the ſweet herbs and diſpoſe them, tied in little packets. The great ſtone is to ſignify the ſea-ſhore, the pebbles the waves, and the packets Seals. They then bring three diſhes of a haſh, called *Tolkoucha*; of this they make little balls, in the middle of which they ſtick the packets of herbs: of the willow-bark they make a little canoe,

SUPERSTITIOUS CUSTOM.

canoe, and fill it with *Tolkoucha*, and cover it with the ſack. After ſome time, the two *Kamtſchatkans* who had put the mimic Seals into the *Tolkoucha*, take the balls, and a veſſel reſembling a canoe, and draw it along the ſand, as if it was on the ſea, to convince the real Seals how agreeable it would be to them to come among the *Kamtſchatkans*, who have a ſea in their very *jurts*, or dwellings. And this they imagine will induce the Seals to ſuffer themſelves to be taken in great numbers. Various other ceremonies, equally ridiculous, are practiſed; in one of which they *invoke the winds, which drive the Seals on their ſhores, to be propitious* *.

Beſides the uſes which are made of the fleſh and fat of Seals, the ſkins of the largeſt are cut into ſoles for ſhoes. The women make their ſummer boots of the undreſſed ſkins, and wear them with the hair outmoſt. In a country which abounds ſo greatly in furs, very little more uſe is made of the ſkins of Seals in the article of dreſs than what has been mentioned †. But the *Koriaks*, the *Oloutores*, and *Tchutſchi*, form with the ſkins canoes and veſſels of different ſizes, ſome large enough to carry thirty people.

Seals ſwarm on all the coaſts of *Kamtſchatka*, and will go up the rivers eighty *verſts* in purſuit of fiſh. They couple on the ice in *April*, and ſometimes on the rocks, and even in the ſea in calm weather. The *Tunguſi* give the milk of theſe animals to their children inſtead of phyſic.

CAPTURE. The Seals in this country are killed by harpooning, by ſhooting, by watching the holes in the ice and knocking them on the head as they riſe; or by placing two or three ſtrong nets acroſs one of the rivers which theſe animals frequent: fifty or more people aſſemble in canoes on each ſide of the nets, while others row up and down, and with great cries frighten the Seals into them. As ſoon as any

* *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 425. † The ſame, 41, 42, 424.

are

are entangled, the people kill them with pikes or clubs, and drag them on ſhore, and divide them equally among the hunters; ſometimes a hundred are taken at a time in this manner.

The navigators obſerved abundance of Seals about *Bering*'s iſland, but that they decreaſed in numbers as they advanced towards the ſtraits; for where the Walruſes abounded, the Seals grew more and more ſcarce.

I did not obſerve any Seal-ſkin garments among thoſe brought over by the navigators, ſuch as one might have expected among the *Eſquimaux* of the high latitudes they viſited, and which are ſo much in uſe with thoſe of *Hudſon's Bay* and *Labrador*. That ſpecies of dreſs doubtleſsly was worn in the earlieſt times. Theſe people wanted their hiſtorians; but we are aſſured that the *Maſſagetæ* * cloathed themſelves in the ſkins of Seals. They, according to *D'anville*, inhabited the country to the eaſt of the *Caſpian* ſea, and the lake *Aral*; both of which waters abound with Seals.

MASSAGETÆ CLOATHED IN SEAL-SKINS.

Seals are now become a great article of commerce. The oil from the vaſt Whales is no longer equal to the demand for ſupplying the magnificent profuſion of lamps in and round our capital. The chaſe of theſe animals is redoubled for that purpoſe; and the ſkins, properly tanned, are in conſiderable uſe in the manufactory of boots and ſhoes.

Five varieties of Seals are found in the *Baltic*. It is made a doubt whether they are not even diſtinct ſpecies.

The firſt is the Grey Seal, *Grâ Siäl*, which when juſt born is wholly yellow: but that color ſoon grows obſcure, and the ſkin becomes varied with ſpots or waved lines. This variety is the large of thoſe which inhabit the *Swediſh* ſeas.

The ſecond is the *Hautſkâl*. This, when juſt dropped, is more white,

* *Strabo*, lib. xi. 781.

white, and never changes, unleſs to a tinge of pearl color, when it has ceaſed growing. It never attains the ſize of the former, lives ſeparate from it, and is more timid.

Theſe two varieties live on the high ſeas, and feed on herrings, *meduſæ*, and blennies. During winter they retire under the ice, through which they form holes by blowing on it, let the thickneſs be ever ſo great. In ſummer they mount on the ſand-banks to ſleep.

The Seal called the *Wikare gris*, and *Wikare noir*, are two varieties, which ſleep on ſhore. The two preceding ſometimes ſleep in the ſea, keeping their heads above water; they ſleep ſo ſound that the hunters can reach and harpoon them in that ſituation. The *Wikare* feeds chiefly on the *gaſteroſteus aculeatus*, LIN. three-ſpined ſtickleback, *Br. Zool.* III. No. 129. and becomes ſo fat, that when killed it cannot ſink to the bottom. The young of the Black *Wikare* are conſtantly black; thoſe of the Grey *Wikare* always grey.

Fifthly. The *Morunge* is always ſtriped *(tigré)*. This ſpecies is of late years ſo diminiſhed, that for ten years paſt there has not been ſeen one in all the *Swediſh archipelago*.

If theſe five are varieties, they are certainly varieties which live always ſeparated, and never mingle with one another.

The chace of the Seals in the gulph of *Bothnia*, is as remarkable as that of the *Greenlanders*. In the ſpring, when the rivers of *Lapland* force with their ſtream, into the ſea, vaſt maſſes of ice, the Grey Seals and *Hautſkâls* retire upon them. The hunters never neglect the opportunity of taking them: they find out theſe floating mountains, which, according to Mr. *Hjarne*, are twelve or fourteen fathoms in thickneſs below water, and of a great extent. The hunters lay in proviſions for ſix weeks, and a hearth to dreſs their meat on. They then moor their boat to one of theſe mountanous

pieces

pieces of ice, the hollows of which are filled with Seals. They cloath themſelves in white, to render themſelves leſs ſuſpected by thoſe animals. They alſo whiten their boats with lime; and ſleep in them during night, and thus paſs ten or twelve days among the ice, till they diſcover the Seals. When they hear a certain crackling, they conſider it as a ſign that the piece of ice is about to fall to pieces; they guard againſt the conſequences, and ſeek another; and ſo continue rowing from one piece of ice to another, in ſearch of the Seals, till they have exhauſted every object of the chace.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 382.
Phoca Barbata, *Faun. Greenl.* N° 9.—Urkſuk. *Greenl.*
Lakktak, *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 420.—Lev. Mus.

73. Great.

SEAL. With long pellucid white whiſkers with curled points: back arched: black hairs, very deciduous, and thinly diſperſed over a thick ſkin, which in ſummer is almoſt naked: teeth like the common Seal: fore feet like the human hand; middle toe the longeſt; thumb ſhort: length more than twelve feet.

The *Greenlanders* cut out of the ſkin of this ſpecies thongs and lines, a finger thick, for the Seal-fiſhery. Its fleſh is white as veal, and eſteemed the moſt delicate of any: has plenty of lard, but does not yield much oil. The ſkins of the young are ſometimes uſed to lie on.

It inhabits the high ſea about *Greenland*; is a timid ſpecies, and uſually reſts on the floating ice, and very ſeldom the fixed. Breeds in the earlieſt ſpring, or about the month of *March*, and brings forth a ſingle young on the ice, uſually among the iſlands; for at that

ſeaſon it approaches a little nearer to the land. The great old ones ſwim very ſlowly.

In the ſeas of the north of *Scotland* is found a Seal twelve feet long. A gentleman of my acquaintance ſhot one of that ſize on the coaſt of *Sutherland*; but made no particular remarks on it. A young one, ſeven feet and half long, was ſhewn in *London* ſome years ago, which had not arrived at maturity enough even to have ſcarcely any teeth*: yet the common Seals have them complete before they attain the ſize of ſix feet, their utmoſt growth.

A ſpecies larger than an Ox, found in the *Kamtſchatkan* ſeas from 56 to 64 north latitude, called by the natives *Lachtak* †. They weighed eight hundred pounds: were eaten by *Bering*'s crew; but their fleſh was found to be very loathſome ‡. The cubs are quite black.

Steller has left behind him accounts of other Seals found in thoſe wild ſeas; but his deſcriptions are ſo imperfect as to render it impoſſible to aſcertain the ſpecies. He ſpeaks in his MSS. of a middle-ſized kind, univerſally and moſt elegantly ſpotted; another, black with brown ſpots, and the belly of a yellowiſh white, and as large as a yearling Ox; a third ſpecies, black, and with a particular formation of the hinder legs; and a fourth, of a yellowiſh color, with a great circle on it of the color of cherries §.

* *Ph. Tranſ. Abr.* ix. 74. tab. v. xlvii. 120. † *Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 290.
‡ *Muller's Voy*, 60. § *Dr. Pallas*, and *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 420.

Hiſt.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 383.
Phoca Fœtida, *Faun. Greenl.* N° 8.—Neitſeck *Greenl. Crantz*, i.

74. ROUGH.

SEAL. With a ſhort noſe, and ſhort round head: teeth like the common Seal: body almoſt of an elliptical form, covered with lard almoſt to the hind feet: hairs cloſely ſet together, ſoft, long, and ſomewhat erect, with curled wool intermixed: color duſky, ſtreaked with white; ſometimes varies to white, with a duſky dorſal line.

Does not exceed four feet in length.

Never frequents the high ſeas, but keeps on the fixed ice in the remote bays near the frozen land; and when old never forſakes its haunts. Couples in *June*; brings forth in *January*, on the fixed ice, which is its proper element. In that it has a hole for the benefit of fiſhing; near that it remains uſually ſolitary, rarely in pairs. Is very incautious, and often ſleeps on the ſurface of the water, yielding itſelf a prey to the Eagle. Feeds on ſmall fiſh, ſhrimps, and the like. The uſes of the ſkin, tendons, and lard, the ſame with thoſe of other Seals. The fleſh is red, and fœtid, eſpecially that of the males, which is nauſeated by even the *Greenlanders*.

The Seal-hunters in *Newfoundland* have a large kind, which they call the *Square Phipper*, and ſay weighs five hundred pounds. Its coat is like that of a Water-dog; ſo that it ſeems by the length of hair to be allied to this; but the vaſt difference in ſize forbids us from pronouncing it to be the ſame ſpecies.

75. LEPORINE. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 381.

Phoca Leporina, *Lepechin, Act. Acad. Petrop.* pars. i. 264. tab. viii. ix.—*Hiſt. Quad.* N° 381.

SEAL. With hair of an uniform dirty white color, with a tinge of yellow, but never ſpotted; hairs erect, and interwoven; ſoft as that of a Hare, eſpecially the young: head long: upper lip ſwelling and thick: whiſkers very ſtrong and thick, ranged in fifteen rows, covering the whole front of the lip, ſo as to make it appear bearded: eyes blue, pupil black: teeth ſtrong; four cutting teeth above, the ſame below *: fore feet ſhort, and ending abrupt: the membranes of the hind feet even, and not waved: tail ſhort and thick; its length four inches two lines.

SIZE. Length of this ſpecies, from noſe to tip of the tail, is ſix feet ſix; its greateſt circumference five feet two. The cubs are milk white.

This kind inhabits the *White Sea* during ſummer, and aſcends and deſcends the mouths of rivers † with the tide in queſt of prey. It is alſo found on the coaſts of *Iceland*, and within the Polar circle from *Spitzbergen* to *Tchutki Noſs*, and from thence ſouthward about *Kamtſchatka*.

Like the others, it is killed for its fat and ſkin. The laſt is cut into pieces, and uſed for ſtraps and reins. The ſkins of the young, which are remarkably white, are dyed with black, and uſed to face caps, in imitation of Beavers ſkins; but the hairs are much ſtiffer, and do not ſoon drop off.

* *Mr. Lepechin* compares the number of the teeth to that of another kind (our *Harp Seal*) which, he ſays, has only four teeth in the lower jaw.

† The ſame.

Hiſt.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 384.
Phoca Leonina, *Faun. Greenl.* N° 5.

76. HOODED.

SEAL. With four cutting teeth above, four below: fore feet like the human; the thumb long: the membranes on the hind feet extend beyond the claws: on the forehead of the male is a thick folded ſkin, ridged half the way up, which it can inflate and draw down like a cap, to defend its eyes againſt ſtorms, waves, ſtones, and ſand. The females and young have only the rudiment of this guard. It has two ſpecies of hair; the longeſt white, the ſhorteſt thick, black, and woolly, which gives it a beautiful grey color.

It grows to the length of eight feet. The *Greenlanders* call it *Neitſek-ſoak* *, or the Great *Neitſek*. It inhabits only the ſouthern parts of their country, where it inhabits the high ſeas; but in *April*, *May*, and *June*, comes nearer to the land. Is polygamous; copulates with its body erect. Brings forth in *April* one young upon the ice. Keeps much on the great fragments, where it ſleeps in an unguarded way. Bites hard: barks, and whines: grows very fierce on being wounded; but will weep on being ſurprized by the hunter. Fight among themſelves, and inflict deep wounds. Feed on all kinds of greater fiſh. The ſkins of the young form the moſt elegant dreſſes for the women. The men cover their great boats with thoſe of the old; they alſo cover their houſes with them, and when they grow old convert them into ſacks. They uſe the teeth to head hunting-ſpears. Of the gullet and inteſtines they make the ſea-dreſſes. The ſtomach is made into a fiſhing-buoy.

* *Crantz*, i. 25.

It

It is alſo found in *Newfoundland.* Our Seal-hunters name it the *Hooded* Seal, and pretend they cannot kill it till they remove that integument. The *Germans* call it *Klap-Mutz*, from its covering its face as if with a cap.

The moſt dreaded enemy which this ſpecies has in *Greenland* is the *Phyſeter Microps*; on the very ſight of which it takes to the ice, and quietly expects its fate *. The *Greenlanders* therefore deteſt this ſpecies of Whale, not only on account of the havock it makes among the Seals, but becauſe it frightens them away from the bays †.

It is entirely different from the LEONINE SEAL, or from that of the South-ſea, called the BOTTLE-NOSE.

77. HARP. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 385.

Phoca Oceanica, *Krylatca Ruſſis, Lepechin, Act. Acad. Petrop.* pars. i. 259. tab. vi. vii.

Phoca Greenlandica, *Faun. Greenl.* N° 7.—Atak *Greenl.* Atarſoak, *Crantz*, i. 124.

SEAL. With a round head: high forehead: noſe ſhort: large black eyes: whiſkers diſpoſed in ten rows of hairs: four cutting teeth in the upper jaw, the two middlemoſt the longeſt; four alſo in the lower, leſs ſharp than the others: two canine teeth in each jaw: ſix grinders in each jaw, each three-pointed: hairs ſhort: ſkin thick and ſtrong.

Head, noſe, and chin, of a deep cheſnut color, nearly black; reſt of the body of a dirty white, or light grey: on the top of the ſhoulders is a large mark of the ſame color; with the head bifur-

* *Faun. Greenl.* p. 9. † The ſame, p. 45.

cated,

cated, each fork extending downwards along the ſides half way the length of the body. This mark is always conſtant; but there are beſides a few irregular ſpots incidental to the old ones.

The female has only two, retractile, teats; and brings only one young at a time. The cub, the firſt year, is of a bright aſh-color, whitiſh beneath, and marked in all parts with multitudes of ſmall black ſpots, at which period they are called by the *Ruſſians* White Seals. In the next year they begin to be ſpotted; from that period the females continue unchanged in color. The males at full age, which Mr. *Crantz* ſays is their fifth year, attain their diſtinguiſhing ſpot, and are called by the *Greenlanders Attarſoak* *; by the *Ruſſians*, *Krylatka*, or winged.

This inhabits the ſame countries with the *Rough* and *Leporine Seal*; but loves the coldeſt parts of the coaſt. Continues on the looſe ice of *Nova Zembla* the whole year; and is ſeen only in the winter in the *White Sea*, on the floating ice carried from the northern ſeas. It brings forth its young about the end of *April*, and after ſuckling it a ſufficient time departs with the firſt ice into the *Frozen Ocean*. The young remains behind for ſome time, then follows its parent with the ice which is looſed from the ſhore †.

It abounds in *Greenland* and about *Spitzbergen*, eſpecially in the bottoms of the deep bays. Migrates in *Greenland* twice in the year: in *March*, and returns in *May*; in *June*, and returns in *September*. Couples in *July*, and brings forth towards the end of *March* or beginning of *April:* has one young, rarely two, which it ſuckles on fragments of ice far from land. It never aſcends the fixed ice; but lives and ſleeps on the floating iſlands in great herds. Swims in great numbers, having one for a leader, which ſeems to watch for the ſecurity of the whole. Eats its prey with its head above

* *Crantz*, i. 124. † *Act. Acad. Petrop.* pars 263.

water.

water. Swims in various ways; on its belly, back, and ſide, and often whirls about as if in frolick. Frequently ſleeps on the ſurface of the water. Is very incautious. Has great dread of the *Phyſeter Microps*, which forces it towards the ſhore. It is often ſurrounded by troops of hunters, who compel it even to land, where it is eaſily killed.

It is found alſo about *Kamtſchatka*, being the third ſpecies mentioned by *Steller*.

SIZE. It grows to the length of nine feet. The meaſurements of one deſcribed by Mr. *Lepechin* are as follow:—The length, from the noſe to the tip of the tail, was ſix feet: the length of the tail five inches three lines: the girth of the thickeſt part of the body four feet eight.

USES. The ſkin is uſed to cover trunks; that of the young, taken in the iſle of *Solovki*, on the weſt ſide of the *White Sea*, is made into boots, and is excellent for keeping out water. The *Greenlanders*, in dreſſing the ſkins, curry off the hair, and leave ſome fat on the inſide to render them thicker. With theſe they cover their boats, and with the undreſſed ſkins their tents; and, when they can get no other, make uſe of them for cloathing.

The oil extracted from the blubber of this Seal is far the moſt valuable, being ſweet, and ſo free from greaves as to yield a greater quantity than any other ſpecies. The fleſh is black.

The *Newfoundland* Seal-hunters call it the *Harp*, or *Heart* Seal, and name the marks on the ſides the ſaddle. They ſpeak too of a brown ſort, which they call *Bedlemer*, and believe to be the young of the former.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 380. fig. at p. 513.

78. RUBBON.

SEAL. With very ſhort briſtly hair, of an uniform gloſſy color, almoſt black: the whole back and ſides comprehended within a narrow regular ſtripe of pale yellow.

It is to Dr. *Pallas* I owe the knowledge of this ſpecies. He received only part of the ſkin, which ſeemed to have been the back and ſides. The length was four feet, the breadth two feet three; ſo it muſt have belonged to a large ſpecies. It was taken off the *Kuril* iſlands.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 387.

79. URSINE.

Kot *Ruſſis* Gentilibus ad Sinum *Penchinicum, Tarlatſchega, Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 331. tab. xv.

Sea Wolf*, *Pernety*, Engl. Tr. 187. tab. xvi.—*Ulloa's Voy.* i. 226.

Chat Marin, *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 433.

SEAL. With a high forehead: noſe projecting like that of a dog: black irides: ſmaragdine pupil: whiſkers compoſed of triangular hairs, thinly ſcattered: noſtrils oval, divided by a *ſeptum*: lips thick; their inſide red, and ſerrated.

In the upper jaw four bifurcated cutting teeth; on each ſide of theſe a very ſharp canine tooth bending inwards; beyond theſe another, which, in battle, the animal ſtrikes with, as Boars do with

TEETH.

* The *French* generic name for the Seal is *Loup Marin*, and the *Spaniſh*, *Lobo Marino*.

their tuſks. Inſtead of grinders, in each upper jaw are ſix ſharp teeth reſembling canine, and very ſlightly exerted. In the lower jaw four cutting teeth, and canine like thoſe in the upper; and on each ſide ten others in the place of grinders. When the mouth is cloſed all the teeth lock into each other.

Tongue, Ears. The tongue rough and bifid: the ears ſhort, ſmall, and ſharp-pointed, hairy on the outſide, ſmooth and poliſhed within.

Fore legs. Fore legs two feet long, not immerſed in the body, like thoſe of other Seals, but reſemble thoſe of common quadrupeds. The feet are furniſhed with five toes, with the rudiments of nails; but theſe are ſo entirely covered with a naked ſkin, as to be as much concealed as a hand is with a mitten. The animal ſtands on theſe legs with the utmoſt firmneſs; yet the feet ſeem but a ſhapeleſs maſs.

Hind legs. The hind legs are twenty-two inches long, and ſituated like thoſe of Seals; but are capable of being brought forward, ſo that the animal makes uſe of them to ſcratch its head: on each are five toes, connected by a large web; and are a foot broad. The tail is only two inches long.

Tail.

Body. The body is of a conoid ſhape. The length of a large one is about eight feet; the circumference near the ſhoulders is five feet, near the tail twenty inches. The weight eight hundred pounds.

Female. The female is far inferior in ſize to the male: it has two teats, placed far behind.

Color. The whole animal is covered with long and rough hair, of a blackiſh color; that of the old is tipt with grey; and on the neck of the males is a little longer and erect: beneath the hair is a ſoft fur of a bay color. The females are cinereous. The ſkin is thick and ſtrong.

Theſe

PLACE.

These animals are found in amazing multitudes on the islands between *Kamtschatka* and *America* *; but are scarcely known to land on the *Asiatic* shore: nor are they ever taken except in the three *Kurilian* islands, and from thence in the *Bobrowoie More*, or *Beaver Sea*, as far as the *Kronoski* headland, off the river *Kamtschatka*, which comprehends only from 50 to 56 north latitude. It is observable that they never double the southern cape of the peninsula, or are found on the western side in the *Penschinska* sea: but their great resort has been observed to be to *Bering*'s islands. They are as regularly migratory as birds of passage. They first appear off the three *Kurili* islands and *Kamtschatka* in the earliest spring. They arrive excessively fat; and there is not one female which does not come pregnant. Such which are then taken are opened, the young taken out and skinned. They are found in *Bering*'s island only on the western shore, being the part opposite to *Asia*, where they first appear on their migration from the south. They continue on shore three months, during which time the females bring forth. Excepting their employ of suckling their young, they pass their time in total inactivity. The males sink into the most profound indolence, and deep sleep; nor are they ever roused, except by some great provocation, arising from an invasion of their place, or a jealousy of their females. During the whole time they neither eat nor drink. *Steller* dissected numbers, without finding the least appearance of food in their stomachs.

MIGRATORY.

LONG SLEEP AND FASTING.

LIVE IN FAMILIES.

They live in families. Every male is surrounded by a seraglio of from eight to fifty mistresses; these he guards with the jealousy of an eastern monarch. Each family keeps separate from the others,

* They say that the *Sea-Cat*, or *Siwutcha*, is found in those islands; but *Siwutcha* is the name given by the *Kamtschatkans* and *Kurilians* to the *Leonine* Seal only. *Northern Archipelago*, &c. by *Von Stæhlen*. Printed for *Heydinger*, 1774, p. 34.

notwithſtanding they lie by thouſands on the ſhore. Every family, with the unmarried and the young, amount to about a hundred and twenty. They alſo ſwim in tribes when they take to the ſea.

AFFECTION TOWARDS THEIR YOUNG.

The males ſhew great affection towards their young, and equal tyranny towards the females. The former are fierce in the protection of their offspring; and ſhould any one attempt to take their cub, will ſtand on the defenſive, while the female carries it away in her mouth. Should ſhe happen to drop it, the male inſtantly quits its enemy, falls on her, and beats her againſt the ſtones till he leaves her for dead. As ſoon as ſhe recovers, ſhe crawls to his feet in the moſt ſuppliant manner, and waſhes them with her tears; he at the ſame time brutally inſults her miſery, ſtalking about in the moſt inſolent manner. But if the young is entirely carried off, he melts into the greateſt affliction, likewiſe ſheds tears, and ſhews every mark of deep ſorrow. It is probable that as the female brings only one, or at moſt two cubs, he feels his misfortune the more ſenſibly.

Thoſe animals which are deſtitute of females, through age or impotence, or are deſerted by them, withdraw themſelves from ſociety, and grow exceſſively ſplenetic, peeviſh, and quarrelſome; are very furious, and ſo attached to their antient ſtations, as to prefer death to the loſs of them. They are enormouſly fat, and emit a moſt nauſeous and rank ſmell. If they perceive another animal approach its ſeat, they are inſtantly rouſed from their indolence,

CONFLICTS;

ſnap at the encroacher, and give battle. During the fight they inſenſibly intrude on the ſtation of their neighbor. This creates new offence; ſo that at length the civil diſcord ſpreads through the whole ſhore, attended with hideous growls, their note of war. They are very tenacious of life, and will live a fortnight after receiving ſuch wounds as would ſoon deſtroy any other animal.

CAUSES OF THEM.

The particular cauſes of diſputes among theſe iraſcible beaſts are the

the following:—The firſt and greateſt is, when an attempt is made to ſeduce any of their miſtreſſes, or a young female of the family: a battle is the immediate conſequence of the inſult. The unhappy vanquiſhed inſtantly loſes his whole ſeraglio, who deſert him for the victorious hero.

The invaſion of the ſtation of another, gives riſe to freſh conflicts; and the third cauſe is the interfering in the diſputes of others. The battles they wage are very tremendous; the wounds they inflict very deep, like the cut of a ſabre. At the concluſion of an engagement they fling themſelves into the ſea to waſh off the blood.

NOTES.

Beſides their notes of war, they have ſeveral others. When they lie on ſhore, and are diverting themſelves, they low like a Cow. After victory they chirp like a Cricket. On a defeat, or after receiving a wound, mew like a Cat.

DREAD THE LEONINE SEAL.

Common Seals, and Sea Otters, ſtand in great awe of theſe animals, and ſhun their haunts. They again are in equal awe of the Leonine Seals, and do not care to begin a quarrel in their ſight, dreading the intervention of ſuch formidable arbitrators; who likewiſe poſſeſs the firſt place on the ſhore.

FEAR NOT MANKIND.

The great and old animals are in no fear of mankind, unleſs they are ſuddenly ſurprized by a loud ſhout, when they will hurry by thouſands into the ſea, ſwim about, and ſtare at the novelty of their diſturbers.

When they come out of the water, they ſhake themſelves, and ſmooth their hair with their hind feet: apply their lips to thoſe of the females, as if they meant to kiſs them: lie down and baſk in the ſun with their hind legs up, which they wag as a Dog does its tail. Sometimes they lie on their back, ſometimes roll themſelves up into a ball, and fall aſleep. Their ſleep is never ſo ſound but they are awoke by the leſt alarm; for their ſenſe of hearing, and alſo that of ſmelling, is moſt exquiſite.

They

COPULATION. GESTATION. They copulate, *more humano*, in *July*, and bring forth in the *June* following; ſo they go with young eleven months. The cubs are as ſportive as puppies; have mock fights, and tumble one another on the ground. The male parent looks on with a ſort of complacency, parts them, licks and kiſſes them, and ſeems to take a greater affection to the victor than to the others.

SWIFT SWIMMERS. They ſwim with amazing ſwiftneſs and ſtrength, even at the rate of ſeven or eight miles an hour, and often on their back. They dive well, and continue a great while under water. If wounded in that element, they will ſeize on the boat, carry it with them with great impetuoſity, and often will ſink it.

When they wiſh to aſcend the rocks, they fix their fore feet on them, arch their backs, and then draw themſelves up.

CAPTURE. The *Kamtſchatkans* take them by harpooning, for they never land on their ſhore. To the harpoon is faſtened a long line, by which they draw the animal to the boat after it is ſpent with fatigue; but in the chaſe, the hunters are very fearful of too near an approach, leaſt the animal ſhould faſten on and ſink their veſſel.

USES. The uſes of them are not great. The fleſh of the old males is rank and nauſeous; that of the females is ſaid to reſemble lamb; of the young ones roaſted, a ſucking pig. The ſkins of the young, cut out of the bellies of the dams, are eſteemed for cloathing, and are ſold for about three ſhillings and four pence each; thoſe of the old for only four ſhillings.

RE-MIGRATION. Their re-migration is in the month of *September*, when they depart exceſſively lean, and take their young with them. On their return, they again paſs near the ſame parts of *Kamtſchatka* which they did in the ſpring. Their winter retreats are quite unknown; it is probable that they are the iſlands between the *Kurili* and *Japan*, of which we have ſome brief accounts, under the name of *Compagnie Land*, *States Land*, and *Jeſo Gaſima*, which were diſcovered by *Martin*

tin Uriel in 1642*. It is certain that by his account the natives employ themſelves in the capture of Seals †. Sailors do not give themſelves the trouble of obſerving the nice diſtinction of ſpecific marks, we are therefore at liberty to conjecture thoſe which he ſaw to be our animals, eſpecially as we can fix on no more convenient place for their winter quarters. They arrive along the ſhores of the *Kurili* iſlands, and part of thoſe of *Kamtſchatka*, from the ſouth. They land and inhabit only the weſtern ſide of *Bering*'s iſle, which faces *Kamtſchatka*; and when they return in *September*, their route is due ſouth, pointing towards the diſcoveries of *Uriel*. Had they migrated from the ſouth-eaſt as well as the ſouth-weſt, every iſle, and every ſide of every iſle, would have been filled with them; nor ſhould we have found (as we do) ſuch a conſtant and local reſidence.

Before I quit this article I muſt obſerve, that there ſeems to be in the ſeas of *Jeſo Gaſimo* another ſpecies of Seal, perhaps our Little Seal, N° 386. *Hiſt. Quad.* The account indeed is but obſcure, which I muſt give as related by *Charlevoix* in his compilations reſpecting that iſland. "The natives," ſays he, "make uſe of an "oil to drink, drawn from a ſort of fiſh, a ſmall hairy creature "with four feet." If this account is true, it ſerves to point out the fartheſt known reſidence of this genus, on this ſide of the northern hemiſphere.

URSINE SEAL IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

Finally, the *Urſine* Seals are found in the ſouthern hemiſphere, even from under the line, in the iſle of *Gallipagos* ‡, to *New Georgia* §,

* He ſailed from the eaſt ſide of *Japan* in the ſhip *Caſtricom*, viſited the iſle of *Jeſo*, and diſcovered the iſlands which he called *States Land* and *Company Land*, the laſt not very remote from the moſt ſouthern *Kurili* iſland. *Recueil de Voy. au Nord*, iv. 1. † The ſame, 12.

‡ *Woodes Rogers's Voy.* 265.—He ſays that they are neither ſo numerous there, nor is their fur ſo fine as thoſe on *Juan Fernandez*, which is ſaid to be extremely ſoft and delicate. § *Cook's Voy.* ii. 213.

in

in ſouth latitude 54. 15. and weſt longitude 37. 15. In the intermediate parts, they are met with in *New Zeland* *, in the iſle of *Juan Fernandez*, and its neighbor *Maſſa Fuera*, and probably along the coaſts of *Chili* to *Terra del Fuego*, and *Staten Land*. In *Juan Fernandez*, *Staten Land*, and *New Georgia* †, they ſwarm; as they do at the northern extremity of this vaſt ocean. Thoſe of the ſouthern hemiſphere have alſo their ſeaſons of migration. *Alexander Selkirk*, who paſſed three lonely years on the iſle of *Juan Fernandez*, remarks that they come aſhore in *June*, and ſtay till *September* ‡. Captain *Cook* found them again, in their place of re-migration, in equal abundance, on *Staten Land* and *New Georgia*, in the months of *December* and *January* §; and Don *Pernety* ‖ found them on the *Falkland* iſlands, in the month of *February*.

According to the *Greenlanders*, this ſpecies inhabits the ſouthern parts of their country. They call it *Auvekæjak*. That it is very fierce, and tears to pieces whatſoever it meets; that it lives on land as well as in water, ſwims moſt impetuouſly, and is dreaded by the hunters ¶.

80. LEONINE.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 389.

Beſtia Marina, *Kurillis*, *Kamtſchadalis* et *Ruſſis*, *Kurillico* nomine *Siwutſchal* dicta. *Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 360.

Lion Marin, *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 428.

SEAL. With a large head: noſe turning up like that of a pug Dog: eyes large; pupil ſmaragdine: the greater angle of each as if ſtained with cinnabar color. In the upper jaw four ſmall cutting teeth; the exterior on each ſide remote, and at ſome diſtance

* *Cook*, i. 72. 86.—*Forſter's Obſ.* 189. † *Anſon's Voy.* 122.—*Cook*, ii. 194. 213. ‡ *Selkirk*'s account in *W. Rogers's Voy.* 136. § ii. 194. 213. ‖ His voyage, *Eng. Tr.* 187. ¶ *Faun. Greenl.* p. 6.

from

from theſe are two large canine teeth: in the lower jaw four ſmall cutting teeth, and the canine: the grinders ſmall and obtuſe; four on each ſide above, and five below: ears conic and erect: feet exactly like thoſe of the *Urſine* Seal.

Along the neck of the male is a mane of ſtiff curled hair; and the whole neck is covered with long waved hairs, ſuch as diſtinguiſh a Lion; the reſt of the animal cloathed with ſhort reddiſh hairs: thoſe of the female are of the color of ochre; the young of a much deeper. The old animals grow grey with age.

The weight of a large male beaſt is ſixteen hundred pounds. Length of the males is ſometimes fourteen, or even eighteen feet *. The females are very diſproportionably leſſer, not exceeding eight feet.

Inhabits the eaſtern coaſts of *Kamtſchatka*, from cape *Kronozki* as low as cape *Lapatka* and the *Kurili* iſlands, and even as far as *Matſmai*, which probably is the ſame with *Jeſo Gaſima*. Near *Matſmai* Captain *Spanberg* obſerved a certain iſland of a moſt pictureſque form, bordered with rocks reſembling buildings, and ſwarming with theſe animals, to which he gave the name of the *Palace of the Sea Lions* †. Like the *Urſine* Seals, they are not found on the weſtern ſide of the peninſula. They abound, in the months of *June*, *July*, *Auguſt*, and *September*, on *Bering*'s iſland, which they inhabit for the ſake of quiet parturition and ſuckling their young. *Steller* alſo ſaw them in abundance in *July* on the coaſts of *America*.

They do not migrate like the former; but only change the place of reſidence, having winter and ſummer ſtations ‡. They live

* *Narborough*, 31.—*Penroſe Falkland Iſles*, 28.—*Pernetti, Voy. Malouines*, 240.—By his confounding the names of this and the Bottle-noſe Seal, N° 288. *Hiſt. Quad.* he led me into a miſtake about the length of this.

† *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 433. ‡ *Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 365.

chiefly on rocky ſhores, or lofty rocks in the ſea, which ſeem to have been torn away from the land by the violence of ſome earthquake *. Theſe they climb, and by their dreadful roaring are of uſe in foggy weather to warn navigators to avoid deſtruction.

They copulate in the months of *Auguſt* and *September*; go ten months, and bring only one at a time. The parents ſhew them little affection, often tread them to death through careleſſneſs, and will ſuffer them to be killed before them without concern or reſentment. The cubs are not ſportive, like other young animals, but are almoſt always aſleep. Both male and female take them to ſea to learn them to ſwim; when wearied, they will climb on the back of their dam; but the male often puſhes them off, to habituate them to the exerciſe. The *Ruſſians* were wont to fling the cubs into the water, and they always ſwam back to ſhore.

The males treat the females with great reſpect, and are very fond of their careſſes. They are polygamous, but content themſelves with fewer wives than the former, having only from two to four apiece.

FEAR MANKIND; The males have a terrible aſpect, yet they take to flight on the firſt appearance of a human creature; and if they are diſturbed from their ſleep, ſeem ſeized with great horrors, ſigh deeply in their attempts to go away, fall into vaſt confuſion, tumble down, and tremble in ſuch a manner as ſcarcely to be able to uſe their limbs. But if they are reduced to a ſtrait, ſo as not poſſibly to effect an eſcape, they grow deſperate, turn on their enemy with great fury and noiſe, and even put the moſt valiant to flight.

UNLESS HABITUATED. By uſe they loſe their fear of men. *Steller* once lived for ſix days in a hovel amidſt their chief quarters, and found them ſoon reconciled

* *Muller's Voy.* 60.

ciled to the ſight of him. They would obſerve what he was doing with great calmneſs, lie down oppoſite to him, and ſuffer him to ſeize on their cubs. He had an opportunity of ſeeing their conflicts about their females; and once ſaw a duel between two males, which laſted three days, and one of them received above a hundred wounds. The Urſine Seals never interfered, but got out of the way as faſt as poſſible. They even ſuffered the cubs of the former to ſport with them without offering them the leſt injury.

This ſpecies has many of the ſame actions with the former, in ſwimming, walking, lying, and ſcratching itſelf. The old bellow like Bulls; the young bleat like Sheep. *Steller* ſays, that from their notes he ſeemed like a ruſtic amidſt his herds. The males had a ſtrong ſmell, but were not near ſo fetid as the Urſine ſort. NOTES.

Their food is fiſh, the leſſer Seals, Sea Otters, and other marine animals. During the months of *June* and *July* the old males almoſt entirely abſtain from eating, indulge in indolence and ſleep, and become exceſſively emaciated. FOOD.

The voyagers made uſe of them to ſubſiſt on, and thought the fleſh of the young very ſavoury. The feet turned into jelly on being dreſſed, and in their ſituation were eſteemed great delicacies. The fat was not oily; that of the young reſembled the ſuet of mutton, and was as delicious as marrow. The ſkin was uſeful for ſtraps, ſhoes, and boots. USES.

The *Kamtſchatkans* eſteem the chaſe of theſe animals a generous diverſion, and hold the man in higheſt honor, in proportion to the number he has killed. Even theſe heroes are very cautious when they attack one of the animals on ſhore: they watch an opportunity when they find it aſleep, approach it againſt the wind, ſtrike their harpoon, faſtened to a long thong, into its breaſt, while their CHASE.

comrades faſten one end to a ſtake, and that done, he takes to his heels with the utmoſt precipitation. They effect his deſtruction at a diſtance, by ſhooting him with arrows, or flinging their lances into him; and when exhauſted, they venture to come near enough to knock him on the head with clubs.

When they diſcover one on the lonely rocks in the ſea, they ſhoot it with poiſoned arrows: unable to endure the pain of the wound, heightened by the ſalt-water, which it plunges into on the firſt receiving it, it ſwims on ſhore in the greateſt agony. If they find a good opportunity, they transfix it with their weapons; if not, they leave it to die of the poiſon, which it infallibly does in twenty-four hours, and in the moſt dreadful agony *.

They eſteem it a great diſgrace to leave any of their game behind: and this point of honor they often obſerve, even to their own deſtruction; for it happens that when they go in ſearch of theſe animals to the iſle of *Alait*, which lies ſome miles ſouth-weſt of *Lapatka* promontory, they obſerve this principle ſo religiouſly, as to overload their boats ſo much, as to ſend them and their booty to the bottom; for they ſcorn to ſave themſelves, at the expence of throwing overboard any part †.

This ſpecies has been diſcovered very low in the ſouthern hemiſphere; but, I believe, not on the weſtern ſide. Sir *John Narborough* ‡ met with them on an iſland off *Port Deſire*, in lat. 47. 48. Sir *Richard Hawkins* § found them on *Pinguin* iſle, within the ſecond *Narrow* of the ſtreights of *Magellan*. They abound in the *Falkland Iſlands* ‖; and were again diſcovered by Captain *Cook* on

* *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 377. † *Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 302. ‡ *Voy.* 31.
§ *Voy.* 75. ‖ *Pernety's Voy.* 188. tab. xvi.

the

the *New Year's Iſlands*, off the weſt coaſt of *Staten Land* *. In thoſe ſouthern latitudes they bring forth their young in the middle of our winter, the ſeaſon in which our late circumnavigators † viſited thoſe diſtant parts.

* *Cook*, ii. 194. 203.—The months in which theſe animals were obſerved by the navigators, were *January* and *February*; but by Sir *J. Narborough*, in the ſtreights of *Magellan*, about the 4th of *March*, O. S.

† *Forſter's Voy.* ii. 514.

HIST.

MANATI. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XLIII.

81. WHALE-TAILED.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 390.
Morſkaia Korowa, *Ruſſorum. Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 294.
Vaches Marines, *Deſcr. Kamtſchatka*, 446.

MANATI. With a ſmall oblong ſquariſh head, hanging down: mouth ſmall: lips doubled, forming an outward and inward lip: about the junction of the jaws a ſet of white tubular briſtles, as thick as a pigeon's quil, which ſerve as ſtrainers to permit the running out of the water, and to retain the food: the lips covered with ſtrong briſtles, which ſerve inſtead of teeth to crop the ſtrong roots of marine plants: no teeth, but in each jaw a flat white oblong bone with an undulated ſurface, which being placed above and below, performs the uſe of grinders to comminute the food.

Noſtrils placed at the end of the noſe, and lined with briſtles: no ears, only in their place a ſmall orifice.

Eyes very ſmall, not larger than thoſe of a Sheep, hardly viſible through the little round holes in the ſkin; the irides black; the pupil livid: tongue pointed and ſmall.

The whole animal is of great deformity: the neck thick, and its union with the head ſcarcely diſcernible: the two feet, or rather fins, are fixed near the ſhoulders; are only twenty-ſix inches long; are deſtitute of toes, or nails, but terminate in a ſort of hoof, concave beneath, lined with briſtles, and fitted for digging in ſand.

The outward ſkin is black, rugged, and knotty, like the bark of an aged oak: without any hair; an inch thick, and ſo hard as ſcarcely

ſcarcely to be cut with an ax; and when cut, appears in the inſide like ebony. From the nape to the tail it is marked with circular wrinkles riſing into knots, and ſharp points on the ſide. This ſkin covers the whole body like a cruſt, and is of ſingular uſe to the animal during winter, in protecting it againſt the ice, under which it often feeds, or againſt the ſharp-pointed rocks, againſt which it is often daſhed by the wintry ſtorms. It is alſo an equal guard againſt the ſummer heats; for this animal does not, like moſt other marine creatures, feed at the bottom, but with part of the body expoſed, as well to the rays of the ſun as to the piercing cold of the froſt. In fact, this integument is ſo eſſential to its preſervation, that *Steller* has obſerved ſeveral dead on the ſhore, which he believes were killed by the accidental privation of it. The color of this ſkin, when wet, is duſky, when dried, quite black.

TAIL. The tail is horizontally flat; black, and ending in a ſtiff fin, compoſed of laminæ like whale-bone, terminating with fibres near nine inches long. It is ſlightly forked; but both ends are of equal lengths, like the tail of a Whale.

It has two teats placed exactly on the breaſt. The milk is thick and ſweet, not unlike that of a Ewe. Theſe animals copulate *more humano*, and in the ſeaſon of courtſhip ſport long in the ſea; the female feigning to ſhun the embraces of the male, who purſues her through all the mazes of her flight.

The body, from the ſhoulders to the navel, is very thick; from thence to the tail grows gradually more ſlender. The belly is very large; and, by reaſon of the quantity of entrails, very tumid.

SIZE. Theſe animals grow to the length of twenty-eight feet. The meaſurements of one ſomewhat leſſer, as given by Mr. *Steller*, are as follow:

The length, from the noſe to the end of the tail, twenty-four feet and a half: from the noſe to the ſhoulders, or ſetting-on of the fins,

fins, four feet four. The circumference of the head, above the noſtrils, two feet ſeven; above the ears, four feet: at the nape of the neck, near ſeven feet: at the ſhoulders, twelve: about the belly, above twenty: near the tail, only four feet eight: the extent of the tail, from point to point, ſix feet and a half.

WEIGHT. The weight of a large one is eight thouſand pounds.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſhores of *Bering*'s and the other iſlands which intervene between the two continents. They never appear off *Kamtſchatka*, unleſs blown aſhore by tempeſts, as they ſometimes are about the bay of *Awatſcha*. The natives ſtyle them *Kapuſtnik*, or cabbage-eaters, from their food. This genus has not been diſcovered in any other part of the northern hemiſphere. That which inhabits the eaſtern ſide of *South America*, and ſome part of *Africa*, is of a different ſpecies. For the latter I can teſtify, from having ſeen one from *Senegal*. Its body was quite ſmooth; its tail ſwelled out in the middle, and ſloped towards the end, which was rounded*. To ſupport my other opinion, I can call in the faithful *Dampier*; who deſcribes the body as perfectly ſmooth †: had it that ſtriking integument which the ſpecies in queſtion has, it could not have eſcaped his notice. Let me alſo add, that the ſize of thoſe which that able ſeaman obſerved, did not exceed ten or twelve feet; nor the weight of the largeſt reach that of twelve hundred pounds ‡.

I ſuſpect that this ſpecies extends to *Mindanao*, for one kind is certainly found there §. It is met with much farther ſouth; for I diſcover, in the collection of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, a ſketch of one taken near *Diego Rodriguez*, vulgarly called *Diego Rais*, an iſle to the eaſt of *Mauritius*; and it may poſſibly have found its way through ſome northern inlet to the ſeas of *Greenland*; for Mr. *Fa-*

* A figure of this ſpecies is given in *De Buffon*, xii. tab. lvii. and in *Schreber*, ii. tab. lxxx.

† *Voy.* i. 33. ‡ Ibid. § *Dampier*, i. 321.

bricius

bricius once diſcovered in that country the head of one, half conſumed, with teeth exactly agreeing with thoſe of this ſpecies *.

Manners.

Theſe animals frequent the ſhallow and ſandy parts of the ſhores, and near the mouths of the ſmall rivers of the iſland of *Bering*, ſeemingly pleaſed with the ſweet water. They go in herds: the old keep behind and drive their young before them: and ſome keep on their ſides, by way of protection. On the riſing of the tide they approach the ſhores, and are ſo tame as to ſuffer themſelves to be ſtroked: if they are roughly treated, they move towards the ſea: but ſoon forget the injury, and return.

They live in families near one another: each conſiſts of a male and female, a half-grown young, and a new-born one. The families often unite, ſo as to form vaſt droves. They are monogamous. They bring forth a ſingle young, but have no particular time of parturition; but chiefly, as *Steller* imagines, about *autumn*.

They are moſt innocent and harmleſs in their manners, and moſt ſtrongly attached to one another. When one is hooked, the whole herd will attempt its reſcue: ſome will ſtrive to overſet the boat, by going beneath it; others will fling themſelves on the rope of the hook and preſs it down, in order to break it; and others again will make the utmoſt efforts to force the inſtrument out of its wounded companion.

Their conjugal affection is moſt exemplary: a male, after uſing all its endeavours to releaſe its mate which had been ſtruck, purſued it to the very edge of the water; no blows could force it away. As long as the deceaſed female continued in the water, he perſiſted in his attendance; and even for three days after ſhe was drawn on ſhore, and even cut up and carried away, was obſerved to remain, as if in expectation of her return.

* *Faun. Greenl.* p. 6.

They are moſt voracious creatures, and feed with their head under water, quite inattentive of the boats, or any thing that paſſes about them; moving and ſwimming gently after one another, with much of their back above water. A ſpecies of louſe harbours in the roughneſs of their coats, which the Gulls pick out, ſitting on them as Crows do on Hogs and Sheep. Every now and then they lift their noſe out of the water to take breath, and make a noiſe like the ſnorting of Horſes. When the tide retires, they ſwim away along with it; but ſometimes the young are left aſhore till the return of the water: otherwiſe they never quit that element: ſo that in nature, as well as form, they approach the cetaceous animals, and are the link between Seals and them.

CAPTURE. They were taken on *Bering*'s iſle by a great hook faſtened to a long rope. Four or five people took it with them in a boat, and rowed amidſt a herd. The ſtrongeſt man took the inſtrument, ſtruck it into the neareſt animal; which done, thirty people on ſhore ſeized the rope, and with great difficulty drew it on ſhore. The poor creature makes the ſtrongeſt reſiſtance, aſſiſted by its faithful companions. It will cling with its feet to the rocks till it leaves the ſkin behind; and often great fragments of the cruſty integument fly off before it can be landed. It is an animal full of blood; ſo that it ſpouts in amazing quantities from the orifice of the wound.

They have no voice; only, when wounded, emit a deep ſigh.

They have the ſenſes of ſight and hearing very imperfect; or at leſt neglect the uſe of them.

They are not migratory; for they were ſeen about *Bering*'s iſland the whole of the ſad ten months which Mr. *Steller* paſſed there after his ſhipwreck.

In the ſummer they were very fat; in the winter ſo lean that the ribs might be counted.

The

The ſkin is uſed, by the inhabitants about the promontory *Tchuktchi*, to cover their boats. The fat, which covers the whole body like a thick blubber, was thought to be as good and ſweet as *May*-butter: that of the young, like hogs-lard. The fleſh of the old, when well boiled, reſembled beef: that of the young, veal. The fleſh will not refuſe ſalt. The crew preſerved ſeveral caſks full, which was found of excellent ſervice in their eſcape from their horrible confinement *.

USES.

THE FAT.

LEAN.

To this article muſt be added an imperfect deſcription of a marine animal ſeen by Mr. *Steller* on the coaſt of *America*, which he calls a *Sea Ape*. The head appeared like that of a Dog, with ſharp and upright ears, large eyes, and with both lips bearded: the body round and conoid; the thickeſt part near the head: the tail forked; the upper lobe the longeſt: the body covered with thick hair, grey on the back, reddiſh on the belly. It ſeemed deſtitute of feet.

SEA APE.

It was extremely wanton, and played a multitude of monkey-tricks. It ſometimes ſwam on one ſide, ſometimes on the other ſide of the ſhip, and gazed at it with great admiration. It made ſo near an approach to the veſſel, as almoſt to be touched with a pole; but if any body moved, it inſtantly retired. It would often ſtand erect for a conſiderable ſpace, with one-third of its body above water; then dart beneath the ſhip, and appear on the other ſide; and repeat the ſame thirty times together. It would frequently ariſe with a ſea-plant, not unlike the Bottle-gourd, toſs it up, and catch it in its mouth, playing with it numberleſs fantaſtic tricks †.

On animals of this ſpecies the fable of the *Sirens* might very well be founded.

* *Muller's Voy.* 62.—*Nov. Com. Petrop.* ii. 329. † *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka.* 136.

SEA BELUGA.

I ſhall conclude this article with a recantation of what I ſay in the 357th page of my Synopſis, relating to the *Beluga*; which I now find was collected, by the author I cite, from the reports of *Coſſacks*, and ignorant fiſhermen. The animal proves at laſt to be one of the cetaceous tribe, of the genus of *Dolphin*, and of a ſpecies called by the *Germans Wit-Fiſch*, and by the *Ruſſians Beluga* *; both ſignifying White fiſh: but to this the laſt add *Morſkaia*, or *of the ſea*, by way of diſtinguiſhing it from a ſpecies of Sturgeon ſo named. It is common in all the *Arctic* ſeas; and forms an article of commerce, being taken on account of its blubber. They are numerous in the gulph of St. *Lawrence*; and go with the tide as high as *Quebec*. There are fiſheries for them, and the common *Porpeſſe*, in that river. A conſiderable quantity of oil is extracted; and of their ſkins is made a ſort of Morocco leather, thin, yet ſtrong enough to reſiſt a muſquet-ball †. They are frequent in the *Dwina* and the *Oby*; and go in ſmall families from five to ten, and advance pretty far up the rivers in purſuit of fiſh. They are uſually caught in nets; but are ſometimes harpooned. They bring only one young at a time, which is duſky; but grow white as they advance in age; the change firſt commencing on the belly. They are apt to follow boats, as if they were tamed; and appear extremely beautiful, by reaſon of their reſplendent whiteneſs ‡.

It being a ſpecies very little known, and never well engraven, I ſhall give a brief deſcription, and adjoin an engraving taken from an excellent drawing communicated to me by Dr. *Pallas*.

DESCRIPTION.

The head is ſhort: noſe blunt: ſpiracle ſmall, of the form of a creſcent: eyes very minute: mouth ſmall: in each ſide of each jaw are nine teeth, ſhort, and rather blunt; thoſe of the upper jaw are

* *Pallas, Itin.* iii. 84. tab. iv.—*Crantz Greenl.* i. 114.—*Purchas's Pilgrims*, iii. 549.
† *Charlevoix*, v. 217. ‡ *Faun. Greenl.* 51.

bent,

bent, and hollowed, fitted to receive the teeth of the lower jaw when the mouth is cloſed: pectoral fins nearly of an oval form: beneath the ſkin may be felt the bones of five fingers, which terminate at the edge of the fin in five very ſenſible projections. This brings it into the next of rank in the order of beings with the *Manati*. The tail is divided into two lobes, which lie horizontally, but do not fork, except a little at their baſe. The body is oblong, and rather ſlender, tapering from the back (which is a little elevated) to the tail. It is quite deſtitute of the dorſal fin.

Its length is from twelve to eighteen feet. It makes great uſe of its tail in ſwimming; for it bends that part under it, as a Lobſter does its tail, and works it with ſuch force as to dart along with the rapidity of an arrow. SIZE.

A full account of the fiſh of the Whale kind, ſeen by the Reverend Dr. *Borlaſe* * between the *Land's End* and the *Scilly* iſlands, is a *deſideratum* in the *Britiſh* Natural Hiſtory. He deſcribes them as being from twelve to fifteen feet long; ſome were milk-white, others brown, others ſpotted. They are called *Thornbacks*, from a ſharp and broad fin on the back. This deſtroys my ſuſpicion of their being of the above ſpecies.

* *Obſ. Scilly Iſlands*, 3.

IV. WINGED.

IV. WINGED.

BAT. *HIST. QUAD.* GENUS XLIV.

82. NEW YORK. *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 403.—LEV. MUS.

BAT. With the head like that of a Mouſe: top of the noſe a little bifid: ears broad, ſhort, and rounded: in each jaw two canine teeth: no cutting teeth: tail very long, incloſed in the membrane, which is of a triangular form: the wings thin, naked, and duſky: bones of the hind legs very ſlender.

Head, body, and upper part of the membrane incloſing the tail, covered with very long hair of a bright tawny color, paleſt on the head, beginning of the back, and the belly: at the baſe of each wing is a white ſpot.

Length from noſe to tail two inches and a half; tail, one inch eight-tenths: extent of the wings, ten inches and a half.

Inhabits the province of *New York*; and diſcovered by Dr. *Forſter* * in *New Zealand*, in the *South Seas*.

83. LONG-HAIRED. *Mr. Clayton, in Ph. Tranſ. Abridg.* iii. 594.

BAT. With long ſtraggling hairs, and great ears.

The above is all the account we have of this ſpecies; which is ſaid to be an inhabitant of *Virginia*.

Mr. *Lawſon* ſays, that the common Bat is found in *Carolina* †.

* *Obſervations, &c.* 189. † *Hiſt. Carolina.* 125.

Hiſt.

Hiſt. Quad. N° 407.—Great Bat, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 38.

84. NOCTULE?

BAT. With the noſe ſlightly bilobated: ears ſmall and rounded: on the chin a ſmall wart: body of a cinereous red.

Extent of wings fifteen inches: body between two and three in length: tail, one inch ſeven-tenths.

Brought from *Hudſon's Bay* in ſpirits. I ſaw it only in the bottle; but it appeared to be this ſpecies.

1. COMMON BAT, *Hiſt. Quad.* N° 411.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 41.—LEV. MUS.

THIS ſpecies is found in *Iceland*, as I was informed by the late Mr. *Fleiſcher*, which is the moſt northernly reſidence of this genus. In *Aſia* I can trace them no farther eaſtward than about the river *Argun*, beyond lake *Baikal*.

CLASS

CLASS II. BIRDS.

CLASS II. BIRDS.

DIV. I. LAND BIRDS.

II. WATER BIRDS.

DIV. I. ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

Genus.

I. VULTURE.
II. FALCON.
III. OWL.

II. PIES.

IV. SHRIKE.
V. PARROT.
VI. CROW.
* Roller.
VII. ORIOLE.
VIII. GRAKLE.
IX. CUCKOO.
Wryneck.
X. WOODPECKER.
XI. KINGFISHER.
XII. NUTHATCH.
XIII. TODY.
Hoopoe.

* The *Genera* which have not the number prefixed, are not found in *America*.

XIV. CREEPER.

XIV. Creeper.
XV. Honey-Sucker.

III. GALLINACEOUS.

XVI. Turkey.
XVII. Grous.
XVIII. Partridge.
XIX. Bustard.

IV. COLUMBINE.

XX. Pigeon.

V. PASSERRINE.

XXI. Stare.
XXII. Thrush.
XXIII. Chatterer.
XXIV. Grosbeak.
XXV. Bunting.
XXVI. Tanagre.
XXVII. Finch.
XXVIII. Flycatcher.
XXIX. Lark.
Wagtail.
XXX. Warblers.
XXXI. Titmouse.
XXXII. Swallow.
XXXIII. Goatsucker.

DIV. II. WATER BIRDS.

VI. CLOVEN-FOOTED.

XXXIV. Spoonbill.
XXXV. Heron.

Genus.

XXXVI. Ibis.
XXXVII. Curlew.
XXXVIII. Snipe.
XXXIX. Sandpiper.
XL. Plover.
XLI. Oyster-Catcher.
XLII. Rail.
XLIII. Gallinule.

VII. PINNATED FEET.

XLIV. Phalarope.
XLV. Coot.
XLVI. Grebe.

VIII. WEB-FOOTED.

XLVII. Avoset.
XLVIII. Flammant.
XLIX. Albatross.
L. Auk.
LI. Guillemot.
LII. Diver.
LIII. Skimmer.
LIV. Tern.
LV. Gull.
LVI. Petrel.
LVII. Merganser.
LVIII. Duck,
LIX. Pelecan.

CLASS

CLASS II. BIRDS.

DIV. I. LAND BIRDS.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

I. VULTURE, *Gen. Birds* I.

Urubu, Aura Tzopilotl, *Mexic. Margrave*, 207, 208.—*Wil. Orn.* 68.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 180. 86. CARRION.

Carrion Crow, *Sloane Jam.* ii. 294.—*Brown Jam.* 471.

Corvus Sylvaticus, *Barrere*, 129.

Gallinazo, *Ulloa Voy.* i. 60. 201.

Turkey Buzzard, *Joſſelyn.*—*Lawſon*, 138.—*Cateſby*, i. 6.—*Bancroft*, 152.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 77.

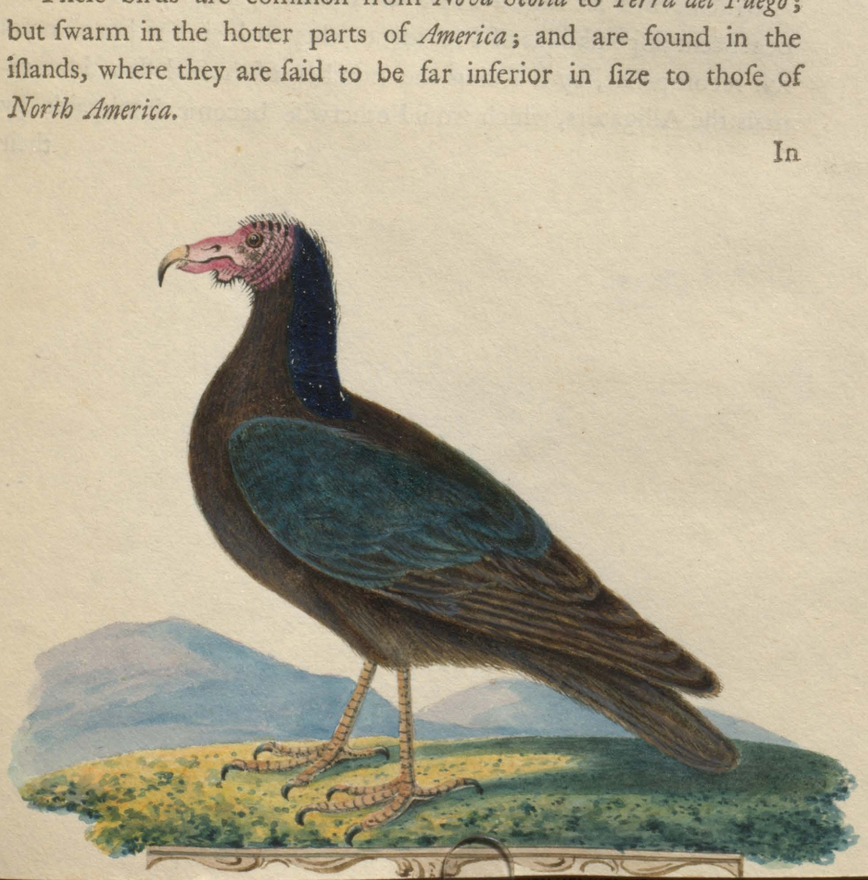
Vultur Aura, *Lin. Syſt.* 122.—*De Buffon*, i. 175.—*Pl. Enl.* N° 187.

Le Vautour du Braſil, *Briſſon*, i. 468.—*Latham*, i. 9. N° 5.—LEV. MUS.

WEIGHT four pounds and an half. Head ſmall, covered with a naked wrinkled red ſkin, beſet with black briſtles. This gives it ſome reſemblance to a Turkey; from which it derives one of the names. The noſtrils are very large, and pervious: the whole plumage is duſky, daſhed with purple and green: legs of a dirty fleſh-color: claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Theſe birds are common from *Nova Scotia* to *Terra del Fuego*; but ſwarm in the hotter parts of *America*; and are found in the iſlands, where they are ſaid to be far inferior in ſize to thoſe of *North America*. PLACE.

In



MANNERS. In the warm climates they keep in vaſt flocks. Perch at night on rocks or trees; ſitting with diſhevelled wings to purify their bodies, which are moſt offenſively fetid. Towards morning they take flight, ſoaring at a vaſt height, with the gentle motion of a kite; expecting notice of their banquet by the tainted effluvia of carrion, excrements, or any filth. They have moſt ſagacious noſtrils, and ſmell their prey at a vaſt diſtance; to which they reſort from all quarters, wheeling about, and making a gradual deſcent till they reach the ground. They do not confine themſelves to dead animals, but feed on Snakes, and ſometimes on Lambs. They are very tame, and, while they are at their meals, will ſuffer a very near approach.

In the torrid zone, particularly about *Carthagena*, they haunt inhabited places, and are ſeen in numbers ſitting on the roofs of the houſes, or walking along the ſtreets with a ſluggiſh pace. In thoſe parts they are uſeful, as the IBIS in *Egypt*, devouring the noiſome ſubjects, which would otherwiſe, by the intolerable ſtench, render the climate ſtill more unwholeſome than it is.

When theſe birds find no food in the cities, they are driven by hunger among the cattle of the neighboring paſtures. If they ſee a beaſt with a ſore on the back, they inſtantly alight on it, and attack the part affected. The poor animal attempts in vain to free itſelf from the devourers, rolling on the ground with hideous cries: but in vain; for the Vultures never quit hold, till they have effected its deſtruction. Sometimes an Eagle preſides at the banquet, and keeps theſe cowardly birds at a diſtance, until it has finiſhed its repaſt.

USES. Miſchievous as they are in a few inſtances, yet, by the wiſe and beneficent diſpenſations of Providence, they make in the hot climates full recompence, by leſſening the number of thoſe deſtructive animals the Alligators, which would otherwiſe become intolerable by

their multitudes. During the ſeaſon in which theſe reptiles lay their eggs in the ſand, the Vultures will ſit hid in the leaves of the trees, watching the coming of the female Alligator to depoſit its eggs, who then covers them with ſand, to ſecure them, as ſhe imagines, from all danger: but no ſooner does ſhe retire into the water, than the birds dart on the ſpot, and with claws, wings, and beak, tear away the ſand, and devour the whole contents of the depoſitory.

No birds of this genus are found in northern regions of *Europe* or *Aſia*, at leſt in thoſe latitudes which might give them a pretence of appearing here. I cannot find them in our quarter of the globe higher than the *Griſon Alps* *, or *Sileſia* †; or at fartheſt *Kaliſh*, in *Great Poland* ‡. Certainly the Count *De Buffon* was miſinformed as to the habitation of the ſpecies, which he aſcribes to *Norway* ||. In the *Ruſſian* dominions, the Bearded Vulture of Mr. *Edwards*, iii. tab. 106. breeds on the high rocks of the great *Altaic* chain, and beyond lake *Baikal* §; which may give it in *Europe* a latitude of 52. 20. in *Aſia* of 55.

* *Wil. Orn.* 67. † *Schwenckfeldt av. Sileſia*, 375. ‡ *Rzaczynſki, Hiſt. Nat. Polon.* 298. || *Hiſt D'Oiſ.* i. 164.—*Pl. Enl.* 449.

§ Dr. PALLAS's *Catalogue of the Birds of the Ruſſian empire*, which he favored me with in MS. my ſureſt clue to the *Arctic* birds.

II. FALCON,

II. FALCON, *Gen. Birds* II.

86. A. SEA EAGLE.

Br. Zool. i. N° 44.
Falco Oſſifragus, *Lin. Syſt.* 124.—*Latham*, i. 30.—*Pl. Enl.* 12. 415.
Grey Eagle, *Lawſon*, 137.
Land Oern, *Leems*, 230.
L'Orfraie, *De Buffon*, i. 112. pl. 3.—LEV. MUS.

VARIES a little from the *Britiſh* ſpecies, and is much ſuperior in ſize. The length three feet three inches; of wing, twenty-five inches.

Feathers on head, neck, and back, brown, edged with dirty white: chin white: breaſt and belly brown, ſpotted with white: coverts of wings brown, clouded; primaries black: tail duſky; the middle mottled with white: legs feathered half down.

PLACE. Very common in the northern parts of *America*, and endures its ſevereſt winters, even as high as *Newfoundland*. Theſe birds prey on ſea fowls, as well as land, and on young Seals, which they ſeize floating, and carry out of the water.

Eagles, and all ſorts of birds of prey, abound in *America*, where ſuch quantity of game is found. Multitudes are always ſeen below the falls of *Niagara*, invited by the carcaſes of Deer, Bears, and other animals, which are ſo frequently hurried down in attempting to croſs the river above this ſtupendous cataract.

This ſpecies is very frequent in *Kamtſchatka*; and is found during ſummer even on the Arctic coaſt: is very common in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; nor is it more rare about the *Caſpian* ſea, where they breed on the loftieſt trees.

F. With the forehead brown: crown and hind part of the neck ſtriped with brown, white, and ruſty yellow: lower part of the neck, breaſt, and belly, of a deep brown: coverts of the wings, back, and ſecondaries and ſcapulars, of the ſame color; the two laſt white near the bottoms, mottled with brown; primaries black: middle feathers of the tail brown, croſſed with two or three cinereous bands; the exterior, brown blotched with cinereous: legs cloathed to the toes with pale brown feathers: toes yellow. Length, three feet. Br. Mus.

86. B. Golden Eagle.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and ſeems a variety of the *Falco Chryſaetos*, *Lin. Syſt.* 125. *Faun. Suec.* N° 54. Le grand Aigle *de Buffon*, i. 76. Pl. Enl. 410; and the Golden Eagle, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 42. *Latham*, i. 31. The chief difference conſiſts in the color of the tail, which in the *European* kind is of a deep brown blotched with obſcure aſh.

Place.

In *Europe* it inhabits moſt parts, even as high as *Norway*; is found in *Aſia*, about the ſouthern parts of the *Urallian* mountains, and thoſe which border the ſouthern part of *Sibiria*; but grows ſcarcer towards the eaſt.

Latham, 33. x. N° 7. a.—Lev. Mus.

F. With a large bill, of a browniſh yellow color: head, neck, breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent, white: back, wings, and tail, deep brown, three inches of the end of the tail excepted, which is white: the legs yellow, and very ſtrong. Length, two feet nine inches.

86. C. White-bellied Eagle.

Obſerved by Captain Cook, in *Kaye* iſland, off the coaſt of *America*, lat. 59. 49. north, in company with the White-headed Eagle.

Place.

86. D. YELLOW-HEADED EAGLE.

F. With duſky bill, cere, and irides: head and neck of a dirty yellow: back of a deep brown, each feather tipt with dirty yellow.

PLACE. Appears in *Hudſon's Bay*, in *April:* builds its neſt in trees, with ſticks and graſs: lays only one egg. It preys on the young of Deer, on Rabbets and birds. Retires ſouthward in *October*. Is called by the *Indians*, *Etheneſue mickeſue*.

The above was deſcribed from a ſpecimen, in very bad condition, ſent from *Hudſon's Bay*. It was an Eagle of the middle ſize.

87. BLACK EAGLE.

Br. Zool. i. N° 43.
Falco Fulvus, *Lin. Syſt.* 125.—*Latham*, i. 32. N° 6.
White-tailed Eagle, *Edw.* i. 1.—LEV. MUS.
L'Aigle commun, *De Buffon*, i. 86.—*Pl. Enl.* 409.—LEV. MUS.

THE whole plumage is of a duſky-brown: the breaſt marked with triangular ſpots of white; in which it varies from the *Britiſh* kind: the tail white, tipt with black; but in young birds duſky, blotched with white: legs covered to the toes with ſoft ruſt-colored feathers: vent feathers of the ſame color.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and northern *Europe* as far as *Drontheim**. Is found on the higheſt rocks of the *Urallian* chain, where it is not covered with wood†; but is moſt frequent on the *Sibirian*, where it makes its neſt on the loftieſt rocks. It is rather inferior in ſize to the *Sea Eagle*; but is a generous, ſpirited, and docile bird. The independent *Tartars* train it for the chace of Hares, Foxes, Antelopes, and even Wolves. The uſe is of conſiderable antiquity; for *Marco Polo*, the great traveller of 1269, obſerved and

* Eſpecially in the winter, *Leems*, 233. † *Dr. Pallas.*

admired

admired the diverſion of the great *Cham* of *Tartary*; who had ſeveral Eagles, which were applied to the ſame purpoſes as they are at preſent *. I muſt add, that the *Tartars* eſteem the feathers of the tail as the beſt they have for pluming their arrows.

The *Kalmucs* uſe, beſides this ſpecies of Eagle, that which the *French* call *Jean le Blanc* †, and alſo the *Lanner*; all which breed among them: but people of rank, who are curious in their Falcons, procure from the *Baſchkirians* the Gyrfalcon and the Peregrine, which inhabit the lofty mountains of the country ‡.

The *Falco Melanæetos*, and the *F. Fulvus* of LINNÆUS, or my *Black Eagle*, are the ſame; the *F. fulvus* being only the young of the firſt. It is a ſcarce ſpecies in *Sweden*.—Mr. *Oedman*.

88. BLACK-CHEEKED EAGLE.

F. With a duſky and blue bill; yellow cere: head, neck, and breaſt, of a deep aſh-color: each cheek marked with a broad black bar paſſing from the corner of the mouth beyond the eyes: back, belly, wings, and tail, black: legs yellow, feathered below the knees.

SIZE, AND PLACE.

Is about the ſize of the laſt. Communicated to me by the late *Taylor White*, Eſq; who informed me that it came from *North America*. Is deſcribed by Mr. *Latham*, i. 35. N° 10; and ſeems to be the ſpecies engraven by *M. Robert*, among the birds in the menagery of *Louis* XIV.

* *M. Polo, in Purchas*, iii. 85. in *Bergeron*, 74. † *De Buffon*.

‡ *Extracts*, iii. 303. A name by which I quote an abridgement of the travels of PALLAS, GMELIN, LEPECHIN, and others, publiſhed by the SOCIETE' TYPOGRAPHIQUE, at *Berne*, under the title of HISTOIRE DES DECOUVERTES, faites par divers ſavans voyageurs dans pluſieurs contrées de la *Ruſſie* et de la *Perſe*, 4 vols. 8vo.



89. WHITE-HEADED EAGLE.

Falco Leucocephalus, *Lin. Syſt.* 124.

Bald Eagle, *Lawſon*, 137.—*Cateſby*, i. 1 *.—*Brickell*, 173.—*Latham*, i. 29.—LEV. MUS.

Le Pygargue a tête blanche, *De Buffon*, i. 99.—*Pl. Enl.* 411.—LEV. MUS.

BILL, cere, and feet, pale yellow: head, neck, and tail, of a pure white: body and wings of a chocolate-color. It does not acquire its white head till the ſecond year.

MANNERS.

This Eagle is leſſer than the foregoing ſpecies, but of great ſpirit: preys on Fawns, Pigs, Lambs, and fiſh: is the terror of the Oſprey, whoſe motions it watches. The moment the latter has ſeized a fiſh, the former purſues till the Oſprey drops its prey; which, with amazing dexterity, it catches before it falls to the ground, be the diſtance ever ſo great. This is matter of great amuſement to the inhabitants of *North America*, who often watch their aerial conteſts. This ſpecies frequently attends the ſportſman, and ſnatches up the game he has ſhot, before he can reach it.

Theſe birds build in vaſt decayed cypreſſes †, or pines, impending over the ſea, or ſome great river, in company with Oſpreys, Herons, and other birds: and their neſts are ſo numerous, as to reſemble a rookery. The neſts are very large, and very fetid by reaſon of the reliques of their prey. *Lawſon* ſays, they breed very often, laying again under their callow young; whoſe warmth hatches the eggs. In *Bering*'s iſle they make their neſts on the cliffs, near ſix feet wide, and one thick; and lay two eggs in the beginning of *July*.

* Le Pygargue a tête blanche, *De Buffon*, i. 99.—*Pl. Enl.* 411.

† *Cateſby*.

THIS

90. WHITE EAGLE.

THIS moſt beautiful and ſcarce ſpecies is entirely white, except the tips of the wings, which are black. We know nothing of this bird, but what is collected from *Du Pratz* *. The natives of *Louiſiana* ſet a high value on the feathers, and give a large price for thoſe of the wings; with them they adorn the Calumet, or pipe of peace. Different nations make uſe of the wings, or feathers of different birds; but, according to *Hennepin*, always decorate it with the moſt beautiful.

CALUMET.

The Calumet is an inſtrument of the firſt importance among the *Americans*. It is nothing more than a pipe, whoſe bowl is generally made of a ſoft red marble †; the tube of a very long reed, ornamented with the wings and feathers of birds. No affair of conſequence is tranſacted without the Calumet. It ever appears in meetings of commerce, or exchanges; in congreſſes for determining of peace or war; and even in the very fury of a battle. The acceptance of the Calumet is a mark of concurrence with the terms propoſed; as the refuſal is a certain mark of rejection. Even in the rage of a conflict this pipe is ſometimes offered; and if accepted, the weapons of deſtruction inſtantly drop from their hands, and a truce enſues. It ſeems the ſacrament of the Savages; for no compact is ever violated, which is confirmed by a whiff from this holy reed. The *Dance of the Calumet* is a ſolemn rite which always confirms a peace, or precedes a war. It is divided into three parts: the firſt, appears an act of devotion, danced in meaſured time: the ſecond, is a true repreſentation of the Pyrrhic dance ‡: the third, is attended with ſongs expreſſive of the victories they had obtained, the nations they had conquered, and the captives they had made.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 75.—*Latham*, i. 36.

† *Du Pratz*, i. 298.—*Kalm*, iii. 230.

‡ *Strabo*, lib. x. p. 736. edit. *Amſtel.* 1707.

From

From the winged ornaments of the *Calumet*, and its conciliating uſes, writers compare it to the *Caduceus* of *Mercury*, which was carried by the *Caduceatores*, or meſſengers of peace, with terms to the hoſtile ſtates. It is ſingular, that the moſt remote nations, and the moſt oppoſite in their other cuſtoms and manners, ſhould in ſome things have, as it were, a certain conſent of thought. The *Greeks* and the *Americans* had the ſame idea, in the invention of the *Caduceus* of the one, and the *Calumet* of the other. Some authors imagine, that among the *Greeks* the wings were meant as a ſymbol of eloquence. I rather think that the twiſted Serpents expreſſed that inſinuating faculty; and that the emblem was originally taken from the fatal effect the rhetoric of *Satan* had on our great mother, when he aſſumed the form of that reptile, which the higheſt authority repreſents as *more ſubtile than any beaſt of the field*. On this the heathen mythology formed their tale of *Jupiter* taking the figure of a Serpent, to inſinuate himſelf into the good graces of *Olympias*; who, like *Eve*, fell a victim to his perſuaſive tongue. As to the wings, it is moſt probable that they were to ſhew the flight of diſcord; which the reconciled parties gave, with all the horrors of war, to the air, and ſport of the winds.

The *Oole*, or Eagle, is a ſacred bird among the *Americans*. In caſe of ſickneſs, they invoke this bird to deſcend from heaven (which in its exalted flight it approaches nearer than any other) and bring down refreſhing things; as it can dart down on its rapid wing quick as a flaſh of lightning *.

* *Adair's Hiſt. Am. Indians*, 179.

Fiſhing

Fiſhing Hawk, *Cateſby*, i. 2.—*Lawſon*, 137.—*Brickell*, 173. 91. OSPREY.
Oſprey, *Joſſelyn's Rarities*, ii.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 46.—*Latham*, i. 45.
Le Balbuzard, *De Buffon*, i. 103. pl. 2.
Falco Haliætus. Blafot. Fiſk-orn, *Faun. Suec.* N° 63.
Fiſk Gjoe, *Leems*, 234.—*Pl. Enl.* 414.—LEV. MUS.

F. With blue cere, and feet: head, and lower part of the body, white: upper part brown: two middle feathers of the tail plain brown; the reſt barred with white and brown.

This, in all reſpects, reſembles the *European* kind. Notwithſtanding it is ſo perſecuted by the *Bald Eagle*, yet it always keeps near its haunts. It is a ſpecies of vaſt quickneſs of ſight; and will ſee a fiſh near the ſurface from a great diſtance*: deſcend with prodigious rapidity, and carry the prey with an exulting ſcream high into the air. The Eagle hears the note, and inſtantly attacks the Oſprey; who drops the fiſh, which the former catches before it can reach the ground, or water. It ſometimes happens that the Oſprey periſhes in taking its prey; for if it chances to fix its talons in an over-grown fiſh, it is drawn under water before it can diſengage itſelf, and is drowned. MANNERS.

It is very frequent in *Kamtſchatka*; and in ſummer, even under the *Arctic* zone of *Europe* and *Aſia*. Is very common in *Sibiria*, and ſpreads far north; probably common to the north of *America*, and *Aſia*. Is rare in *Ruſſia*. It is likewiſe very frequent as low on the *Wolga* as the tract between *Syſran* and *Saratoff*, where they are ſaid to be the ſupport of the *Ern Eagle*, as they are of the White-tailed Eagle in *America*, each living by the labors of the Oſprey. PLACE.

* That agreeable traveller, the Reverend Dr. *Burnaby*, adds, that it is often ſeen reſting on the wing for ſome minutes, without any viſible change of place, before it deſcends. *Travels in America*, 2d ed. p. 48.

The

The *Tartars* have a ſuperſtition, that a wound from its claws is mortal, either to man or fiſh, and conſequently dread its attack *.

The Oſprey returns into *Sweden* later than the Kite. Mr. *Oedman* flings new light on the hiſtory of this bird: he ſays that it breeds on the tops of the higheſt trees, and makes its neſt, with wonderful art, of the twigs of the fir-tree, and lines the bottom with *polypodies*. It lays three eggs, of the ſize of thoſe of a Hen, marbled with ruſt-color. It brings fiſh and ſerpents to feed its young; and even eels of a vaſt ſize: this makes its neſt very fœtid. It does not prey on birds, but on fiſh only. It defends its neſt with great ſpirit.

91*. GYRFALCON. *Br. Zool.* N° 47. tab. xix.—*Latham*, i. 71. N° 50, A. and N° 50, B. 1ſt paragr. and 83. N° 69.

Falco Iſlandus, *Faun. Greenl.* 58. N° 35.—*Brunnich*, N^ris 7, 8.—*Crantz*, i. 78.—*Egede*, 64.—*Horrebow*, 58.—LEV. MUS.

F. With a yellow cere: bluiſh bill, greatly hooked: eye dark blue: the throat of a pure white: the whole body, wings, and tail, of the ſame color, moſt elegantly marked with duſky bars, lines, or ſpots, leaving the white the far prevaling color. There are inſtances, but rare, of its being found entirely white. In ſome, the whole tail is croſſed by remote bars of black or brown; in others, they appear only very faintly on the middle feathers: the feathers of the thighs are very long, and unſpotted: the legs ſtrong, and of a light blue.

SIZE. Its weight forty-five ounces Troy: length near two feet: extent four feet two. Of the ſame manners and haunts with the *Greenland Falcon*.

PLACE. Is very frequent in *Iceland*; is found in *Lapmark* †, and *Norway* ‡;

* *Extracts*, i. 479. † *Leems*, 235. ‡ *Strom.*

and

and rarely in the *Orknies*, and *North Britain*. In *Aſia*, it dwells in the higheſt points of the *Urallian* and other *Sibirian* mountains, and dares the coldeſt climates throughout the year. It is kept, in the latitude of *Peterſburg*, uninjured in the open air during the ſevereſt winters, when the *Peregrine Falcon*, N° 97, loſes its claws by the froſt. VERY HARDY.

Mr. *Hutchins* * has often obſerved it about *Albany* fort, where it appears in *May*, and retires before winter. It feeds on the white, and other Grous.

This ſpecies is pre-eminent in courage as well as beauty, and is the terror of other Hawks. It was flown at all kinds of fowl, how great ſoever they were; but its chief game uſed to be Herons and Cranes.

Falco Lagopus, *Brunnich*, N° 15.—*Leems Lapm.* 236. 92. ROUGH-LEGGED.
Rough-legged Falcon, *Br. Zool.* ii. *App.* 529.—*Latham*, i. 75.—LEV. MUS.

F. With a yellow cere, and feet: head, neck, and breaſt, of a yellowiſh white, marked with a few oblong brown ſpots: belly of a deep brown: thighs white, ſtriped with brown: ſcapulars blotched with yellowiſh white and brown: coverts of the wings edged with ruſt-color; primaries black: tail, little longer than the wings; the part next to the rump white; the end marked with a black bar; the tips white: legs feathered to the toes: feet yellow. Length two feet two inches. SIZE.

* At the time this ſheet was printing, I had the good fortune to meet with Mr. *Hutchins*, ſurgeon, a gentleman many years reſident in *Hudſon's Bay*; who, with the utmoſt liberality, communicated to me his MS. obſervations, in a large folio volume: in every page of which his extenſive knowledge appears. The benefit which this work will, from the preſent page, receive, is here once for all gratefully acknowleged.

PLACE. Inhabits *England*, *Norway*, *Lapmark*, and *North America*. Was ſhot in *Connecticut*.

93. ST. JOHN'S. *Latham*, i. 77. N° 58.

F. With a ſhort duſky bill: head of a deep brown: hind part of the neck, back, ſcapulars, and coverts of the tail, marked with bars of black, and dull white, pointing obliquely: coverts of the wings deep brown; the greater ſpotted on their inner ſides with white; the primaries duſky, the lower part white, barred with deep aſh-color and black: the under ſide of the body brown, marked ſparingly with white and yellowiſh ſpots: tail ſhorter than the extremity of the wings; the end white; beneath that is a bar of black, ſucceeded by two or three black and cinereous bands; the reſt of the tail marked with broad bars of white, and narrower of aſh-color: the legs are cloathed with feathers to the toes, which are yellow, and very ſhort.

SIZE. Length, one foot nine inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* and *Newfoundland*. BL. MUS.

94. CHOCOLATE-COLORED. *Latham*, i. 54, N° 34. A; 76. N° 57.

F. With a ſhort and black bill, and yellow cere. The whole plumage of a deep bay or chocolate-color, in parts tinged with ferruginous: primaries black; the lower exterior ſides of a pure white, forming a conſpicuous ſpot or ſpeculum: the wings reach to the end of the tail: the exterior ſides of the five outmoſt feathers of the tail duſky, their inner ſides blotched with black and white; the two middle, black and cinereous: the legs and toes feathered; the laſt remarkably ſhort. LENGTH one foot ten inches.

Inhabits



M. Griffiths del. P. Mazell Sculp.

St. John's Falcon N.º 93. Chocolate Colored Falcon N.º 94.


P. Mazell Sculp.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* and *Newfoundland*. Preys much on Ducks. Sits on a rock and watches their riſing, when it inſtantly ſtrikes at them. PLACE.

Latham, i. 79. N° 60. 95. NEWFOUNDLAND.

F. With a yellow cere: deep yellow irides: hind part of the head ferruginous: crown, back, ſcapulars, and coverts of wings, brown, edged with a paler color: belly ruſt-colored, blotched with deeper ſhades: thighs of a mottled aſh, marked with round duſky ſpots, and on the lower parts with four large dark blotches: the tail croſſed by four bars of deeper and lighter brown: legs yellow, ſtrong, and feathered half way down. LENGTH twenty inches. The deſcription borrowed from Mr. *Latham*.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*. PLACE.

Belon, Hiſt. des Oiſ. 108.—*Buffon*, i. 246. 96. SACRE.
Speckled Partridge Hawk of *Hudſon's Bay*, *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 383.—*Latham*, i. 78. N°s 58, 59.

F. With a duſky bill; upper mandible toothed: irides yellow: cere and legs bluiſh. Head, and upper part of the body, of a duſky brown: hind part of the head mottled with white: whole under ſide of the body, from chin to vent, white; the middle of each feather marked with a duſky ſpot: wings reach almoſt to the end of the tail: coverts, ſcapulars, and primaries, of a deep brown, elegantly barred tranſverſely with white: tail brown, marked on each ſide with oval tranſverſe ſpots of red: feathers on the thighs very long, brown ſpotted with white: the fore part of the legs co-,

vered with feathers almoſt to the feet. LENGTH two feet. Weight two pounds and an half.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* and *Newfoundland:* found alſo in *Tartary*, and is a ſpecies celebrated there for the ſport of falconry. It is a hardy ſpecies; for it never quits the rigorous climate of *Hudſon's Bay*. Preys on the White Grous, which it will ſeize even while the fowler is driving them into his nets. It breeds in *April* and *May*, in deſert places. The young fly in the middle of *June*. The females are ſaid to lay only two eggs.

STREAKED FALCON. F. With a very ſharp bill, furniſhed with a large and pointed proceſs in the upper mandible: cere yellowiſh: head, front of the neck, breaſt, and belly, white; each feather marked along the ſhaft with a ſtreak of brown; the narroweſt are on the head: back and coverts of the wings of a dirty bluiſh aſh-color; edges of the feathers whitiſh, and many of them tipt with the ſame: primaries duſky; exterior webs blotched with white, interior barred with the ſame: tail of the ſame color with the back, and barred with white; the bars do not reach the ſhafts, and, like thoſe in the *Iceland* Falcon, oppoſe the dark bars on the adverſe ſide: legs bluiſh. Length two feet two inches.

This fine ſpecies inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*.

97. PEREGRINE. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 48.—*Latham*, i. 68, N° 49; 73. N° 52.
Spotted Hawk, or Falcon; and Black Falcon, *Edw.* i. 3, 4.
Le Faucon, *De Buffon*, i. 249. pl. 16.—LEV. MUS.

F. With a ſhort ſtrong bill, toothed on the upper mandible, of a bluiſh color: cere yellow: irides hazel: forehead whitiſh: crown, and hind part of the head, duſky: the back, ſcapulars, and coverts

coverts of wings, elegantly barred with deep blue and black: the primaries duſky, with tranſverſe oval white ſpots: the throat, chin, and breaſt, of a pure white, the laſt marked with a few duſky lines pointing down: the belly white, croſſed with numerous duſky bars, pointed in the middle: legs yellow: toes very long.

The *American* ſpecies is larger than the *European*. They are ſubject to vary. The Black Falcon, and the Spotted Falcon of Mr. *Edwards*, are of this kind; each preſerve a ſpecific mark, in the black ſtroke which drops from beneath the eyes, down towards the neck. The differences in the marks in the tail may poſſibly proceed from the different ages of the birds; for few kinds differ ſo much in the ſeveral periods of life as the Rapacious.

PLACE. Inhabits different parts of *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* as low as *Carolina*. In *Aſia*, is found on the higheſt parts of the *Urallian* and *Sibirian* chain. Wanders in ſummer to the very Arctic circle. Is common in *Kamtſchatka*.

98. GENTIL.

Gentil Falcon, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 50.

F. Gentilis. Falk. *Faun. Suec.* N° 58.—*Latham*, i. 64.—LEV. MUS.

F. With a duſky bill: yellow cere, irides, and legs: head and upper ſide of the neck ferruginous, ſtreaked with black: under ſide, from chin to tail, white, marked with duſky heart-ſhaped ſpots: back, coverts of wings, and ſcapulars, brown, edged with ruſt-color: primaries duſky, barred on the exterior ſide with black: wings reach only half the length of the tail: tail long, barred with four or five broad bands of black cinereous; each of the firſt bounded by a narrow line of dirty white.

In

SIZE. In ſize ſuperior to the *European* kind, being two feet two inches long.

PLACE. Shot in the province of *New York*. Is found in northern *Europe*, as far as *Finmark* *.

99. GOSHAWK.

Br. Zool. i. N° 52.

F. Palumbarius, *Faun. Suec.* N° 67.—*De Buffon*, i. 230.—*Latham*, i. 58.—LEV. MUS.

F. With a bluiſh bill, black at the tip: yellowiſh green cere: yellow legs: head brown; hind part mottled with white: over each eye extends a long whitiſh line: hind part of the neck, back, and wings, of a deep brown color: breaſt and belly white, croſſed with numerous undulated lines of brown: tail of a cinereous brown, croſſed by four or five bars of black: wings ſhorter than the tail.

That which I ſaw in the *Leverian Muſeum*, was ſuperior in ſize to the *European*.

PLACE. Mr. *Lawſon* ſays, they abound in *Carolina:* are ſpirited birds, but leſſer than thoſe of *Muſcovy*.

A WHITE VARIETY. Is common in that country, and *Sibiria*. Dr. *Pallas* adds, that there is a large white variety on the *Urallian* mountains, mottled with brown and yellow. Theſe are yet more frequent in the eaſt part of *Sibiria*; and in *Kamtſchatka* they are entirely white.

EXCELLENT FOR FALCONRY. Theſe are the beſt of all Hawks for falconry. They extend to the river *Amur*; and are uſed by the emperor of *China* in his ſporting progreſſes †, attended by his grand falconer, and a thouſand of the ſubordinate. Every bird has a ſilver plate faſtened to its foot, with the name of the falconer who had the charge of it; that in caſe it ſhould be loſt, it might be brought to the proper perſon: but if he could not be found, the

* *Leems*, 337.—*Strom.* 224. † *Bell.* ii. 87.

bird

bird is delivered to another officer, called the *Guardian of loſt birds*; who keeps it till it is demanded by the falconer to whom it belonged. That this great officer may the more readily be found, among the army of hunters, who attend the emperor, he erects a ſtandard in the moſt conſpicuous place *.

The emperor often carries a Hawk on his hand, to let fly at any game which preſents itſelf; which are uſually Pheaſants, Partridges, Quails, or Cranes. *Marco Polo* ſaw this diverſion about the year 1269†; a proof of its antiquity in theſe parts, when it formed ſo regular and princely an eſtabliſhment in the ſtate of this great eaſtern monarch; the origin of which might have been in ſome long preceding age. The cuſtom of carrying a Falcon extended to many countries, and was eſteemed a diſtinction of a man of rank. The *Welſh* had a ſaying, that you may know a gentleman by his *Hawk, Horſe, and Grehound*. In fact, a perſon of rank ſeldom went without one on his hand. *Harold*, afterwards king of *England*, is painted going on a moſt important embaſſy, with a Hawk on his hand, and a Dog under his arm ‡. *Henry* VI. is repreſented at his nuptials, attended by a nobleman and his Falcon §. Even the ladies were not without them in earlier times; for in an antient ſculpture in the church of *Milton Abbas*, in *Dorſetſhire*, appears the conſort of King *Athelſtan* with a Falcon on her royal fiſt ‖ tearing a bird: and, perhaps to indulge his queen in her paſſion for the diverſion, he demanded of my countrymen (beſides an immenſe tribute) ſome of their moſt excellent Hounds, and of their beſt Hawks: which proves the high eſteem in which our Dogs and Falcons were held in thoſe early days ¶.

* *Bergeron*, 75, 76. † The ſame. ‡ *Monumens de la Monarchie Françoiſe*, i. 372. § *Mr. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, i. 33. ‖ *Hutchins's Dorſetſhire*, ii. 443. ¶ *Malmſbury*, lib. ii. c. 6.

Julius

Julius Firmicus, a celebrated writer in aſtrology, who dedicated his books to *Mavortius Lollianus*, conſul in 354, affirms, that whoſoever were born under the influence of *Mercury* and *Virgo*, would be ſtrong and induſtrious, and be well ſkilled in breeding fine horſes, and in training Hawks and Falcons, and other birds uſeful in bird-catching, &c. By this it appears, that actual falconry was in uſe long before the time I imagined.

100. RED-TAILED. American Buzzard, *Latham*, i. 50.—LEV. MUS.

F. With a duſky bill, and yellow cere: head, lower part of the neck, and chin, brown, mixed with white: breaſt and belly white, varied with long ſtripes of brown, pointing downwards: femoral feathers very long, white, and marked with long dentated ſtripes of pale brown: upper part of the neck, and back, of a very deep brown: coverts and tertials brown, barred or edged with white: primaries duſky, barred with cinereous: tail of a pale ruſt-color, marked near the end with a duſky narrow bar: legs yellow. SIZE of the *Goſhawk*.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*. Sent from *Carolina* to Sir *Aſhton Lever*.

101. LEVERIAN. F. With a duſky bill, greatly hooked: head ſtriped with brown and white: upper part of the body and wings of a deep brown; each feather elegantly marked at the end with a large white ſpot: the whole under ſide of the body white: the outmoſt feathers of the tail marked with nine white, and the ſame number of duſky bars; middle feathers with duſky and cinereous: the wings extend beyond the end of the tail: legs ſtrong and yellow.

PLACE. SIZE of a Buzzard. Sent to Sir *Aſhton Lever* from *Carolina*.

Barred-



Barred-breaſted F. *Latham*, i. 56, N° 36.—Lev. Mus.

102. Red-shouldered.

F. With a ſlender duſky bill; yellow cere; and legs, head, and neck, of a yellowiſh white, ſtreaked downwards with duſky lines: back of a deep brown, edged with ruſt-color: leſſer coverts of wings ferruginous, ſpotted with black; primaries and ſecondaries black, ſpotted on each ſide moſt diſtinctly with white: breaſt and belly of a light tawny; the firſt ſtreaked downwards with black; the laſt traverſed with deeper tawny: tail ſhort and duſky, croſſed by ſeven narrow bands of white; the two neareſt to the ends more remote than the others: legs weak. Length twenty-two inches.

Inhabits *Long Iſland*. This is a new ſpecies, preſerved in Mrs. Blackburne's *Muſeum*.

Place.

Aſh-colored Buzzard, *Edw.* ii. 53.—*Latham*, i. 55, N° 35. 48; N° 28.—*De Buffon*, i. 223.

103. Buzzard.

Falco Buteo. Quidfogel, *Faun. Suec.* N° 60.—*Br. Zool.* i. 54.—Lev. Mus.

F. With a duſky bill, and bluiſh yellow cere: head, and hind part of the neck, of a cinereous brown, ſtreaked with yellow: back brown; lower part and rump barred with ruſt-color, ſometimes with white: the coverts of the wings brown; the greater and ſcapulars ſpotted with white; the three firſt quil-feathers black, white at their baſes; the interior webs of the reſt blotched with black and white: the throat and breaſt yellowiſh, marked thinly with oblong brown ſpots: belly white, varied with great ſpots of brown: feathers of the thighs long, white, croſſed with ſagittal bars



of yellow: tail marked with about nine bands of black and light cinereous; the tip white: legs ſhort, ſtrong, and yellow. LENGTH two feet two inches.

PLACE. The *American* varies in ſize, and ſometimes ſlightly in color; but in both has ſo much the habit of the *Engliſh* Buzzard, as not to merit ſeparation. It is called in *New York*, the great Hen Hawk, from its feeding on poultry. It continues there the whole year. Lays in *May* five eggs: the young fly about the middle of *June*. It is alſo an inhabitant of *Hudſon's Bay* and *Newfoundland*; and in *Europe* as high as *Sondmor*, in *Norway*; where, from its attacking the Eagle, it is called *Orne-Falk*. Migrates, before winter, from *Sweden*. Is ſcarce in *Ruſſia*; and very few are found in *Sibiria*. Is found in winter as low as *Woroneſch* *.

104. PLAIN. F. With the bill black: head duſky: nape ſpotted with white: back, and coverts of wings, and tail, of an uniform deep brown: under ſide of the neck, breaſt, and belly, and thighs, deep brown, ſlightly ſpotted with white: primaries duſky; inner webs marked with great oval ſpots of white, mottled with brown: middle feathers of the tail plain brown; inner webs of the reſt mottled with white; exterior webs and ends ſlightly edged with the ſame: legs ſtrong: yellow? Wing reaches near the length of the tail. LENGTH, from bill to tail, two foot one.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*.

* In *Ruſſia*, *lat.* 52 north.

Marſh

Marſh Hawk, *Edw.* iv. 291.—*Latham*, i. 90.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus. 105. Marsh.

F. With a bluiſh bill; orange cere, orbits, and legs: irides hazel: a black line extends from the corner of the bill beyond the eyes; above that is another of white, which encircles the cheeks, and meets in front of the neck: head, throat, and upper part of the breaſt, varied with black and ruſt-color: back, and coverts of the wings, brown: rump white: breaſt and belly, and thighs, of a bright ferruginous: tail duſky brown, croſſed by four black bands: legs ſtrong, thick, and ſhort; which are ſpecific diſtinctions from the next. Length two feet.

Inhabits *Penſylvania:* frequents, during the ſummer, marſhy places; where it feeds on the ſmall birds, Frogs, Snakes, and Lizards. At approach of winter quits the country. Place.

Br. Zool. i. N° 59.—*Edw.* iii. 107.—*Latham*, i. N^ris 75, 75 A, and N° 34, is a ruſt-colored variety. 106. Ringtail.

Falco Pygargus, F. Hudſonius, *Lin. Syſt.* 128.—*Muller*, N° 72.—Bl. Mus.

F. With a duſky bill and yellow cere: a white line over each eye: head, upper part of the neck, and back, duſky brown: coverts and primaries of the ſame color; the inner ſides of the laſt white: breaſt, belly, and thighs, whitiſh, marked with ferruginous ſpots: vent and rump white, encircling the root of the tail: the middle feathers of the tail duſky; the next of a bluiſh aſh-color; the outmoſt white, all marked tranſverſely with orange bars: legs long, and very ſlender.

This ſpecies is ſuperior in ſize to the *Britiſh* Ringtail; but, having moſt of the characters of that bird, we doubt not but that it is the Size.

ſame. Like the *European* kind, ſkims along the ground in ſearch of prey, which is Mice, Frogs, and ſmall birds. Builds its neſt indifferently on the ground, or on the lower parts of trees. It is ſubject to vary to a deep ruſt-color; plain, except on the rump and tail.

SIZE AND PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*. Weight, in *Hudſon's Bay*, ſeventeen ounces and a half. Length twenty-one inches. Extent three feet ſeven. Is very common in the open and temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; and extends as far as lake *Baikal* *. It is not found far in the north of *Europe*. *Linnæus* omits it among the birds of his country; but Mr. *Brunnick* deſcribes one, which had been ſhot in lat. 58, on the little iſland of *Chriſtianſoe* †.

107. WINTER. F. With a black bill; yellow cere: head of a deep brown: back the ſame, tinged with ruſt: hind part of the neck ſtreaked with white: the coverts of the wings duſky, edged with dull white; thoſe on the ridge with orange; ends of the primaries duſky; the other parts barred with brown and white: breaſt and belly white, marked with heart-ſhaped ſpots: thighs ſulphur-colored, ſpeckled with duſky: vent feathers white: tip of the tail white; then ſucceeds a broad duſky bar; the remaining part barred with brown, tawny, and black: legs long, and very ſlender.

SIZE. Is of an elegant form, and about the ſize of the RINGTAIL.

PLACE. Inhabits the province of *New York:* appears at approach of winter, and retires in the ſpring. BL. MUS.

Mr. *Latham*'s Northern Falcon, N° 62, ſeems to differ from this only in age, or ſex.

* DR. PALLAS. † In the *Baltic*, a little north-eaſt of *Bornholm*.

Hirundo


P. Mazell Sculp.



P. Mazell Sculp

Swallow-tailed Falcon N°.108.

Hirundo maxima Peruviana, avis prædatoris calcaribus inſtructa, *Feuillee Voy. Peru*, tom. ii. 33. 108. SWALLOW-TAILED.

Herring, or Swallow-tailed Hawk, *Lawſon*, 138.—*Brickell*, 175.—*Cateſby*, i. 4.

Le Melan de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, i. 418.—*De Buffon*, i. 221.

Falco Furcatus, *Lin. Syſt.* 129.—*Latham*, i. 60.—LEV. MUS.

F. With a black bill, leſs hooked than uſual with rapacious birds; baſe of the bill hid in feathers, and briſtly: the eyes large; irides red: head, neck, breaſt, and belly, of a ſnowy whiteneſs: back, coverts of wings, and ſcapulars, black, gloſſed with purple and green: inner webs of the primaries and ſecondaries white towards their baſe; the tertials white: tail of the ſame color with the back; and moſt extremely forked; the outmoſt feather above eight inches longer than the middlemoſt: the legs yellow.

This moſt elegant ſpecies inhabits only the ſouthern parts of *North America*; and that only during ſummer. Like Swallows, they feed chiefly flying; for they are much on wing, and prey on various ſorts of inſects. They alſo feed on Lizards and Serpents; and will kill the largeſt of the regions it frequents with the utmoſt eaſe. They quit *North America* before winter. We are not acquainted with their retreat. It probably is in *Peru:* at leſt we have the proof of one being taken in the South-ſea, off the coaſt which lies between *Ylo* and *Arica*, in about the latitude 23 ſouth, on *September* 11th, by the reverend the Father *Louis Feuillee* *. PLACE.

F. With duſky bill: head, cheeks, neck, breaſt, and belly, white, marked with large brown ſpots, more ſparingly diſperſed over the breaſt and belly: leſſer coverts brown; the others 109. BUZZARDET.

* *Journal des Obſerv. &c.* vol. ii. 33.

colored



colored like the head: primaries duſky: thighs white, with ſmall ſagittal ſpots of brown: tail duſky, barred and tipt with white: legs yellow. LENGTH fifteen inches. It has much the habit of the Buzzard; but the legs in proportion are rather longer.

In the LEVERIAN Muſeum. Except in the almoſt uniform color of the tail, Mr. *Latham*'s ſpecies, p. 97, N° 83, agrees with this.

110. LITTLE.

Little Hawk, *Cateſby*, i. 5.—*Latham*, i. 110. N° 94.
Emerillon de Cayenne, *Buffon*, i. 291.—*Pl. Enl.* N° 444.
Falco Sparverius, *Lin. Syſt.* 128.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

MALE.

F. With bluiſh bill, and yellow cere: crown of fine light grey, with a red ſpot in the middle; on the hind part a ſemicircle formed of round black ſpots: cheeks white, bounded on each ſide with a large black ſpot: throat white: breaſt of a pale yellow, ſpotted with black: back of a brilliant bay, croſſed by broad black bars: coverts of the wings of a beautiful grey, thinly ſpotted with black; primaries black, ſpotted on their inner webs with white: tail long; the middle feathers barred near the end with a black band, and tipt with white; the two exterior feathers white, croſſed with three or four black bars: legs yellow.

SIZE. Length eleven inches and a half. Weight only three ounces and an half. This varies in color from the female, in the ſame manner as the *European* Keſtrils.

PLACE. Theſe birds inhabit *America*, from *Nova Scotia* to the *Antilles*; are active and ſpirited. They prey on ſmall birds, Mice, Lizards, and inſects. The FEMALE is the following.

Emerillon

Emerillon de St. Domingue, *De Buffon*, i. 291.—*Pl. Enl.* N° 465.—*Latham*, i. 111. N° 95.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.

F. With a ſhort and very crooked bill: crown of a deep ſlaty blue, obſcurely ſpotted with red: hind part of the neck, back, and tail, of a bright ferruginous color and black, elegantly diſpoſed in narrow tranſverſe bars: coverts of the wings of the ſame colors; primaries black: under ſide of the neck, breaſt, and belly, of a dirty white, marked with large ferruginous ſpots: thighs and vent feathers white: legs long, ſlender, and orange-colored: tail long, croſſed with eleven black, and the ſame number of bright ferruginous bars.

The *New York* Merlin of Mr. *Latham*, i. 107. N° 94, bears ſo great a reſemblance to this, that I do not venture to ſeparate them.

III. Pigeon.

Pigeon Hawk, *Cateſby*, i. 3.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 382.—*Latham*, i. 101.
Falco Columbarius, *Lin. Syſt.* 128.—Lev. Mus.—Bl. Mus.

F. With a duſky bill, and yellow cere: crown, back, and coverts of the wings and rump, of a bluiſh grey, with the middle of each feather ſtreaked with black: the hind part of the head ſpotted with reddiſh white: cheeks and under ſide of the body white, with large oblong ſpots of black: primaries and ſecondaries duſky; their inſides marked with great oval ſpots of white: tail long; black tipt with white, and croſſed with four bars of bluiſh grey: legs yellow.

Size. Its length is from ten to twelve inches. The weight ſix ounces.

Place. It inhabits *America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* as low as *South Carolina*. In the laſt it attains to a larger ſize. In *Hudſon's Bay* it appears in *May*



May on the banks of *Severn* river, breeds, and retires ſouth in autumn. It feeds on ſmall birds; and on the approach of any perſon, flies in circles, and makes a great ſhrieking. It forms its neſt in a rock, or ſome hollow tree, with ſticks and graſs; and lines it with feathers: and lays from two to four eggs, white, ſpotted with red. In *Carolina* it preys on Pigeons, and young of the wild Turkies.

112. DUBIOUS. F. With a duſky bill: yellow cere and irides: head duſky, ſtreaked with ruſt-color: back and coverts of wings brown, edged with ruſt: the primaries duſky aſh-color, barred with black, and the inner webs marked tranſverſely with oval ferruginous ſpots: tail long, of a deep cinereous, with four broad bars of black: breaſt and belly dirty white, marked with oblong ſtreaks of brown: legs yellow.

SIZE. Length about ten inches. Weight ſix ounces. In the marks and colors of the tail it much reſembles the Sparrow Hawk: in the ſpots on the breaſt it agrees with the *Engliſh* Merlin.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York* and *Carolina*. I have my doubts whether this is any more than a variety of the preceding, eſpecially as the *Engliſh* SPARROW HAWK varies with the ſame colors.

113. DUSKY. F. With a bluiſh bill; upper mandible armed with a ſharp proceſs; yellow cere: head, back, and coverts of the wings, and tail, a duſky brown, ſlightly edged with ferruginous: hind part of the neck ſpotted with white: primaries duſky; inner webs marked with oval ſpots of a pale ruſt-color: tail *ſhort*, tipped with white, and barred with four broad duſky ſtrokes, and the ſame number of narrow ones of white: the hind part of the head ſpotted with

with white: from the chin to the tail whitiſh, ſtreaked downwards with diſtinct lines of black: legs deep yellow.

Inferior in ſize to the laſt. Inhabits the province of *New York*. SIZE, AND PLACE. BL. MUS.



A. CINEREOUS EAGLE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 45.—*Latham*, i. 33.
Vultur Albicilla, *Lin. Syſt.* 123.

F. With pale yellow bill, irides, cere, and feet: plumage light cinereous: body and coverts of the wings clouded with darker: primaries duſky: tail white.

In ſize equal to the Black Eagle. Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Iceland* and *Lapmark* *. Is common in *Greenland*; but does not extend to *America*: at leſt, if it does, it varies into the White-headed Eagle, to which it has great affinity, in particular in its feeding much on fiſh: the *Danes* therefore call it *Fiſke-orn* †. Is common in the ſouth of *Ruſſia*, and about the *Volga*, as far as trees will grow. Is very ſcarce in *Sibiria*; but has been obſerved in the eaſtern parts about *Nertſchink*. It ſeems to be the ſpecies called by the *Tunguſi*, *Elo*; which breeds on the banks of the *Khariouſowa*, a river which falls into the *Penſhina* ſea ‡. SIZE, AND PLACE.

It inhabits *Greenland* the whole year, ſitting on the rocks with flagging wing, and flies ſlowly. It makes its neſt on the lofty

* *Leems*, 331. † *Brunnick*, N° 12. ‡ *Hiſt. Kamtſchatka*, 501.

cliffs, with twigs, lining the middle with moſſes and feathers. Lays two eggs. Sits in the latter end of *May*, or beginning of *June*.

Theſe birds prey on young Seals, which they ſeize as they are floating on the water; but oft-times, by fixing their talons in an old one, they are overmatched, and drawn down to the bottom, ſcreaming horribly. They feed alſo on fiſh, eſpecially the Lumpfiſh, and a ſort of Trout*; on Ptarmigans, Auks, and Eider Ducks. They ſit on the top of rocks, attentive to the motion of the diving birds; and, with quick eyes, obſerve their courſe by the bubbles which riſe to the ſurface of the water, and catch the fowls as they riſe for breath.

The *Greenlanders* uſe their ſkins for cloathing, next to their bodies. They eat the fleſh, and keep the bill and feet for amulets. They kill them with the bow, or take them in nets, placed in the ſnow, properly baited; or tempt them by the fat of Seals, which the Eagles eat to an exceſs; which occaſions ſuch a torpidity as to make them an eaſy prey.

The ERNE, or CINEREOUS Eagle, the *Vultur Albicilla* of LINNÆUS, is the firſt year wholly duſky, even to the bill, cere, and tail. In the ſecond year the cinereous color commences, teſſelated with black; the tail becomes white; and the end of its feathers for ſome time tipped with black.

It is very eaſily made tame: will attach itſelf to its maſter, diſtinguiſh him from others, and receive him with many marks of endearment. When hungry, repeats the ſounds, *tack tack*; and when ſatisfied with food expreſſes its content, by a repetition of the ſame note. Is particularly fond of fiſh: is a ſluggiſh and cowardly ſpecies, and will be put to flight even by the Turkies. — Mr. *Oedman*.

* Salmo Carpio, *Faun. Greenl.* 170, N° 124.

B. Crying Eagle, Planga et Clanga, *Ariſtot. Hiſt. An.* lib. ix.
Morphnos, Clanga, Anataria, *Wil. Orn.* 63.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 7. N° 7.
Spotted Eagle, *Latham*, i. 38.
Le Petit Aigle, *De Buffon*, i. 91.—Br. Mus.

F. With a duſky bill and yellow cere: color of the plumage a ferruginous brown; the coverts of the wings, and ſcapulars, elegantly varied with oval white ſpots; on the greater coverts very large: primaries duſky; the ends of the greater white: breaſt and belly of a deeper color than the reſt of the plumage, ſtreaked downwards with dull yellow: tail dark brown, tipt with dirty white: legs feathered to the feet, which are yellow. Length two feet.

Is found in many parts of *Europe*, but not in *Scandinavia:* is frequent in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, and extends even to *Kamtſchatka*. Is leſs generous and ſpirited than other Eagles; and is perpetually making a plaintive noiſe, from which it was ſtyled by the antients *Planga & Clanga*; and *Anataria*, from its preying on Ducks, which *Pliny* * deſcribes with great elegance. The *Arabs* uſed to train it for the chace; but its quarry was Cranes, and other birds: the more generous Eagle being flown at Antelopes, and various quadrupeds. This ſpecies was even itſelf an object of diverſion; and made the game of even ſo ſmall a Falcon as the Sparrow Hawk: which would purſue it with great eagerneſs, ſoar above, then fall on the Eagle, and, faſtening with its talons, keep beating it about the head with its wings, till they both fell together to the ground. This Sir *John Chardin* has ſeen practiſed about *Tauris*.

Place.

* Lib. x. c. 3.



C. Iceland Falcon, *Gent. Mag.* 1771. p. 297. fig. good.
Falco Iſlandus Fuſcus, *Brunnick*, 2. N° 9.
Le Gerfault d'Iſland, *Briſſon*, i. 373. tab. xxxi.—*Pl. Enl.* 210.
Falco Gyrfalco, *Lin. Syſt.* 130.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 64.—*Latham*, i. 82, N° 68; and 71, N° 50 B. parag. 2d.—Lev. Mus.

F. With a ſtrong bill, much hooked, and the upper mandible ſharply angulated on the lower edges; cere bluiſh: head of a very pale ruſt-color, ſtreaked downwards with duſky lines: neck, breaſt, and belly, white, marked with cordated ſpots: thighs white, croſſed with ſhort bars of deep brown: back and coverts of wings duſky, ſpotted and edged with white: the exterior webs of the primaries duſky, mottled with reddiſh white; the inner barred with white: the feathers of the tail croſſed with fourteen or more narrow bars of duſky and white; the duſky bars regularly oppoſing thoſe of white: the wings, when cloſed, reach almoſt to the end of the train: legs ſtrong and yellow. The Length of the wing, from the pinion to the tip, ſixteen inches.

This ſpecies is an inhabitant of *Iceland*, is the moſt eſteemed of any for the ſport of falconry, and is, with the two following, reſerved for the kings of *Denmark*; who ſends his falconer, with two attendants, annually into the iſland to purchaſe them. They are caught by the natives; a certain number of whom in every diſtrict are licenſed for that purpoſe. They bring all they take, about *Midſummer*, to *Beſſeſted*, to meet the royal falconer; and each brings ten or twelve, capped, and perched on a croſs pole, which they carry on horſeback, and reſt on the ſtirrup. The falconer examines the birds, rejects thoſe which are not for his purpoſe, and gives the ſeller a written certificate of the qualities of each, which entitles him to receive from the king's receiver-general ſeventeen rix-dollars for F, or the pureſt white Falcon; ten for E, or thoſe which are



are left white; and seven for this species *. This brings into the island between two and three thousand rixdollars annually †.

MANNER OF TAKING.

They are taken in the following manner:—Two posts are fastened in the ground, not remote from their haunts. To one is tied a Ptarmigan, a Pigeon, a Cock or Hen, fastened to a cord that it may have means of fluttering, and so attract the attention of the Falcon. On the other post is placed a net, distended on a hoop, about six feet in diameter. Through this post is introduced a string, above a hundred yards long, which is fastened to the net, in order to pull it down; and another is fastened to the upper part of the hoop, and goes through the post to which the bait is tied. As soon as the Falcon sees the fowl flutter on the ground, he takes a few circles in the air, to see if there is any danger, then darts on its prey with such violence as to strike off the head, as nicely as if it was done with a razor. He then usually rises again, and takes another circle, to explore the place a second time: after which it makes another stoop; when, at the instant of its descending, the man pulls the dead bird under the net; and, by means of the other cord, covers the Falcon with the net, at the moment it has seized the prey; the person lying concealed behind some stones, or else lies flat on his belly, to elude the sight of the Falcon ‡.

As soon as one is caught, it is taken gently out of the net, for fear of breaking any of the feathers of the wings or tail; and a cap is placed over its eyes. If any of the tail-feathers are injured, the falconers have the art of grafting others §; which sometimes has occasioned a needless multiplication of species.

The *Iceland* Falcons are in the highest esteem. They will last ten or twelve years; whereas those of *Norway*, and other countries,

* *Brunnick*, p. 2. † *Olaffen*, i. 32. ‡ *Horrebow*, 59, 60.
§ *Brunnick*, p. 3.—*Horrebow*, 58.

seldom

ſeldom are fit for ſport after two or three years uſe. Yet the *Norwegian* Hawks were in old times in great repute in this kingdom, and even thought bribes worthy of a king. *Geoffry Le Pierre*, chief juſticiary, gave two good *Norway* Hawks to King *John*, that *Walter Le Madina* might have leave to export a hundred weight of cheeſe. *John*, the ſon of *Ordgar*, gave a *Norway* Hawk to have the king's requeſt to the king of *Norway*, to let him have his brother's chattels; and *Ralf Havoc* fined to King *Stephen* in two Girſals (Gyrfalcons) and two *Norway* Hawks, that he might have the ſame acquittance that his father had *.

ANTIQUITY OF FALCONRY.

I cannot fix the preciſe time of the origin of falconry; the paſſage in *Ariſtotle*, and the epigram in *Martial*, do by no means fix it to the periods in which they wrote. The philoſopher † informs us, that "there was a diſtrict in *Thrace*, in which the boys uſed "to aſſemble at a certain time of the year, for the ſake of bird-"catching. That the ſpot was much frequented by Hawks, "which were wont to appear on hearing themſelves called: and "would drive the little birds into the buſhes, where they were "caught by the children; and that the Hawks would even ſome-"times take the birds and fling them to theſe young ſportſmen; "who (after finiſhing their diverſion) gratefully beſtowed on their "aſſiſtants part of their prey." This tale may have ſome truth at the bottom; it being notorious that Larks, and even Partridges, will, by the terror of a Hawk paſſing over them, lie ſo ſtill as to ſuffer themſelves to be taken by any paſſenger. Here ſeems to have been no training of theſe *Thracian* Hawks, but a mere caſual concurrence of Hawks and ſmall birds, which afforded now and then an amuſement to the youth of the country. The thought expreſſed on the antient gem, of little *Genii* engaged in the chace of Deer, aſſiſted by an Eagle, may have originated from this ſtory.

* *Madox, Antiq. Exch.* 469. 497. † *Ariſt. de Mirabil. Auſcult.*



The Poet only deſcribes another kind of bird-catching, in the following epigram on the fate of a Hawk:

Prædo fuit volucrum, famulus nunc Aucupis, idem
Decipit, et captas non ſibi, mœret, aves *.

By the word *decipit*, it is plain that the Hawk was not trained; but was merely uſed as a ſtale, either to entice ſmall birds under a net, or to the limed twigs: the laſt is a method ſtill in uſe in *Italy*. The *Italians* call it *Uccellare con la Civetta*; for inſtead of a Hawk, they place a ſmall ſpecies of Owl on a pole, in the middle of a field; and ſurround it, at various diſtances, with lime-twigs. The ſmall birds, from their ſtrange propenſity to approach rapacious fowls, fly around, perch on the rods, and are taken in great numbers †. A Hawk would ſerve the purpoſe full as well. *Pliny* mentions the uſe of bird-lime ‡; and *Longus*, in his elegant romance of *Daphnis* and *Chloe*, employs the latter to catch little birds for his beloved §.

Julius Firmicus, who dedicated his book to *Mavortius Lollianus*, conſul A. D. 354, proves that falconry was in uſe in his days; for, ſays he, Falcons taken when the ſun is in *Virgo* or *Mercurii*, are far the beſt. And we further learn that it was in uſe in *France* in the reign of *Merouée*, who began his reign about the year 576; and, being in the abby of *Tours*, was perſuaded to amuſe himſelf with Dogs and Hawks ‖.

I cannot find any certainty of Hawks being trained in our iſland for diverſion before the time of King *Ethelbert*, the *Saxon* monarch; who died in the year 760 ¶. He wrote into *Germany* for a brace of Falcons, which would fly at Cranes and bring them

* Lib. xiv. ep. 216.
† *Olina*, 65.
‡ *Hiſt. Nat.* lib. xvi. c. 44.
§ *Fr.* ed. octavo, 82.
‖ La Fauconnerie de *Ch. d'Arcaſſia*, p. 443.
¶ *Saxon Chr.* 60.

to

to the ground *, as there were very few ſuch in *Kent*. This ſhews how erroneous the opinion was, of thoſe who place it in the reign of the emperor *Frederic Barbaroſſa* †, who was drowned in 1189. By the application of *Ethelbert* to *Boniface*, archbiſhop of *Mentz*, for the brace of Falcons, it is evident, that the diverſion was in perfection in *Germany* before the year 752, the time in which that prelate was martyred by the Pagans. It ſeems to me highly probable, that falconry was invented in *Scythia*, and paſſed from thence into the northern parts of *Europe*. *Tartary* is even at preſent celebrated for its fine breed of Falcons; and the ſport is in ſuch general eſteem, that, according to *Olearius*, *there was no hut but what had its Eagle or Falcon* ‡. The boundleſs plains of that country are as finely adapted to the diverſion, as the wooded or mountanous nature of moſt part of *Europe* is ill calculated for that rapid amuſement.

The antiquity of falconry in *Tartary* is evinced by the exhibition of the ſport on the very antient tombs § found in that country; in which are figured horſemen at full ſpeed, with Hawks on their hands: others again, in the ſame attitude, diſcharging their arrows at their game, in the very manner of the antient *Scythians*.

From *Germany*, falconry got footing in *England*; and became ſo favored a diverſion, that even ſanguinary laws were enacted for the preſervation of rapacious fowls. *Edward* III. made it death for the ſtealing of a Hawk: and to take its eggs, even in a perſon's own ground, was puniſhable with a fine at the king's pleaſure, and impriſonment for a year and a day. In the reign of *James* I. the amuſement was carried to ſuch an extravagant pitch, that Sir *Thomas Monſon* is ſaid to have given a thouſand pounds for a caſt of Hawks.

* Quoted by Mr. *Whitaker* in *Hiſt. Manchester*, from *Max. Bibliotheca Patrum*, xiii. p. 85. ep. 40.

† *Spelman's Gloſſ.* ‡ *Olearius's Travels*, 177. § *Strahlenberg*, tab. A. B.

D. Greenland.

Dusky. Falco Fuſcus, *Faun. Groen.* 56, N° 34. b.
Grey Falcon, *Crantz*, i. 78.—*Egede*, 64.

F. With duſky irides: lead-colored cere and feet: brown crown, marked with irregular oblong white ſpots: forehead whitiſh: cheeks blackiſh: hind part of the head and throat white: breaſt and belly of a yellowiſh white, ſtriped downwards with duſky ſtreaks: the back duſky, tinged with blue, the ends of the feathers lighteſt, and ſprinkled over with a few white ſpots, eſpecially towards the rump: wings of the ſame colors, variegated beneath with white and black: the upper part of the tail duſky, croſſed very faintly with paler bars; the under ſide whitiſh.

Size. Leſſer than the Collared Falcon.

Place. Inhabits all parts of *Greenland*, from the remoteſt hills to thoſe which impend over the ſea. They are even ſeen on the iſlands of ice remote from ſhore. They retire in the breeding-ſeaſon to the fartheſt part of the country, and return in autumn with their young. They breed in the ſame manner as the Cinereous Eagle, but in more diſtant places; and lay from three to five eggs. The tail of the young is black, with great brown ſpots on the exterior webs.

They prey on Ptarmigans, Auks, and all the ſmall birds of the country; have frequent diſputes with the Raven, but ſeldom come off victors; for the Raven will, on being attacked, fling itſelf on its back; and, either by defending itſelf with its claws, or by calling, with its croaking, numbers of others to its help, oblige the Falcon to retire. The *Greenlanders* uſe the ſkin, among many others, for their inner garments; the wings for bruſhes; the feet for amulets: but ſeldom eat the fleſh, unleſs compelled by hunger.

It is alſo a native of *Iceland*.



E. COLLARED. Falco Ruſticolus, *Lin. Syſt.* 125.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 56.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 34.—*Latham*, i. 56.

F. With a lead-colored bill, tipt with black: head broad and flat, ſtreaked lengthways with black and white; on the cheeks the white predominates: the throat, under ſide of the neck, and breaſt, are of a pure white; that on the neck almoſt ſurrounds it, forming a ſpecies of collar: the belly is of the ſame color, marked with a few duſky cordated ſpots: the back is waved with aſh-color and white; the tip of each feather white: the coverts of the wings of the ſame colors, but more obſcure: the exterior webs of the primaries duſky: the tail rounded, croſſed with twelve or thirteen whitiſh and duſky bars: the legs yellow. SIZE of a Hen.

PLACE. Is rarely found in the remoteſt parts of *Greenland*. Inhabits alſo *Sweden*; and extends eaſtward as far as *Simbirſk*, lat. 54½, in the government of *Caſan* *.

F. KITE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 53.—*Latham*, i. 61. N° 43.
Falco Milvus Glada, *Faun. Suec.* N° 57.
Le Milan Royal, *De Buffon*, i. 197.—*Pl. Enl.* 422.—LEV. MUS.

F. With yellow bill and cere: white head, ſtreaked with black: body ferruginous, with a few duſky ſpots: tail much forked and ferruginous.

SIZE. Weight forty-four ounces. Length twenty-ſeven inches: extent five feet one.

PLACE. Inhabits the north of *Europe*, as high as *Jarlſberg*, in the very ſouth of *Norway* †; but does not extend farther. This ſpecies, the

* *Extracts*, i. 315. † *Hammer, Faun. Norway.*

Sea



Sea Eagle, *Lanner*, *Buzzard*, and *Keſtril*, quit *Sweden*, in flocks, at approach of winter, and return in ſpring *. Of theſe, the *Buzzard* and *Keſtril* winter at *Woroneſch*, in *Ruſſia*, in *lat.* 52 †; and, together with the *Lanner* and *Kite*, about *Aſtrakan* ‡, in *lat.* 46. 30; but the far greater part of the Kites are ſuppoſed to retire into *Egypt*, being ſeen in *September* paſſing by *Conſtantinople* §, in their way from the north; and again in *April* returning to *Europe* ‖, to ſhun the great heats of the eaſt. They are obſerved in vaſt numbers about *Cairo*, where they are extremely tame, and feed even on dates, I ſuppoſe for want of other food ¶. They alſo breed there; ſo that, contrary to the nature of other rapacious birds, they increaſe and multiply twice in the year; once in the mild winters of *Egypt*, and a ſecond time in the ſummers of the north. It makes its appearance in *Greece* in the ſpring; and in the early ages, ſays *Ariſtophanes* **, "it governed "that country: and men fell on their knees when they were firſt "bleſſed with the ſight of it, becauſe it pronounced the flight of "winter, and told them to begin to ſheer their vernal fleeces. The "CRANE likewiſe, by its autumnal departure, warns the mariner to "hang up his rudder, and take his reſt, and every prudent man to "provide their winter garments: and the SWALLOW again informed "them when they were to put on thoſe of ſummer. Thus, adds the "chorus of birds, are we to you as AMMON, DODONA, APOLLO:" meaning, in thoſe early days, that man conſulted only theſe natural calendars, and needed no other than what they took from the flight of birds ††, or the flowering of plants.

They inhabit *England* in all ſeaſons. I have ſeen their young taken, the laſt week in *May*, or firſt in *June*, in the great woods be-

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. † *Extracts*, i. 100. ‡ Vol. ii. 142. § *Forſkahl, Deſcr. Arab.* 7. ‖ *Wil. Orn.* 75. ¶ *Belon Obſ.* xxxvi. p. 107. b. ** *Aves.*

†† See this ſubject moſt ingeniouſly handled in Mr. STILLINGFLEET's Eſſays, in the *Calendar of Flora.*

longing to Sir *Joſeph Banks*, in *Lincolnſhire*; and have often obſerved them in various places in the depth of winter.

G. HONEY BUZZARD, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 56.—*Latham*, i. 52. N° 33.
Falco Apivorus Slaghok, *Faun. Suec.* N° 65.—LEV. MUS.

F. With an aſh-colored head; dark brown above; below white, ſpotted or barred with ruſty brown: tail brown, barred with two duſky bars, remote from each other: legs ſtrong and yellow: bill and cere black. LENGTH twenty-three inches. WEIGHT thirty ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits as far north as the diſtrict of *Sondmor*, in *Norway* *. Is found in plenty in the open parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, near woods; and preys much upon Lizards.

H. LANNER, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 51.—*Latham*, i. 86.
Falco Lannarius, *Faun. Suec.* N° 62.—*De Buffon*, i. 243.

F. With a white line over each eye: cere and legs bluiſh: breaſt white, tinged with yellow, and marked with brown ſpots: primaries and tail duſky; the firſt marked with oval ruſt-colored ſpots on the inner webs; the laſt, on both.

PLACE. Inhabits *Iceland*, the *Feroe* iſles, and *Sweden*; the *Tartarian* deſerts and the *Baraba*. Breeds on very low trees. None in the north or eaſt of *Sibiria*. Much eſteemed for falconry.

* *Strom.* 235.

I. MOOR

I. Moor Buzzard, *Br. Zool.* N° 57.—*Latham*, i. 53.
Falco Æruginoſus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 66.
Hons-tjuf, Le Buſard, *De Buffon*, i. 218. pl. x.—*Pl. Enl.* 424.

F. Entirely of a chocolate brown, tinged with ruſt: on the hind part of the head a light clay-colored ſpot: ſlender long yellow legs: cere black.

Weight twenty ounces. Length twenty-one inches. SIZE.

Found in the *Tranſbaltic* countries, as far north as *Sondmor* *. PLACE. Common in the ſouth of *Ruſſia*: not in *Sibiria*. It continues the whole year in *Sweden*.

K. Kestril, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 60.—*Latham*, i. 94.
Falco Tinnunculus, Kirko-Falk, *Faun. Suec.* N° 61.—*Muller*, N° 65.
La Creſſerelle, *De Buffon*, i. 280. pl. xviii.—*Pl. Enl.* 401, 471.

Male. F. With the crown and tail of a fine light grey, the laſt marked with a black bar near the end: back and wings of a purpliſh red, ſpotted with black.——*Female.* Head reddiſh; crown ſtreaked with black: back, tail, and coverts of wings, dull ruſt-color, barred with black: legs yellow. Weight of *Male* ſix ounces and a half: of *Female* eleven.

Frequent in the deſerts of *Tartary* and *Sibiria*, in the open countries, where ſmall trees are found for it to breed in. PLACE. Migrates into *Sweden*, at the time in which the White Wagtail returns, and the Saffron, Snowdrop, and bulbous Violet, bloſſom. Each of theſe birds quit the country about the ſame day, in *September* †. Not found farther north?

* *Strom*, 235.

† *Calendar of Flora*, and *Migr. Av.* in *Amæn. Acad.* v. 397. 382.——Is found as far ſouth as the *Holy Land*.—*Haſſelquiſt Itin.* 291.

L. SPARROW HAWK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 62.—*Latham*, i. 99.
Sparfhok, *Faun. Suec.* N° 68.—*Muller*, N° 71.—*Strom.* 235.
L'Epervier, *De Buffon*, i. 225. pl. xi.—*Pl. Enl.* 412, 467.

F. With head, back, and coverts of wings and tail, (in ſome) of a deep bluiſh grey; in others, of a deep brown, edged with ruſt-color: breaſt and belly of a whitiſh yellow, with waved bars of deep brown or dull orange: tail cinereous, with five broad black bars; the tips white.

Weight of the male five ounces: female nine.

PLACE. Found as high as *Sondmor*, and in the *Feroe* iſlands, in the ſouth of *Ruſſia*; but none in *Sibiria*.

M. HOBBY, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 61.—*Latham*, i. 103.
Falco Subluteo, *Faun. Suec.* N° 59.

F. With crown, back, and coverts of a bluiſh black: from the crown a black ſtroke points down the cheeks, which are white: breaſt white, with oblong black ſpots: thighs and vent pale orange: inner webs of primaries marked with oval reddiſh ſpots: two middle feathers of the tail plain dove-color; the inner webs of the others marked like the primaries: legs yellow. WEIGHT of the *male* ſeven ounces.

PLACE. *Schonen*, the moſt ſouthern province of *Sweden* *, and, I believe, does not extend farther north. This ſpecies winters about *Woroneſch* and *Aſtrakan* †; and frequents the ſame places in *Sibiria* with the KESTRIL.

* *Faun. Suec.* † *Extracts*, ii. 142.

III. OWL. *Gen. Birds* III.

*EARED OWLS.

Great Horned Owl, *Edw.* 60.—*Latham*, i. 119. 114. EAGLE.
Great Grey Owl, *Joſſelyn*, 96.—*Lawſon*, 145.
Jacurutu, *Margrave*, 199.
Stria Bubo Uf, *Faun. Suec.* N° 69.

O. With a duſky bill: yellow irides: horns ſhorter than the *European* Eagle Owl; thoſe, with the head, black, marked with tawny: circle round the eyes cinereous, edged with black: on the throat a large cruciform mark of a pure white, reaching to the beginning of the breaſt: upper part of the breaſt duſky and tawny; the lower part thickly barred with black aſh-color, mixed with yellow: coverts of wings, ſcapulars, and back, elegantly painted with zigzag lines, cinereous, black, and orange; the ſcapulars alſo marked with a few great white ſpots: primaries broadly barred with black and ferruginous: tail of a deep brown, croſſed with brown duſky bars, and marked with numerous tranſverſe cinereous lines: legs and feet covered with ſoft light brown feathers to the very claws, which are very ſtrong and hooked.

This ſpecies is inferior in ſize to the EAGLE OWL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 64; but ſeems only a variety. SIZE.

It is common to *South* and *North America*, as high as *Hudſon's Bay*. Makes, during night, a moſt hideous noiſe in the woods, not PLACE.

not unlike the hollowing of a man; ſo that paſſengers, beguiled by it, often loſe their way.

The ſavages have their birds of ill omen, as well as the *Romans*. They have a moſt ſuperſtitious terror of the Owl; which they carry ſo far as to be highly diſpleaſed at any one who mimics its hooting *.

This ſpecies is common in *Kamtſchatka*, and even extends to the *Arctic* regions; in the firſt of which it very often inclines to white. It is found as low as *Aſtrakan*.

115. LONG-EARED.

Br. Zool. i. N° 65.—Moyen Duc ou Hibou, *Hiſt. d'Oiſ.* i. 342.
Strix Otus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 71.—*Latham*, i. 121.

O. With very long ears, of ſix feathers each, yellow and black: irides yellow: back and coverts of wings deep brown, grey, and yellowiſh ruſt-color: primaries barred with duſky and ferruginious: breaſt and belly pale yellow, with ſlender brown ſtrokes, pointing downwards: tail barred with cinereous and duſky; the bars of the middle feathers bound above and below with white: feet feathered to the claws. LENGTH fourteen inches: EXTENT of the *Engliſh* ſpecimens three feet four †. Weight ten ounces.

PLACE. Obſerved by Mr. *Hutchins* about *Severn* ſettlement in *Hudſon's Bay*, where it lives in the woods, far from the ſea: at night ſallies in ſearch of prey. Approaches the tents of the inhabitants, and is very clamorous. Builds its neſt in trees, and lays four white eggs in *April*. Never migrates.

* *Colden's Six Indian Nations*, i. 17.

† If no miſtake is made in Mr. *Hutchins's* MS. the extent is leſs by far than that of the *Engliſh* kind.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Sweden*, and the northern and ſouthern parts of the *Ruſſian* dominions, and the eaſtern parts of *Sibiria*. Is found as far ſouth as *Aſtrakan*, and even in the hot climate of *Egypt* *.

Short-eared Owl, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 66.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 384.—*Latham*, i. 124. 116. SHORT-EARED.
Moyen Duc, ou Hibou, *Pl. Enl.* 29.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

O. With a leſſer head in proportion than the former: bill duſky: irides yellow: head, back, and coverts of the wings, pale brown, edged with dull yellow: breaſt and belly yellowiſh white, marked with a few duſky ſtreaks pointing downwards: thighs, legs, and toes, warmly covered with plain yellow feathers: tail duſky brown, marked on each ſide of the middle feathers with a large yellow circle, with a brown ſpot in the middle. In the others, the feathers are yellowiſh, obliquely barred with black. The horns, or ears, conſiſt of only a ſingle feather, which it can raiſe or depreſs at pleaſure. The wings reach beyond the end of the tail. LENGTH fourteen inches. Weight fourteen ounces. SIZE.

Found in plenty in the woods near *Chateau Bay*, on the *Labrador* coaſt. It is alſo an inhabitant of the *Falkland Iſlands*; ſo probably is common to *North* and *South America*. In *Hudſon's Bay* it is called the *Mouſe Hawk*. It never flies, like other Owls, in ſearch of prey; but ſits quiet on a ſtump of a tree, watching, like a Cat, the appearance of Mice. It breeds near the coaſt; makes its neſt with dry graſs upon the ground; and migrates ſouthwards in autumn. Father *Feuillée* ſpeaks of an Owl he found in *Peru* that has ſome reſemblance to this, particularly in the Hawk-like ſhape of the bill. He ſays PLACE.

* *Haſſelquiſt, Itin.* 233.

it burrows under ground to a great depth, like a Rabbet; for which reaſon he names it *Ulula Cunicularia**. It is very common in the northern and woody parts of *Sibiria*. Comes boldly to the night fires, and aſſaults men, when it is often killed with ſticks.

In *Europe* it is found in *Great Britain*, and reaches to the *Orkney* iſles. Does not perch, but ſits on the ground, on which it lays it eggs amidſt the heath. Appears and diſappears in *Lincolnſhire* with the Woodcock. Perhaps migrates to *Sweden* or *Norway*, where it is alſo found, and even as high as *Iceland*†. Flies and preys by day, in dark and cloudy weather. Friendly to the farmer, by being an excellent mouſer. Does not fly far; but if diſturbed, ſoon alights, and ſits looking about; at which times its horns are very conſpicuous. This circumſtance hitherto unattended to; ſo that it has been ranked among the Earleſs Owls.

The SHORT-EARED OWL appears to me to be La *Chouette* of the *Comte de Buffon*, and his *Moyen Duc*, ou Hibou, tab. 29. of the *Pl. Enlum.* In p. 102. of my indexes to his *Ornithologie*, and the *Pl. Enl.* I have endeavoured to clear up the confuſion, which the illuſtrious writer has introduced on the ſubject.

* *Voy. Peru*, ii. 562.

† See Strix Funerea, *Faun. Suec.* N° 75.—*Pontop. Atlas Danica*, tab. 25.—*Olaſſen's Iceland*, ii. tab. 46.

Little

Little Owl, *Cateſby*, i. 7.—*Latham*, i. 123. 117. RED.
Strix Aſio, *Lin. Syſt.* 132.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

O. With yellow irides: horns, head, back, and wings, of a pleaſant tawny red, ſtreaked with black: the ſcapulars marked with large white ſpots: primaries barred with black, red, and white: breaſt pale tawny, marked with oblong black ſpots: tail red, barred with duſky: feet covered with feathers to the claws. LENGTH ten inches and a half.

Inhabits *New York*, and as low as the *Carolinas*. Lives in the woods near the coaſt. PLACE.

Latham, i. 126.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS. 118. MOTTLED.

O. With the face white, ſpotted with brown: head, wings, and upper part of the body, mottled with aſh-color and pale red: the ſcapulars marked with great white ſpots; as are the coverts of the wings: the primaries with black and pale ferruginous: breaſt and belly whitiſh, varied with duſky ragged ſtripes, pointing downwards: toes feathered to the claws. LENGTH eleven inches.

Inhabits the province of *New York*. Breeds in *May*, and continues in the country the whole year. PLACE.

** WITHOUT EARS.

119. WAPACUTHU.

O. With gloſſy black bill, and claws much incurvated: baſe of the bill beſet with ſtrong briſtles: irides bright yellow: ſpace between the eyes, cheeks, and throat, white: the ends of the feathers on the head black: ſcapulars, and all the coverts of the wings, white, elegantly barred with duſky reddiſh marks, pointing downwards: primaries, ſecondaries, and tail feathers, irregularly ſpotted and barred with pale red and black: back and coverts of the tail white, mixed with a few duſky ſpots: breaſt and belly dirty white, croſſed with innumerable reddiſh lines: vent white: legs feathered to the toes, which are covered with hairs. WEIGHT five pounds: length two feet: extent four.

PLACE. Inhabits the woods about *Hudſon's Bay:* makes its neſt on the moſs, on the dry ground. The young are hatched in *May*, and fly in *June*; and are white for a long time after. Feeds on Mice and ſmall birds. Called by the *Indians*, *Wapacuthu*, or the Spotted Owl. The *Europeans* ſettled in the bay, reckon it a very delicate food.

120. SOOTY.

Cinereous Owl, *Latham*, i. 134, N° 19.—BR. MUS.

O. With a whitiſh bill: bright yellow irides: circlets conſiſt of elegant alternate lines of black and pale aſh-color: head, hind part of the neck, and coverts of wings, ſooty, marked with narrow bars of dirty white: primaries deep brown, with broad bars,

bars, compoſed of leſſer of duſky and pale cinereous: tail moſt irregularly marked with oblique ſtrokes of brown and dirty white: the breaſt and belly whitiſh, greatly covered with large oblong blotches of duſky brown: as a ſingular mark, from the chin to the vent is a ſpace, about an inch in breadth, entirely naked: legs feathered to the feet. WEIGHS three pounds: length two feet: extent four.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay* the whole year. Flies in pairs. Feeds on Mice and Hares. Flies very low; yet ſeizes its prey with ſuch force, that, in winter, it will ſink into the ſnow a foot deep; and, with great eaſe, will fly away with the AMERICAN HARE, N° 38, alive in its talons. It makes its neſt in a pine-tree, in the middle of *May*, with a few ſticks lined with feathers; and lays two eggs, ſpotted with a darkiſh color. The young take wing in the end of *July*. PLACE.

Great White Owl, *Edw.* 61.—*Ellis's Voy.* 40.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 91.—*Clayton's Virginia.*—*Ph. Tranſ.* iii. 589. 121. SNOWY.

Great Speckled Owl, *Egede, Greenland*, 64.

Strix Nyctea, Harfang, *Faun. Suec.* N° 76.—*Buffon*, i. 387.—*Latham*, i. 132, N° 17.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

O. With a head leſs in proportion than other Owls: irides yellow: whole plumage of a ſnowy whiteneſs, ſometimes pure, oftener marked with duſky ſpots: the legs and feet covered warmly to the very claws with long ſnowy feathers of the moſt delicate and elegant texture: the claws are of a fine contraſting blackneſs, very large and very crooked. Its length two feet; but it varies greatly in weight, from three pounds to one and a half. SIZE.

It inhabits the coldeſt parts of *America*, even as high as the remote mountains in the icy centre of *Greenland*; from which, in intenſe PLACE.

tenſe cold, it migrates to the ſhores. It adds horror even to that country, by its hideous cries, reſembling thoſe of a man in deep diſtreſs.

It is rare in the temperate parts of *America*, and ſeldom ſtrays as low as *Penſylvania* or *Louiſiana*, yet has been frequently ſeen by Doctor *Garden*, in the ſultry climate of *South Carolina*, among the groves of *Palmetto* trees, or the *Chamerops humilis* *, which line the ſhores from the Capes of *Florida* quite to *Charleſtown*. There they lurk during day, and ſally out in queſt of prey during night. Is very common in *Hudſon's Bay*, in *Norway*, and *Lapland*. It fears not the rigor of the ſeaſon, but bears the cold of the northern regions the whole year. It flies by day, and is ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from the ſnow: it flies pretty ſwiftly, and falls perpendicularly on its prey. Feeds on the White Grous, and probably on the Hares; for to the laſt circumſtance it owes its *Swediſh* name, *Harfang*. It preys alſo on Mice, and Carrion; and in *Hudſon's Bay* is almoſt domeſtic, harbouring in places near the tents of the *Indians*.

Is ſcarce in *Ruſſia*; grows more common on the *Uralian* mountains, and all over the north and eaſt of *Sibiria*, and in its *Aſiatic* empire, even in the hot latitude of *Aſtrakan* †; are very numerous in *Kamtſchatka*.

* *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 11. 1657.—See alſo *Bartram's* Journal 1765, p. 13.

† *Extracts*, i. 91. ii. 142.

Latham,


P. Mazell Sculp.

117



118

M. Griffiths del. P. Mazell Sculp.

117 Red Owl. 118 Mottled. 120 Barred.

Latham, i. 133, N° 18.—Bl. Mus.—Lev. Mus.

122. Barred.

O. With a pale yellow bill, beſet with ſtrong briſtles: irides yellow: circlets whitiſh, barred with duſky lines: head, back, coverts of the wings, and the breaſt, barred with dark brown, and white tinged with yellow; the primaries with black and white: the belly white, marked downwards with long ſtripes of deep brown: tail barred with broad bands of black, and narrower of white: wings reach only half the length of the tail: feet feathered to the claws.

A large ſpecies, two feet long; the extent four. Weight three pounds. Size.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and *New York*. Preys on Hares, Grous, Mice, &c. Place.

Little Hawk Owl, *Edw.* 62.—*Latham*, i. 142, N° 29; 143, N° 30; 147, N° 36; 148, N° 37.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxi. 385. 123. Hawk.

Le Chat-huant de Canada, *Briſſon*, i. 518,—*De Buffon*, i. 391.

Chouette a longue queue de Sibirie, *Pl. Enl.* 463.—Lev. Mus.

O. With yellow irides: head finely ſpotted with duſky and pure white: back brown, with a few large white ſpots: primaries of a deep brown, regularly ſpotted with white on each web: upper part of the breaſt white; lower part and belly barred with brown: tail very long, and cuneiform, marked with broad bars of brown, and narrow of white: feet protected with feathers to the claws.

Length ſeventeen inches. Weight twelve ounces. Never hatches above two young at a time; which, for ſome months after flight, retain a ruſty brown plumage.

This



PLACE. This ſpecies is common to *North America*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*. The Savages who come down to *Hudſon's Bay*, call it *Cabetitutch*. It flies high, like a Hawk, and preys by day on the White Grous. Like the Short-eared Owl, will hover over the nocturnal fires. Is a bold bird; will attend the fowler, and often ſteal the game he has ſhot, before he can pick it up. Was ſeen by the navigators near *Sandwich* ſound, in *lat.* 61 north.

This bird is very frequent in all *Sibiria*, and on the weſt ſide of the *Uralian* chain, as far as *Caſan* and the *Volga:* not in *Ruſſia*.

124. WHITE. Owl Tuidara, *Margrave*, 205.
Barn Owl, *Clayton's Virginia.*—*Phil. Tranſ.* iii. 589.
White Owl, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 67.—*Latham*, i. 138.
Strix Flammea, *Faun. Suec.* N° 73.
L'Effraie, ou L'Effraſaie, *De Buffon*, i. 366. pl. xxvi.—*Pl. Enl.* 440.—LEVE MUS.—BL. MUS.

O. With a white bill: duſky irides: head, back, and coverts of wings, of a pale beautiful yellow, with two grey and two white ſpots placed alternately on each ſide of the ſhafts: breaſt and belly wholly white: interior ſides of the feathers of the tail white; exterior marked with obſcure duſky bars: legs feathered: feet covered with ſhort hairs. LENGTH fourteen inches. WEIGHT eleven ounces.

PLACE. This bird is common to *North* and *South America*, and to *Europe*. Was found by the navigators near *Sandwich* ſound, *lat.* 61 north. Is rare in *Sweden*, and, I believe, not found farther north. Inhabits *Tartary*. The *Mongol* and *Kalmuc Tartars* almoſt pay it divine honors; becauſe they attribute to this ſpecies the preſervation of the founder of their empire, *Cingis Khan*. That prince with his ſmall army

army happened to be ſurprized and put to flight by his enemies, and forced to conceal himſelf in a little coppice: an Owl ſettled on the buſh under which he was hid, and induced his purſuers not to ſearch there, as they thought it impoſſible any man could be concealed in a place where that bird would perch. From thenceforth they held it to be ſacred, and every one wore a plume of the feathers of this ſpecies on his head. To this day the *Kalmucs* continue the cuſtom, on all great feſtivals; and ſome tribes have an idol in form of an Owl, to which they faſten the real legs of one *.

Brown Owl, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 69.—*Latham*, i. 140.—*De Buffon*, i. 372.—*Pl. Enl.* 438. 125. BROWN.

Strix Ulula, *Faun. Suec.* N° 78.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

O. With dark hazel irides: head, wings, and back, of a deep brown ſpotted with black: coverts of the wings and ſcapulars varied with white ſpots: breaſt of a pale aſh-color, marked with duſky jagged ſtrokes pointing downwards: feet feathered to the claws. LENGTH about fourteen inches. WEIGHT nineteen ounces.

Inhabits *Newfoundland:* rare in *Ruſſia:* unknown in *Sibiria;* found in *Sweden* and *Norway* †. PLACE.

* *Extracts.* † *Brunnich*, N° 19.



126. LITTLE.

Little Owl, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 70.—*De Buffon*, i. 377.
Strix Paſſerina, *Faun. Suec.* N° 79.—*Latham*, i. 149, N° 38, N° 39; 150, N° 40.
—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

O. With pale yellow irides: bill whitiſh brown: head light brown ſpeckled with white: back, and coverts of the wings, and ſcapulars, of the ſame color, marked in parts with white ſpots: the breaſt whitiſh, varied with ruſt-color: tail barred with white, and marked regularly on each web with circular white ſpots: feet feathered to the claws. It varies in length, from eight to ſeven inches. The ſmalleſt I have ſeen is from *Nova Scotia*; which has white circlets about the eyes, and fewer white ſpots on its plumage.

PLACE. Inhabits from *Hudſon's Bay* to *New York*. Called by the natives of the firſt, *Shipmoſpiſh*. Lives in all ſeaſons among the pines: builds its neſt half way up the tree: lays two eggs. Are moſt ſolitary birds. Keep cloſe in their retreat the whole day; but are moſt active mouſers during night. Frequent in *Ruſſia*; leſs ſo in *Sibiria*.

The LITTLE OWL appears in *Sweden* with the firſt rays of the ſun: its voice is a moſt acute whiſtle, by the imitation of which, ſmall birds are readily collected together.

* EARED.

A. SCANDINAVIAN EARED OWL, Strix Scandiaca, *Faun. Suec.* N° 70.—*Latham* i. 120.

O. With the plumage entirely white, ſprinkled with black ſpots. Size of a Turky: in all reſpects like the Snowy Owl, except the ears. SIZE.

Inhabits the *Lapland alps.* Mentioned by *Linnæus*; who ſeems to take his deſcription from a painting of *Rudbeck*'s; but its exiſtence is confirmed by Mr. *Tonning* of *Drontheim* *. PLACE.

** EARLESS.

B. TAWNY OWL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 68.—*Latham*, i. 139.
Strix Stridula, Skrik Uggla, *Faun. Suec.* N° 77.—*Pl. Enl.* 437.—LEV. MUS.

O. With a plain head: duſky irides: plumage of the head, and the whole upper part of the body, tawny, ſpotted and powdered with duſky ſpots: breaſt and belly yellowiſh, mixed with white, marked downward with duſky ſtreaks: tail blotched, barred, and ſpotted with pale ruſt-color and black: toes feathered to the claws. WEIGHT nineteen ounces.

* *Rariora Norvegiæ, in Amæn. Acad.* vii. 479.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*, as far as *Sweden*. Frequent in the ſouth of *Ruſſia*, and deſerts of *Tartary*; and breeds in the neſts of Rooks. None in *Sibiria*: a ſuſpicion that it is found in *Hudſon's Bay?*

C. SWEDISH.

THE *Strix Aluco* of LINNÆUS; *La Hulote, de Buffon*, i. 358; *Pl. Enl.* 441, is a bird of *Sweden*. I never met with it, therefore borrow the deſcription from Mr. *Latham*'s Ornithology.

The head is large: irides duſky: circle of feathers round the eyes greyiſh: upper part of the body deep iron grey, ſpotted with black and white: breaſt and belly white, ſtriped down with ragged black ſtrokes: legs and feet covered with feathers, white, with numerous black ſpecks: tail barred with reddiſh aſh and black: the firſt feather of the wings exceeds the reſt by two or three inches: the wings reach beyond the end of the tail.

This ſpecies lays, in *April*, from three to five eggs, of a ſnowy whiteneſs: the young are blind to the tenth day, and are covered with filthy red warts. The female parent feeds them with mice. They fly towards the end of *July*. The note of the young is like the noiſe of granſhing one's teeth. The old fly in the moſt quiet manner, and make no ſort of noiſe: they feed on ſmall birds, but vetches have been found in their ſtomach. In the ſummer they live in the woods; towards winter return to the neighborhood of houſes. It refuſes to eat in captivity, and loſes its life with its liberty. If one of its young is taken away, it removes the reſt to another place.

D. SPOTTED.

D. Spotted.

DOCTOR *Tengmalm*, an able ornithologiſt, reſident near *Stockholm*, lately diſcovered a new ſpecies of Owl, of the ſize of a Blackbird. The bill duſky, tipped with white: from its corners, to each eye, is a line of black: the irides yellow: the circlet of feathers round the eyes is white, mixed with duſky: head grey, ſtriped with white, and ſurrounded with a duſky circle ſpotted with white and duſky: primaries duſky, barred with white: breaſt and belly white, varied irregularly with duſky marks: tail above, of a duſky grey, ſtriped with white: toes feathered to the claws; grey, with pea-ſhaped ſpots of white.

ORDER II. PIES.

IV. SHRIKE. *Gen. Birds* IV.

127. GREAT.

Great Shrike, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 71.
Lanius Excubitor, Warfogel, *Faun. Suec.* N° 80.—*Latham*, i. 160.
White Whiſky John, *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 386.
La Pie-grieche Griſe, *De Buffon*, i. 296. pl. xx.—*Pl. Enl.* 445.—LEV. MUS.

S. With a black bill and legs: cinereous crown, hind part of the neck, and back: cheeks white, croſſed from the bill with a bar of black: under ſide, from chin to tail, white, marked with ſemicircular lines of a pale brown: leſſer coverts black; thoſe on the joints of the wings aſh-color: primaries black, marked with a ſingle band of black; ſecondaries tipt with white: the tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers black, the tips of the next on each ſide white; on the reſt the white prevales, till the exterior, when the black almoſt entirely vaniſhes: beyond each eye of the female is a brown bar.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Louiſiana*. In *Hudſon's Bay*, lives in the woods remote from ſhores, and is the firſt bird there which brings out its young in the ſpring. Makes its neſt with dry graſs or bents, and lines it thickly with feathers: lays ſeven eggs, of a pale blue color, blotched with brown.

Is frequent in *Ruſſia*, but does not extend to *Sibiria*; yet one was taken by our navigators within *Bering*'s ſtraits, in *lat.* 66, on the *Aſiatic* ſide of the Frozen Sea. Has the ſame manner of transfixing and tearing its prey as the *Engliſh* kind.

S. With the bill, legs, crown, and ſides of the head, back, and coverts of wings, black: primaries black, marked with a ſmall ſpot of white, and another on the ridge of the wing: throat, cheeks, and vent, pure white: breaſt and belly tinged with aſh-color: tail long; middle feathers black; the reſt marked at their ends with white, which increaſes to the exterior; in which the black almoſt vaniſhes. Rather inferior in ſize to the laſt. 128. BLACK-CROWNED.

Inhabits *North America*. Seems to be *La Pie Grieſche de la Louiſiane, Briſſon*, ii. 162; *Latham*, i. 162. PLACE.

Lanius Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 134.—*De Buffon*, i. 316.—*Pl. Enl.* 479. fig. 2.—*Latham*, i. 182. 129. CRESTED.

La Pie Grieſche de Canada, *Briſſon*, ii. 171.—LEV. MUS.

S. With black bill and legs: head adorned with a reddiſh creſt: cheeks duſky, ſpotted with white: hind part of neck and back brown, inclining to red: throat and breaſt of a yellowiſh red: belly and vent of a fine aſh-color: coverts of the wings black, edged with white; primaries with white on their exterior ſides: tail black, bordered on each ſide, and tipt with white. LENGTH ſix inches and a half: EXTENT about eleven.

Inhabits *Canada*. PLACE.

S. With the bill ſlightly incurvated at the end, black, except the upper half of the lower mandible: crown, lower part of the upper ſide of the neck, and the back, black: over each eye is a white line, extending to the very nape; beneath that one of black: from chin to vent is wholly white: a narrow white circle quite encompaſſes 130. NATKA.

compaſſes the neck: leſſer coverts of the wings black; greater white, more or leſs daſhed down the ſhafts with black: primaries duſky, fringed with yellowiſh brown; ſecondaries black, edged and tipped with white; tail black, a little rounded; the four outmoſt feathers tipped with white: rump cinereous, the edges of the feathers grey: legs black. LENGTH ſeven inches one-fourth.

PLACE. Brought from *Natka* ſound in *North America*. Communicated to me by Mr. *Latham*, who deſcribes it (vol. i. p. 169) under the name of the *Northern*.

131. RED-BACKED.

Br. Zool. i. N° 72.—*Latham*, i. 167.
Lanius Collurio, *Faun. Suec.* N° 81.
Pie-grieche de la *Louiſiane*, *De Buffon*, i. 307.—*Pl. Enl.* 397.—LEV. MUS.

S. With grey crown and rump: ferruginous back and coverts of wings: black line acroſs the eyes: breaſt and belly roſeate: tail black; exterior feathers edged with white: head and upper part of the FEMALE dirty ruſt-color; line over the eyes the ſame color: breaſt and belly dirty white, marked with duſky ſemicircular lines. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits *Ruſſia*; not *Sibiria*. Is found in *Sweden* and *Chriſtianſoe*. The Count *De Buffon* ſays, he received one from *Louiſiana*. I imagine, that, as the *Norwegians* give the Great Shrike and this a name, that they may be found in their country. The firſt they call *Klavert*, the laſt *Hanvark*. Mr. *Ekmark* has obſerved both of them, only during ſummer, in *Eaſt Gothland*; but is not certain whether they winter. Each ſpecies appears in *Italy* in the ſpring; retires in autumn.

The RED-BACKED SHRIKE returns to *Sweden* the latter end of *April*: makes its neſt in low buſhes, in form of a cup, near a quarter of a yard in diameter, of wool, ſoft dry graſs, &c. with amazing art.

The

The young are long before they fly: the taſk of feeding the young reſts chiefly on the female; and principally the food conſiſts of inſects of the *hymenoptera* order. Their food is not confined to thoſe, for Mr. *Oedman* has ſeen about the neſts the *exuviæ* of thouſands of hornets. The female defends its neſt ſtoutly, yet at other times is very timid: the male with great affection feeds its mate, when the latter is on the duty of incubation; and during that time is rarely ſeen at home. When the female has quitted the neſt, the male undertakes the care of the young; ſitting for their protection in the top of ſome neighboring tree: the female ſits in fearful ſilence: its mate elevates its voice. This ſpecies feeds chiefly on inſects, ſeldom on ſmall birds.—Mr. *Oedman*.

A. GREY, Lanius Nengeta, *Lin. Syſt.* 135.—*Latham*, i. 183.
Grey Pye of *Braſil*, *Edw.* 318.

S. With the crown, hind part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, deep cinereous: a black line paſſes from the bill through the eyes to the hind part of the head: greater coverts and ſecondaries black, tipt with dirty white; primaries black: breaſt and belly light aſh-color: tail black; ends of the outmoſt feathers white. Much larger than N° 127, the common Great Shrike; and differs ſpecifically.

PLACE. Inhabits *Ruſſia*, but is more frequent in *Sibiria*; where it lives in the foreſts the whole winter. Taken and tamed by the fowlers; and kept by the *Ruſſians* for the diverſion it affords in the manner of killing its prey. They ſtick a rod with a ſharp point into the wall of a room, on which the Shrike perches. They turn looſe a ſmall bird, which the former inſtantly ſeizes by the throat, ſtrangles, and then ſpits it on the point of the ſtick, drawing it on with its claws and bill. Thus it ſerves as many as are turned to it, and afterwards eats them, thus ſuſpended, at its leiſure *. The *Germans* ſtyle it *Wurchangel*, or the *Suffocating-angel*. The old *Engliſh*, *Wariangel*, which ſignifies a bird of ſome very miſchievous qualities; as is evident from *Chaucer*.

> This Sompnour, which that was as ful of jangles,
> As ful of venime ben thiſe *Wariangles* †.

B. LESSER GREY, Pie Grieche *d'Italie*, *De Buffon*, i. 298.—*Pl. Enl.* 32.

S. With the forehead black: a black line croſſes the eyes, like as in the former: head, hind part and ſides of the neck, back, and coverts of wings, cinereous, paleſt on the rump: ridge of the wing white: primaries black, with a white ſpot near the baſe; ſecondaries black, tipt with white: throat white: breaſt and belly tinged with roſe-color: tail marked like the preceding.

PLACE. Inhabits *Ruſſia*, but not *Sibiria*. Found in *Italy* and *Spain*.

* EDWARDS, *Gl.* p. 233.

† The Freres tale.—*Ful of venime*, becauſe it was believed, that the thorn on which it ſtuck its prey was venomous.

V. PARROT.

V. PARROT. *Gen. Birds* V.

Parrokeeto, *Lawſon*, 142.—*Latham*, i. 227.—Lev. Mus. 132. Carolina.
Parrot of *Carolina*, *Cateſby*, i. 11.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 88.
Pſittacus Carolinenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 141.—*Briſſon*, iv. 350.
La Perruche a tete jaune, *De Buffon*, vi. 274.
Le Papegai a tete aurore, *De Buffon*, vi. 247.

P. With the forehead, ridge of the wings, and feathers round the knees, orange: head and neck yellow: back, body, and coverts of wings and tail, green: primaries duſky, mixed with blue and green; the upper exterior ſides edged with yellow: tail very long and cuneiform: legs white. Length thirteen inches. Weight three ounces and a half.

Inhabits the ſouthern parts of *North America*, but never appears higher than *Virginia*. It is in general a migratory bird, even in *Carolina*; arriving at the ſeaſon when mulberries are ripe, which they are very fond of, and which are the earlieſt fruits of the country, except ſtrawberries. They infeſt, in autumn, the apple-orchards in vaſt flocks, and make great havock by ſplitting the fruit for the ſake of the kernels only, being very greedy of them, and the ſeeds of cypreſs, and other trees. They devour too the buds of the birch. Place.

Few of theſe tender birds continue in *Carolina* during the whole year. They breed in hollow trees, in low ſwampy grounds. When taken, they eaſily grow tame, but do not ſpeak. Their inteſtines are ſaid to be a ſpeedy poiſon to Cats.



EGGS. The eggs of Parrots are roundiſh, and generally of a pure white; thoſe of the Maccaws ſpotted, like the eggs of a Partridge. The number uſually two; yet the Count *De Buffon* gives an inſtance of a Perroquet, in a ſtate of confinement, which laid four eggs every ſpring, during five or ſix years: one of the eggs was addle; the others productive *.

133. ILLINOIS.

Tui-apeta-jube, *Margrave*, 206, N° 2.—*Wil. Orn.* 116.—*Raii. Syn. Av.* 34.—*De Buffon*, vi. 269.—*Pl. Enl.* 528.—*Latham*, i. 228.
Pſittacus Pertinax, *Lin. Syſt.* 142.
La Perruche Illinoiſe, *Briſſon*, iv. 353.
Yellow-faced Parrot, *Edw.* 234.

P. With a cinereous bill: orange-colored irides: forehead, cheeks, and ſometimes the hind part of the head, of a rich orange: crown, upper part of the body, tail, and coverts of the wings, of a fine green: primaries green, edged externally with blue: breaſt and belly of a yelloviſh green: vent yellow: tail very long and cuneiform. Of the ſame ſize with the former.

PLACE. Inhabits the interior parts of *North America*, in the country of the *Illinois*, ſouth of lake *Michigam:* it is alſo met with in the *Brazils*. Is a lively bird; but its voice not very articulate. Father *Charlevoix* met with ſome on the banks of the *Theatiki*, a river that riſes a little ſouth of lake *Michigam*, and runs into the *Miſſiſipi*. He ſays, that thoſe he ſaw were only ſtragglers, which migrated before winter; but that the main body paſſed the whole year on the borders of the *Miſſiſipi* †.

LATITUDES OF PARROTS. The Count *De Buffon* confines the whole genus of Parrots to exactly twenty-five degrees on each ſide of the Equator ‡. It always gives

* *Oiſ.* vi. 115. † *Journal Hiſtorique*, vi. 124. ‡ *Oiſ.* vi. 82.

gives me pain to differ in opinion with ſo illuſtrious a character; but I muſt produce my authorities of their being common at far greater diſtances. On the continent of *America*, two ſpecies have been obſerved by the *Spaniards* about *Trinity Harbour*, in the South Seas, in north *lat.* 41. 7 *. Dr. *Forſter* ſaw, in the raw, rainy latitude of *Duſky Bay*, in *New Zealand*, 46 ſouth, two kinds. In the neighborhood of *Botany Bay*, in *New Holland*, in ſouth *lat.* 34, five ſpecies were diſcovered; among which, the greater variety of the ſulphur-creſted *Cockatoo* appeared in amazing multitudes. But what is moſt wonderful, a ſmall ſpecies of this tender genus is to be met with as low as *Port Famine*, in the ſtreights of *Magellan*, in ſouth *lat.* 53. 44 †, in flocks innumerable. They inhabited the vaſt foreſts of the country. Their food muſt be confined to buds and berries; for no ſort of fruit-trees have been obſerved there. The foreſts likewiſe were frequently bounded by mountains, probably cloathed with eternal ſnow.

* *Barrington's Miſcellanies*, 489. 491.

† See *Spilbergen's Voy.* in *Purchas*, i. 80; *Wood's*, in *Dampier's Voy.* iv. 112; and *Byron's*, in *Hawkeſworth's Coll.* i. 38. Beſides theſe authorities, Lieut. *Gore* (ſince Captain) and Mr. *Edwards*, now ſurgeon at *Caernarvon*, who ſailed with Mr. *Byron*, confirmed to me the exiſtence of theſe birds in the ſtreights of *Magellan*.

VI. CROW.

VI. CROW. *Gen. Birds* XII.

134. RAVEN.

Br. Zool. i. N° 74.
Corvus Corax, *Lin. Syſt.* 155.
Korp, *Faun. Suec.* N° 85.—*Leems*, 240.—*Faun. Groenl.* p. 62.—*Latham*, i. 367.—*De Buffon*, iii. 13.—LEV. MUS.

C. With the point of the bill a little incurvated, with a ſmall tooth on each ſide, of a black color, gloſſed with blue. It varies to white, and to pied. In the *Feroe* iſles is a breed which are black and white, and are ſaid to keep in a place ſeparate from the common kind *.

SIZE. The largeſt of the genus. Weighs three pounds. Length two feet two inches.

PLACE. Very numerous as far north as *Finmark*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*, where it frequents the huts of the natives, and feeds on the offals of the Seals †. Preys in concert with the White Bear, Arctic Fox, and Eagle. Devours the eggs of birds, eſpecially the Ptarmigan: eats ſhore-fiſh, and ſhell-fiſh: drops the laſt from on high to break them, and get at the contents. Turns round in the air, and is dexterous; changes its prey from its bill to its feet, or from its feet to its bill, by way of eaſe. Eats alſo berries, and, when almoſt famiſhed, dried ſkins and excrements. Neſtles on high rocks, which overhang and afford a canopy. Couples in *March*; lays in *April*. Each preſerves a diſtrict to itſelf. The male ſits in the day; the female in the night: the former ſleeps cloſe by its mate. Have

* *Brunnick*, p. 8. † *Egede*, 64.

ſtrong

ſtrong affection to their young brood. Hearing its croaking echoed, repeats it; as if admiring its own note. At approach of ſtorms, collects under ſhelter of rocks.

Caught by the natives. Its fleſh is eaten. The ſkins reckoned the beſt for cloathing: the wings uſed for bruſhes: the quils ſplit, are made into fiſhing-lines. They alſo inhabit *Newfoundland*, and now and then appear as low as *Virginia* and *Carolina* *.

This bird is, among the *American* ſavages, an emblem of return of health. Their phyſicians, or rather magicians, when they viſit a ſick perſon, invoke the Raven, and mimic his croaking voice †. The northern *Indians*, on the contrary, deteſt this and all the Crow kind ‡. It inhabits *Kamtſchatka* and *Sibiria*; but not within the *Aſiatic* Arctic regions.

The RAVEN in winter lives in *Sweden*, in flocks, near the ſhores of the ſea, to ſupport itſelf on whatſoever the waves fling up. The ruſtics eſteem it a bird of ill omen, eſpecially when it is heard croaking near the houſes of the ſick. They fear ſhooting this bird, under a notion that it will ſpoil their gun.—Mr. *Oedman*.

135. CARRION.

Br. Zool. i. N° 75?—*Latham*, i. 370.
Blaae Raage, *Brunnick*, N° 29.
Corvus Corone, *Faun. Suec.* N° 86.
La Corbine, ou l'Corneille, *De Buffon*, iii. 45.—*Pl. Enl.* 483.—LEV. MUS.

C. With the plumage wholly black, gloſſed with violet: bill ſtrong, thick, and arched: noſtrils covered with ſtrong black briſtles: ends of the feathers of the tail ſlightly pointed. LENGTH eighteen inches and a half. Weight from twenty to twenty-two ounces §.

* *Lawſon*, 139. † *Adair's Hiſt. Am.* 173. ‡ Mr. *Hutchins*.
§ *Voyage*, i. 121.

PLACE. Inhabits the province of *New York*, and the inland parts of *Hudſon's Bay*. Mr. *Blackburn* obſerved, that it retains there the ſame manners as the *European* ſpecies; and never migrates from *New York*. MR. KALM ſays, that they fly in great numbers, and have a cry much reſembling the Rook *. By his account, they appear of a mixed nature, feeding not only on grain, but on carrion; and are alſo very pernicious to young poultry. Like Rooks, they pull up the corn of the country, the new-ſown maize; and, when it ripens, pick a hole in the leaves which ſurround the ears, expoſing it to corruption, by letting in the rain. The inhabitants of *Penſylvania* and *New Jerſey* were wont to proſcribe them, ſetting three pence or four pence on the head of each Crow; but the law was ſoon repealed, becauſe of the great expence it brought on the public ſtock †. Mr. *Kalm* alſo remarks this agreement with the Rook ſpecies, that they ſettle much on trees, both in *February* and the ſpring.

Theſe birds are ſo rare in *Sweden*, that *Linnæus* gives only one inſtance of its being killed in his country. Yet it is found in the dioceſe of *Drontheim*, and in the *Feroe* iſlands. They are ſcarce in *Ruſſia*; and only in the north. Grow more common in *Sibiria*, and are found plentifully beyond the *Lena*, where the Hooded Crow ceaſes. Was obſerved about *Botany Bay*, in *New Holland*; and is met with in the *Philippine* iſles ‡.

The CARRION CROW is never ſeen farther north than *Norcopin*, *lat.* 58. 45.—Mr. *Oedman*.

* See article Rook, p. 292, A. where a compariſon is made of the differences between theſe two birds.

† *Voyage*, ii. 65. ‡ *De Buffon*, iii. 66.

Br.

Br. Zool. i. N° 78.—*Latham*, i. 392.—*De Buffon*, iii. 85. 136. MAGPIE.
Corvus Pica, Skata, Skiura, Skara, *Faun. Suec.* N° 92.—LEV. MUS.

C. Variegated with black and white, the black moſt beautifully gloſſed with green and purple: the tail very long, cuneiform, black, reſplendent with the ſame rich colors as the body. Length eighteen inches: weight nine ounces.

Viſits *Hudſon's Bay*, where the natives call it *Oue ta-kee Aſke*, or the *Heart-bird*. It migrates, and but ſeldom appears there *.

Is found in *Europe*, as high as *Wardhuys*, in *lat.* 71½. It is eſteemed there an augural bird. If it perches on the church, it is ſuppoſed to portend the death or removal of the miniſter: if on the caſtle, that of the governor †. The Magpies ſwarm in the temperate parts of *Ruſſia*. Common in *Sibiria*, and even as far as *Kamtſchatka*, and the iſles. PLACE.

Corvus Canadenſis, *Lin. Syſt.* 158.—*Latham*, i. 389. 137. CINEREOUS.
Le Geay Brun de Canada, *Briſſon*, ii. 54.—*De Buffon*, iii. 117.—LEV. MUS.

C. With a black bill, ſtrong, ſtrait, notched near the end of the upper mandible: noſtrils covered with a tuft of whitiſh feathers reflected downwards: the forehead, cheeks, and under part of the body, of a dirty reddiſh white: the feathers on the crown long and black, forming a ſpecies of creſt, like that of the *Engliſh* Jay: the plumage on the back brown, ſilky, looſe, and unwebbed, like that of the Jay: wings black: tail long, cuneiform, black; the three outmoſt feathers tipt with dirty white: legs black. LENGTH near eleven inches: extent fifteen. Weight two ounces and a half.

* *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 387. † *Leems*, 241.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, and *Canada*, and the woods on the weſtern coaſts of *America*. Theſe birds breed early in ſpring: their neſts are made of ſticks and graſs, and built in pine-trees. They have two, rarely three, young ones at a time. Their eggs are blue. The young are quite black, and continue ſo for ſome time. They fly in pairs. The male and female are perfectly alike. They feed on black moſs, worms, and even fleſh. When near habitations or tents, they are apt to pilfer every thing they can come at, even ſalt meat. They are bold, and come into the tents to eat victuals out of the diſhes, notwithſtanding they have their hoard of berries lodged in the hollows of trees. They watch perſons baiting the traps for Martins, and devour the bait as ſoon as they turn their backs. Theſe birds lay up ſtores for the winter; and are ſeldom ſeen in *January*, unleſs near habitations: they are a kind of mock-bird. When caught, they pine away, and die, tho' their appetite never fails them *. Deteſted by the natives of *Hudſon's Bay*.

138. BLUE.

Jay, *Clayton's Virginia.*—*Phil. Tranſ.* iii. 590.—*Lawſon*, 141.
Blue Jay, *Cateſby*, i. 15.—*Edw.* 239.—*Latham*, i. 386.
Corvus Criſtatus, *Lin. Syſt.* 157.
Le Geay Bleu de Canada, *Briſſon*, ii. 55.—*De Buffon*, iii. 120.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

C. With a ſtrong thick bill: head adorned with a rich blue creſt: a ſtripe of black from the bill extending beyond the eyes: throat and cheeks white: neck ſurrounded with a black collar: breaſt of a pale vinaceous red: belly white: back of a pale purple: coverts of the wings and ſecondaries, of a rich blue,

* *Mr. Hutchins.*

beautifully



beautifully barred with black; the ſecondaries, and one order of the coverts, tipt with white: tail long and cuneiform, barred with blue and black; the tips of all white, excepting thoſe of the two middlemoſt: legs black. LENGTH twelve inches.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*, *Canada*, and as far ſouth as *Carolina*. Has the ſame actions and jetting motion as the *Engliſh* Jay, but its cry is leſs harſh. It feeds on fruits and berries, and commonly ſpoils more than it eats. It is particularly fond of the berries of the bay-leaved *Smilax*. Reſides in the country all the year. Lays in *May* five or ſix eggs, of a dull olive with ruſty ſpots. PLACE.

C. With a creſted head: bill, neck, and back, black: leſſer coverts of the wings duſky; the others of a rich reſplendent blue: exterior webs of the primaries of the ſame color; the inner duſky; the ſecondaries of a beautiful rich blue, croſſed with narrow black bars, remote from each other: the rump, belly, and breaſt, of a dull blue: tail very long, cuneiform, and of a fine gloſſy blue; the middle feathers ſlightly barred. SIZE of an *Engliſh* Jay. 139. STELLER'S*.

Inhabits the woods about *Nootka* or *George* ſound, in *North America*. It had been before diſcovered by *Steller*, when he landed on the ſame ſide of that continent. Deſcribed from a ſpecimen in the collection of Sir JOSEPH BANKS. PLACE.

* *Latham*, i. 387.

A. Rook, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 76.—*Latham*, i. 372.
Corvus Frugilegus, Roka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 87.—*De Buffon*, iii. 55.

C. Black, gloſſed with purple: a tinge of dull green over part of the tail: the ends of the feathers of the tail broad, and rounded; thoſe of the Crow, acute: the bill ſtraiter, ſlenderer, and weaker, than that of the Carrion Crow: the length two inches and a half; that of the latter only two inches and a quarter. The bill of the Crow is of a more intenſe black. The noſtrils and baſe of the bill of the Rook naked, and whitiſh, occaſioned by being often thruſt under ground in ſearch of food. The WEIGHT of both nearly the ſame, about twenty-one ounces: the LENGTH about eighteen inches: the EXTENT of wings in the Rook three feet one inch and a half; of the Crow, two inches and a half leſs *.

PLACE. The Rook has not been obſerved in *Sweden*, except in the ſouthern province of *Scania*, and the iſle of *Oland*. It breeds there; but is driven away by the ſeverity of the winter. No mention is made of it in the *Daniſh* or *Norwegian* Faunæ. Is common in *Ruſſia*, and the weſt of *Sibiria*; but there are none in the eaſt. They migrate in the beginning of *March* to the environs of *Woroneſch*, and mingle with the common Crows †.

* I once had the curioſity to compare the meaſurements of theſe common birds, and found them as above; but they are often inferior in ſizes to the ſubjects I examined.

† *Extracts*, i. 103.

B. Hooded Cr. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 77.—*Latham*, i. 374.
Corvus Cornix, Kraka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 88.
Krage, *Leems*, 239.—*De Buffon*, iii. 61.

C. With black head, wings, and tail; aſh-colored body.

Inhabits *Europe*, as high as the *Feroe* iſlands and *Lapmark*, where it continues the whole year; but in the northern countries often retires to the ſhores, where it lives on ſhell-fiſh. Is very common in all *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria:* none beyond the *Lena*. Migrates to *Woroneſch*, and paſſes the winter there. Grows very large beyond the *Ob*, and often varies to entire blackneſs. This bird, and the Raven, in *October* quit the *ſub-alpine* woods, where they breed; and ſpread all over the plains of *Italy*. This ſpecies extends to *Syria*, as do the Raven, Crow, Jackdaw, and Magpie *. PLACE.

It is very ſingular, that the Hooded Crow, when it migrates, at the approach of winter, out of *Smoland*, retires into *Upland*, a province three degrees to the north of the former: there it lives during winter, near the ſhores, in the manner of the Raven. It is a bird deteſted by the natives. Feeds on the eggs of the wild Geeſe and Ducks. Is driven away from the iſles by the Black-backed Gull.—Mr. *Oedman*.

This ſpecies, the Raven, Crow, Jackdaw, Pie, and Jay, paſs their winter at *Woroneſch* †, removing probably from hotter as well as colder climates; for three of the above can endure the ſevereſt cold.

* *Ruſſel's Aleppo*, 69. † *Extracts*, i. 100.

C. Jackdaw,

C. JACKDAW, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 81.—*Latham*, i. 378.
Kaia, *Faun. Suec.* N° 89.—*De Buffon*, iii. 69.

C. With white irides: hind part of the head light grey: breaſt and belly duſky aſh: reſt of the bird black. LENGTH thirteen inches.

PLACE. Inhabits as far north as *Sondmor:* is ſometimes ſeen in the *Feroe* iſles. Migrates from *Smoland* and *Eaſt Gothland* the moment that harveſt ends; and returns in the ſpring, attendant on the Stares. Winters about *Upſal*, and paſſes the night in vaſt flocks in ruined towers, eſpecially thoſe of antient *Upſal*. Is ſeldom met with beyond *Helſingeland*, a province lying between *lat.* 61. and 62. 33. Inhabits towers, but often uſes the deſerted neſts of Woodpeckers. Common over all *Ruſſia* and the weſt of *Sibiria*. A few are ſeen beyond lake *Baikal*. Are migratory, unleſs in the ſouth of *Ruſſia*.

D. NUTCRACKER, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 625.—*Latham*, i. 400.—*De Buffon*, iii. 122.
Merula Saxatilis, *Aldr. Av.* ii. 284.
Corvus Caryocatactes, Notwecka, Notkraka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 91.

C. With primaries and tail black, the laſt tipt with white: vent white: reſt of the plumage of a ruſty brown: crown, and coverts of the tail, plain; every other part marked with white triangular ſpots. SIZE of a Jackdaw.

PLACE. Is found as high as *Sondmor*. Common in the pine-foreſts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, and even in *Kamtſchatka*. Lives on nuts and acorns,

acorns, and on the kernels of pine-cones. Neſtles in the bodies of trees, which it perforates like the Woodpecker.

The NUTBREAKER comes very late into *Sweden*; and ſtays there till the nuts are gathered. Is not to be ſeen beyond *Upland*. Hazel nuts rarely are to be met beyond *Geſle*, lat. 60. 45: they have indeed been planted, by Mr. *Hogſtrom*, at *Skelleſta*, near the arctic circle: they endured the winter, but did not bear fruit. The nuts of *Oland* are greatly ſought after in *Sweden*, and thought there as ſweet as almonds.—Mr. *Oedman*.

E. JAY, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 79.—*Latham*, i. 384.—*De Buffon*, iii. 107.
Corvus Glandarius, Allonſkrika, Kornſkrika, *Faun. Suec.* N° 90.

C. With a black ſpot on each ſide of the mouth: very long feathers on the head: body purpliſh aſh: greater coverts of wings beautifully barred with rich blue, black, and white. LENGTH thirteen inches.

Is met with as high north as *Sondmor*. Not migratory. Common in the woods of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; but none beyond the *Lena*. It is met with again in *China*. PLACE.

The JAY is eaten in *Sweden*; and taken in ſpringes, baited with the berries of the mountain aſh, or *ſorbus aucuparia*.—Mr. *Oedman*.

F. ROCK,

F. Rock, Greater Redſtart, *Wil. Orn.* 197.
La Paiſſe Solitaire, *Belon Oyſ.* 322.
Codiroſſo Maggiore, *Olina*, 47.—*Latham*, i. 176.—*De Buffon*, iii. 354.—*Aldr. Av.* ii. 282.
Stein-Rotela, *Geſn. Av.* 732.

C. With crown, and neck above, and coverts of wings, brown and dirty white. In the males, the middle of the back marked with a ſpot, conſiſting of a bar of blue, black, and ruſt-colored: throat, breaſt, and belly, orange, ſpotted with white, and a few duſky ſpots: two middle feathers of the tail duſky; the reſt ferruginous: has the ſame looſe ſilky texture of feathers as the Jay. Size of a Stare.

Place. Found as high as the foreſts of *Lapland*. Is called by the *Swedes*, *Lappſkata* and *Olyckfugl*; by the *Norwegians*, *Gertrudsfogel*; alſo *Ulyksfuegl*, from its being ſuppoſed to forebode ill-luck. *Linnæus*, for the ſame reaſon, ſtyles it *Lanius Infauſtus*; and in his *Fauna*, *Corvus Infauſtus* *. It is common in the woods of the north of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Is a moſt audacious bird. *Linnæus* relates, that in dining amidſt the *Lapland* foreſts, it would often ſnatch away the meat before him. Breeds in crevices of rocks. Feeds on worms and inſects. Sings finely, and is often preſerved in cages for its ſong.

* *Syſt.* 138.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 93.

ROLLER.

ROLLER. *Gen. Birds*, XIII.

G. GARRULOUS, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 530 quarto, 624 octavo.—*Latham*, i. 406.—*De Buffon*, iii. 133.—*Aldr.* i. 395.
Coracias Garrula, Spanſk-kraka, Bla-kraka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 94.

R. With a naked ſpot beyond each ear: head, neck, back, breaſt, belly, and greater coverts of the wings, of a light bluiſh green: back ferruginous: coverts of the tail, leſſer coverts of the wings, and lower parts of the ſecondaries, of a rich blue; primaries black above, blue beneath: middle feathers of the tail dirty green; the reſt of a light blue: the exterior feathers on each ſide much longer than the reſt, and tipt with black: legs yellowiſh. SIZE of a Jay.

This elegant bird is found not ſpread, but as if it were in a ſtream, from the ſouthern parts of *Norway* to *Barbary* and *Senegal*: from the ſouth of *Ruſſia* to the neighborhood of the *Irtiſh*, only, in that empire; and ſoutherly, to *Syria* *. In *Sweden*, it arrives with the *Cuckoo*; retires at the concluſion of the harveſt †. It makes its neſt in the birch, preferably to all other trees ‡; and in places where trees are wanting, ſuch as *Malta* and *Barbary*, it forms its neſt in clayey banks. *Zinanni* ſays it lays five eggs, of clear green, ſprinkled with innumerable dark ſpecks §. It feeds on fruits, acorns, PLACE.

* *Ruſſel's Aleppo*, 69. † *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 583.

‡ *De Buffon*, iii. 139: from this circumſtance, one of its *German* names is *Birck-heher*, or the *Birch Jay*.

§ *Zinanni delle Nova, &c.* p. 68. tab. x. fig. 29.

and insects. Is a shy bird; but, at times, is seen in company with Crows and Pies on the plough lands, picking up worms, and grains of corn. *Schwenckfelt* says, that in autumn it grows very fat, and is esteemed as a delicacy *. It is remarkably clamorous. Is migratory. *M. Adanson* observed them in *Senegal*, in flocks, in the month of *September*, and supposes they winter there †.

* *Av. Silesiæ*, 244. † *Voy. Senegal*, Engl. ed. 25. 107.

VII. ORIOLE.

VII. ORIOLE. *Gen. Birds* XIV.

Acolchichi, *Fernand. Nov. Hiſp.* p. 14.—*Wil. Orn.* 395.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 166.—*Latham*, i. 428. 140. RED-WING.
Black Bird (2d ſp.) *Lawſon*, 139.
Red-winged Starling, *Cateſby*, i. 13.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 91.
Le Troupiale a Aiſles Rouges, *Briſſon*, ii. 97.
Le Commandeur, *De Buffon*, iii. 214.—*Pl. Enl.* 402.
Oriolus Phœniceus, *Lin. Syſt.* 161.

O. With black bill and legs: plumage of a fine jetty blackneſs, except the leſſer coverts of the wings, which are of a bright ſcarlet, with the loweſt row white. LENGTH ten inches. The FEMALES are of a duſky color.

Inhabit from the province of *New York* to the kingdom of *Mexico*. In *North America* they are called Red-winged Starlings, and Swamp Black-birds; in *Mexico*, *Commendadores*, from their red ſhoulders, reſembling a badge worn by the commanders of a certain *Spaniſh* order. That kingdom ſeems to be their moſt ſouthern reſidence. They appear in *New York* in *April*, and leave the country in *October*. They probably continue the whole year in the ſouthern parts, at leſt *Cateſby* and *Lawſon* make no mention of their departure. They are ſeen in flocks innumerable, obſcuring at times the very ſky with their multitudes. They were eſteemed the peſt of the colonies, making moſt dreadful havock among the maize and other grain, both when new ſown, and when ripe. They are very bold, and not to be terrified with a gun; for, notwithſtanding

PLACE.

MANNERS.

Male & Female



ing the ſportſman makes ſlaughter in a flock, the remainder will take a ſhort flight, and ſettle again in the ſame field. The farmers ſometimes attempt their deſtruction, by ſteeping the maize in a decoction of white hellebore before they plant it. The birds which eat this prepared corn are ſeized with a vertigo, and fall down; which ſometimes drives the reſt away. This potion is particularly aimed againſt the PURPLE GRAKLES, or PURPLE JACKDAW, which conſorts in myriads with this ſpecies, as if in conſpiracy againſt the labors of the huſbandman. The fowler ſeldom ſhoots among the flocks, but ſome of each kind fall. They appear in greateſt numbers in autumn, when they receive additions from the retired parts of the country, in order to prey on the ripened maize.

Some of the colonies have eſtabliſhed a reward of three pence a dozen for the extirpation of the Jackdaws: and in *New England*, the intent was almoſt effected, to the coſt of the inhabitants; who

USES. at length diſcovered that Providence had not formed even theſe ſeemingly deſtructive birds in vain. Notwithſtanding they cauſed ſuch havock among the grain, they made ample recompence, by clearing the ground of the noxious worms * with which it abounds. As ſoon as the birds were deſtroyed, the reptiles had full leave to multiply: the conſequence was the total loſs of the graſs, in 1749; when the *New Englanders*, late repentants, were obliged to get their hay from *Penſylvania*, and even from *Great Britain*.

NEST. The Red-winged Orioles build their neſts in buſhes, and among the reeds, in retired ſwamps, in the form of a hang-neſt; leaving it ſuſpended at ſo judicious a height, and by ſo wondrous an inſtinct, that the higheſt floods never reach to deſtroy it. The neſt is ſtrong, made externally with broad graſs, a little plaſtered; thickly lined

* The Caterpillar of the *Bruchus Piſi*, or Peaſe Beetle, in particular. See *Kalm*, i. 173. 176.

with

with bent or withered graſs. The eggs are white, thinly and irregularly ſtreaked with black.

Fernandez ſays, that in *Mexico* they build in trees near towns; and both he and *Cateſby* agree, that they ſing as well in a ſtate of confinement as of nature; and that they may be taught to ſpeak. I agree with *M. de Buffon*, that, in caſe the manner of their nidification is as *Fernandez* aſſerts, the diſagreement in the different countries is very wonderful.

In *Louiſiana* they appear only in winter, and are taken in a clap-net, placed on each ſide of a beaten path made on purpoſe, and ſtrewed over with rice. As ſoon as the birds alight, the fowler draws the net, and ſometimes takes three hundred at a haul. They are alſo eaten in the *Engliſh* colonies. *Fernandez* does not commend their fleſh, which, he ſays, is unpalatable and unwholeſome.

Du Pratz ſpeaks of two kinds: this, and another which is grey and black, with a red ſhoulder, like the ſpecies in queſtion. I ſuſpect he forms out of the young birds, not yet arrived at full color, a new kind; or perhaps a female bird; for I have received from Dr. *Garden* one under that title, which agrees with the deſcription given by M. *Du Pratz*. Theſe are ſtreaked with pale ruſty brown: cheeks black: over each eye a white line: breaſt and belly black, ſpotted with pale brown: leſſer coverts of the wings rich orange.

YOUNG, OR FEMALES?

White-backed Maize Thieves, *Kalm*, ii. 274.

141. WHITE-BACKED,

A Species mentioned barely as above by Mr. *Kalm*, with the addition of their being leſs than the laſt: that they ſing finely, and appeared flying now and then among the buſhes near *Saratoga*; but



PLACE. but that he ſaw them for the firſt time near *New York*. As Mr. *Kalm* ſeems not to have had a diſtinct ſight of theſe birds, it is poſſible that they are the WHITE-WINGED ORIOLES of Mr. *Latham*, ii. 440: the coverts of whoſe wings are white; the reſt of the plumage entirely black. His ſpecies came from *Cayenne*.

142. BALTIMORE. Baltimore bird, *Cateſby*, i. 48.—*Latham*, i. 432.
Le Baltimore, *Briſſon*, ii. 109.—*De Buffon*, iii. 231.—*Pl. Enl.* 506.
Oriolus Baltimore, *Lin. Syſt.* 162.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

MALE. O. With the head, throat, neck, and upper part of the back, black: leſſer coverts of the wings orange; the greater black tipt with white: breaſt, belly, lower part of the back, and coverts of the tail, of a bright orange: primaries duſky, edged with white: two middle feathers of the tail black; the lower part of the reſt of the ſame color, the remaining part orange: legs black.

FEMALE. Head and back of the female olive, edged with pale brown: coverts of the wings of the ſame color, marked with a ſingle bar of white: under ſide of the body, and coverts of the tail, yellow: tail duſky, edged with yellow. LENGTH of this ſpecies ſeven inches.

PLACE. Inhabits from *Carolina* * to *Canada* †. Suſpends its neſt to the horizontal forks of the Tulip or Poplar trees, formed of the filaments of ſome tough plants, curiouſly woven, mixed with wool, and lined with hairs. It is of a pear ſhape, open at top, with a hole on the ſide, through which the young diſcharge their excre-

* *Lawſon*, 145. † *De Buffon*.



Mazell Sculp

Baltimore Oriole N.142.



Moses Griffiths Del.

P. Mazell Sculp

ments, and are fed. In ſome parts of *North America*, this ſpecies, from its brilliant color, is called the *Fiery Hang-neſt*. It is called the *Baltimore* bird, from its colors reſembling thoſe in the arms of that nobleman.

It quits *North America* before winter, and probably retires to *Mexico*, the *Xochitototl* of *Fernandez* * ſeeming to be the ſame ſpecies.

Baſtard Baltimore, *Cateſby*, i. 49.—*Latham*, i. 433. 143. BASTARD.
Le Baltimore Batard, *Briſſon*, ii. 111.—*De Buffon*, iii. 233.—*Pl. Enl.* 506.
Oriolus Spurius, *Lin. Syſt.* 162.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

O. With the head, neck, and upper part of the back, of a full gloſſy black: breaſt and belly of a fine orange bay: lower part of the back, and coverts of the tail, of the ſame color: the leſſer coverts of the wings light bay; the greater black, edged with dirty white: the quil feathers duſky, edged with white: tail cuneiform and black.

The head of the female, and hind part of the neck, deep olive: throat black: coverts of wings duſky edged with white; primaries and ſecondaries of the ſame colors: under ſide of the body of a greeniſh yellow: tail duſky, edged with yellow.

Inhabits *North America*. Arrives in *New York* in *May*. Lays five eggs; and uſually hangs its neſt in an apple-tree. PLACE.

* *Av. Nov. Hiſp.* 39.

Latham,



144. BLACK. *Latham*, ii. 445, N° 37.
Le Troupiale Noir, *Briſſon*, ii. 103. tab. x.—*De Buffon*, iii. 320.—*Pl. Enl.* 534.—BR. MUS.

O. With a black bill, an inch long: legs of the ſame color: whole plumage black and gloſſy. LENGTH near ten inches. EXTENT one foot. WEIGHT two ounces and a quarter.

FEMALE. With head, breaſt, and belly, duſky, tinged with cinereous; the reſt of the plumage of a greeniſh brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*, even as far as *Hudſon's Bay*. Arrives there in the beginning of *June*, as ſoon as the ground is thawed ſufficiently for them to get food, which is Worms and Maggots. They ſing with a fine note till the time of incubation, when they deſiſt, and only make a chucking noiſe till the young take their flight; when they reſume their ſong. They build their neſts in trees, about eight feet from the ground; and form them with moſs and graſs. Lay five eggs, of a dark color, ſpotted with black. Gather in great flocks, and retire ſoutherly in *September*. A bird, which I apprehend to be only a leſſer variety, is deſcribed by the *Comte de Buffon*, iii. 221, *Pl. Enl.* 606. *Latham*, ii. 446.

145. BROWN-HEADED. O. With the head of a ruſty brown: the body and wings black, gloſſed with green: the tail of a duſky color. SIZE of a common Blackbird.—BR. MUS. LEV. MUS.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*, and appears there in ſmall flocks during ſummer. Perhaps migrates to *St. Domingo*, where it is alſo found, and is called there, according to Mr. *Kuchan*'s account, *Siffleur*, or Whiſtler; but differs from that deſcribed by M. *De Buffon*, iii. 230, which is entirely yellow beneath.

O. With

O. With duſky bill and legs: head, and hind part of the neck, of a blackiſh purpliſh hue, with the edges of the feathers ruſt-colored: from the bill, over and beneath the eyes, extends a black ſpace, reaching to the hind part of the head: throat, under ſide of the neck, the breaſt, and back, black, edged with pale ruſt: belly duſky: wings and tail black, gloſſed with green. LENGTH between ſeven and eight inches. 146. RUSTY.

Appears in *New York* in the latter end of *October*, and makes a very ſhort ſtay there: it probably is on its way ſoutherly from *Hudſon's Bay*, where it is alſo found. PLACE.

Le Caſſique de la Louiſiane, *De Buffon*, iii. 242.—*Pl. Enl.* 646. 147. WHITE-HEADED.

O. With the head, neck, belly, and rump, white: the reſt of the plumage changeable violet, bordered with white, or in ſome parts intermixed. LENGTH ten inches *French*.

Inhabits *Louiſiana*. PLACE.

O. With a duſky bill: head and throat pure white: ridge of the wing, ſome of the under coverts, firſt primary, and thighs, of the ſame color: all the reſt of the bird duſky, in parts gloſſed with green: on the breaſt a few oblong ſtrokes of white: legs duſky. LENGTH eight inches and a half. EXTENT thirteen and a half. WEIGHT an ounce and three quarters. 148. HUDSONIAN WHITE-HEADED.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*. A very rare ſpecies. Quere, if only differing in ſex from the laſt.—LEV. MUS. PLACE.

149. OLIVE. Le Carouge Olive de la Louiſiane, *De Buffon*, iii. 251.—*Pl. Enl.* 607.

O. With the head olive, tinged with grey: hind part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, of the ſame color, tinged with brown, brighteſt on the rump and the beginning of the tail: the ſides alſo olive, daſhed with yellow; the ſame color edges the greater coverts and primaries: the throat is orange-colored: the under ſide of the body yellow: legs a browniſh aſh-color. LENGTH ſix or ſeven inches *French*. EXTENT from ten to twelve.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louiſiana*.

150. YELLOW-THROATED. O. With a bright yellow ſtroke over each eye: cheeks and throat of the ſame color: all the reſt of the plumage tinged with green, only ſome of the coverts of the wings are tipt with white: bill and legs duſky. LENGTH nine inches. EXTENT fifteen and a half.

PLACE. Was ſhot in *Hudſon's Bay*.

151. UNALASCHKA. *Latham*, ii. 447, N° 40.

O. With a brown bill; between its baſe and the eyes a white mark: plumage above, brown; the middle of each feather clouded: chin white, bounded on each ſide by a dark diverging line: fore part of the neck and breaſt of a ruſty brown: coverts of the wings, the ſecondaries, and tail, brown, edged with ruſt: primaries and belly plain: ſides duſky: legs brown. LENGTH eight inches.

PLACE. Brought by the late navigators from *Unalaſchka*.

Latham,

Latham, i. 448.

152. SHARP-TAILED.

O. With the crown brown and cinereous: cheeks brown, ſurrounded by a border of light clay-color, commenced at the baſe of each mandible of the bill: throat white: breaſt, ſides, and vent, of a dull pale yellow, ſpotted with brown: belly white: back varied with aſh-color, black, and white: greater and leſſer coverts of the wings duſky, deeply bordered with ruſt-color; primaries black, ſlightly edged with ruſt: the feathers of the tail ſlope off on each ſide to a point, not unlike thoſe of a Woodpecker; are of a duſky color, and obſcurely barred: the legs of a pale brown. SIZE of a Lark.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.—From Mrs. *Blackburn*'s collection. PLACE.



VIII. GRAKLE. *Gen. Birds*, XV.

153. PURPLE.

Tequixquiacatzanatl *, *Fernandez Mex.* 21.
La Pie de la Jamaique, *Briſſon*, ii. 41.—*De Buffon*, iii. 97.—*Pl. Enl.* 538.
Merops Niger iride ſub-argentea, *Brown's Jamaica*, 476.
Purple Jackdaw, *Cateſby*, i. 12.—*Latham*, i. 462.
Black-bird, *Lawſon*, ſp. 2d, 139.—*Sloane Jamaica*, ii. 299.
Gracula Quiſcula, *Lin. Syſt.* 165.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

G. With a black bill: ſilvery irides: head and neck black, gloſſed over with a moſt reſplendent blue, variable as oppoſed to the light: back and belly, with green and copper-color, growing more duſky towards the vent: tail long, and cuneiform: legs black: wings and tail rich purple. Female entirely duſky; darkeſt on the back, wings, and tail.

SIZE. LENGTH of the male thirteen inches and a half: the WEIGHT about ſix ounces. LENGTH of the female eleven inches and a half.

Theſe birds inhabit the ſame countries as the Red-wing *Orioles*, and generally mingle with them. They ſometimes keep ſeparate; but uſually combine in their ravages among the plantations of maize. After that grain is carried in, they feed on the ſeeds of the Water Tare Graſs, or *Zizania aquatica*. Their good qualities, in clearing the country from noxious inſects, have been recited before, in page 300, mixed with the hiſtory of their congenial companions.

* i. e. The *Salt Starling*, becauſe in *Mexico* it frequents the ſalt lakes.



PLACE.

They appear in *New York* and *Philadelphia* in *February*, or the beginning of *March*; and ſit perched on trees near the farms, and give a tolerably agreeable note. They alſo build in trees, uſually in retired places, making their neſts externally with coarſe ſtalks, internally with bents and fibres, with plaiſter at the bottom. They lay five or ſix eggs, of a pale plue color, thinly ſpotted and ſtriped with black. After the breeding-ſeaſon, they return with their young from their moſt diſtant quarters, in flights continuing for miles in length, blackening the very ſky, in order to make their depredations on the ripening maize. It is unfortunate that they increaſe in proportion as the country is more cultivated; following the maize, in places they were before unknown, whereſoever that grain is introduced.

NEST.

They migrate from the northern colonies at approach of winter; but continue in *Carolina* the whole year, feeding about the barn-door. Their fleſh is rank, and unpalatable; and is only the food of birds of prey. The ſmall Hawks daſh among the flocks, and catch them in the air.

They are alſo found in *Mexico*, and in the iſland of *Jamaica*. They are ſometimes eaten; but their fleſh is hard, rank, and of bad nouriſhment.

154. BOAT-TAIL.

Gracula Barrita, *Lin. Syſt.* 165.—*Latham*, i. 460.
Le Troupiale Noir, Icterus Niger, *Briſſon*, ii. 105.—*De Buffon*, iii. 220.—*Pl. Enl.* 534.
Monedula tota nigra, *Sloane*, 299.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 185.—LEV. MUS.

G. With the bill an inch and a half long, ſharp, and black: plumage black, gloſſed with purple: tail cuneiform, expanded when walking; in flight, or on the perch, folded, ſo as to



to form an oblong cavity in its upper part. LENGTH about thirteen inches.

PLACE. Inhabits not only the greater *Antilles*, but the warmer parts of *North America*; conſorting with the *Purple Grakles*, and *Red-winged Orioles*. Feeds on *maize* and inſects; in the iſlands on *Bananas*.

IX. CUCKOO.

IX. CUCKOO. *Gen. Birds* XIX.

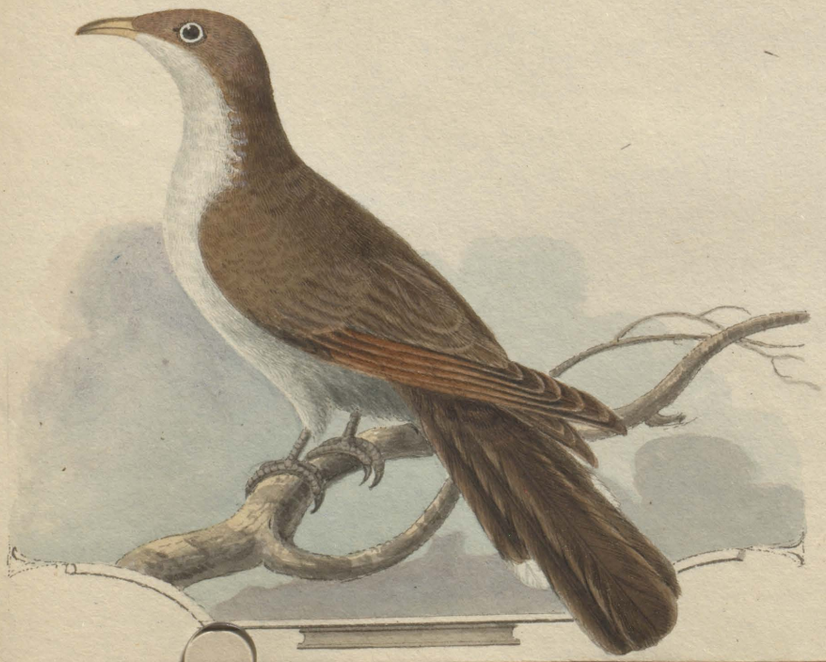
Cuckoo of Carolina, *Cateſby*, i. 9.—*Lawſon*, 143. 155. CAROLINA.
Le Coucou de la *Caroline*, *Briſſon*, iv. 112.
Cuculus Americanus, *Lin. Syſt.* 170.—*Latham*, i. 537.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

C. With the upper mandible of the bill black, the lower yellow: head, and whole upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, cinereous; under ſide entirely white: primaries brown on their exterior, orange on their interior ſides: tail long; two middle feathers entirely cinereous, the others tipt with white: legs duſky. LENGTH twelve inches.

Inhabits *North America*. Arrives in *New York* in *May*. Makes its neſt in *June*, uſually in apple-trees; and lays four eggs, of a bluiſh white color. The neſt is made of ſmall ſticks and roots, and reſembles greatly that of the *Engliſh* Jay; but is ſmaller. It retires from *North America* in autumn. PLACE.

This bird, as well as all the foreign Cuckoos, have only the generical character of the well-known *European* ſpecies. They differ in their œconomy, nor have the opprobrious notes of that bird.

A. EUROPEAN



A. European Cuckoo, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 82. tab. xxxvi. fem.—*Latham*, i. 509.
Cuculus Canorus, Gjok, *Faun. Suec.* N° 96.
Le Coucou, *De Buffon*, vi. 305.—Lev. Mus.

C. With dove-colored head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, and coverts: throat, and under ſide of the neck, of a pale grey: breaſt and belly white, barred with black: primaries duſky; inner webs marked with white oval ſpots: tail cuneiform; middle feathers black, tipped with white; the reſt marked with white ſpots on each web.——Female. Neck of a browniſh red: tail barred with ruſt-color and black, and ſpotted with white.

Place. Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, as high as *Saltens Fogderie*, in *Norway* *, within the Arctic circle; and even at *Loppen*, in *Finmark* †. It is found equally high in *Aſia*; and extends as far eaſt as *Kamtſchatka*. In all places it retains its ſingular note, and its more ſingular nature of laying its eggs in the neſts of ſmall birds, and totally deſerting them ‡. Of the above circumſtance I beg leave to add a proof, which fell under my own notice in *June* 1778; when I ſaw a young Cuckoo, almoſt full grown (when I firſt diſcovered it) in the neſt of a white Wagtail, beneath ſome logs in a field adjacent to my houſe. The Wagtail was as ſolicitous to feed it, as if it had been its own offſpring; for, many days after the Cuckoo

* *Pontop.* ii. 75. † *Leems*, 291. ‡ Dr. Pallas.

fled,

fled, it was ſeen often perched on the adjacent walls, ſtill attended and fed by the Wagtail.

It arrives in the northern and eaſtern parts of *Aſia*, about the tenth of *June*.

WRYNECK. *Gen. Birds* XX.

B. WRYNECK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 83.—*Latham*, i. 548.
Jynx Torquilla Gjoktyta, *Faun. Suec.* N° 97.
Le Torcol, *De Buffon*, vii. 84.—*Pl. Enl.* 698.—LEV. MUS.

W. With a black and colored liſt dividing lengthways the crown and back: upper part of the body elegantly pencilled with grey, black, white, and ferruginous: tail conſiſts of ten feathers, grey, ſpeckled with black, and marked equidiſtant with four broad black bars.

Extends over all *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, and even to *Kamtſchatka*. Found in *Sweden*, and as high as *Drontheim*, in *Norway*; and probably migrates as far as the *Cuckoo*. The *Swedes* call this bird *Gjoktyta*, or the bird which *explains the Cuckoo*: probably for the ſame reaſon as the *Welſh* and *Engliſh* ſtyle it the *Cuckoo's Man*, as it ſeems its attendant, and to point out its arrival. PLACE.

X. WOODPECKER. *Gen. Birds* XXI.

156. WHITE-BILLED.

Quatotomomi, *Fernand. Mex.* 50.—*Wil. Orn.* 390.
Ipecu, *Marcgrave*, 207.—*Wil. Orn.* 138.—*Raii Syn. Quad.* 43.—*Latham*, ii. 553.
Picus principalis, *Lin. Syſt.* 173.
Largeſt White-bill Woodpecker, *Cateſby*, i. 16.—*Lawſon*, 142.—*Barrere Fr. Equin.* 143.—*Kalm*, ii. 85.
Grand Pic noir à bec blanc, *De Buffon*, vii. 46.—*Pl. Enl.* 690.

With a bill of ivory whiteneſs; great ſtrength; three inches long: irides yellow: a conic creſt, of a rich ſcarlet color, on the hind part of the head: head, throat, neck, breaſt, and belly, black: beneath each eye is a narrow ſtripe of white, crooked at its beginning, running afterwards ſtrait down the ſides of the neck: upper part of the back, primary feathers, and coverts of the wings, black; lower part of the back, and the ſecondaries, white: tail black.

This is a gigantic ſpecies, weighing twenty ounces; and in bulk equal to a Crow.

PLACE.

Inhabits the country from *New Jerſey* to the *Braſils*. Is in *North America* a ſcarce bird; in *South America* more common. It breeds in the kingdom of *Mexico* in the rainy ſeaſon; for which reaſon *Nieremberg* ſtyles it *Picus Imbrifætus* *. The *Spaniards* call them *Carpenteros*, Carpenters, on account of the multitude of chips which they hew out of the trees, either in forming their neſts, or in ſearch of food, inſects, and worms, which lurk beneath the bark. They are very deſtructive to trees; for they have been known to cut out a

* *Euſeb. Nieremberg.*

meaſure



measure of chips in an hour's time *. Instinct directs them to form their holes in a winding form, in order the better to protect their nests from the injury of the weather †.

Canada is destitute of these birds. The *Indians* of that severe climate purchase the bills from the savages of the more southern parts, at the rate of two or three Buck skins apiece, in order to form the coronets ‡ of their sachems and warriors. These coronets were made with several materials. Gay plumes formed the rays; the beaks of birds, claws of rare animals, and the little horns of their Roes, were the other ornaments. They were never worn but on high solemnities; either when a warrior sung the song of war, or was setting forward on his march to meet the enemy. He went forth like a *Spartan* hero, dancing, and crowned ‖.

157. PILEATED.

Larger Red-crested Woodpecker, *Catesby*, i. 17.
Le Pic noir hupe de Virginie, *Brisson*, iv. 29.
Picus Pileatus, *Lin. Syst.* 173.—*Latham*, i. 554.
Le Pic noir à huppe rouge, *De Buffon*, vii. 48.—*Pl. Enl.* 718.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With a bill two inches long, of a dusky color on the upper, and whitish on the lower mandible: irides of a gold-color: a tuft of light brown feathers reflected over the nostrils: the crown adorned with a rich scarlet crest, bounded by a narrow buff-colored line; beneath that is a broad band of black, reaching from the eyes to the hind part of the head; under this is another line of buff-color, commencing at the bill, and dropping down on each side of the neck to the pinions of the wings: from the lower man-

* *Catesby.* † *Barrere.* ‡ *Catesby.* ‖ *Lafitau Mœurs de Sauvage*, ii. 60.

dible a line of ſcarlet extends along the lower part of the cheeks: chin and throat white: fore and hind part of the neck, back, breaſt, belly, and tail, black: the wings black, marked with a double line of white: legs duſky. LENGTH eighteen inches. WEIGHT nine ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits the foreſts of *Penſylvania* and *New York*. When the maize begins to ripen, this and the other kinds make great havock, by ſettling on the heads, and picking out the grain; or making holes in the leaves, and letting in the wet, to the deſtruction of the plant*. It breeds and reſides the whole year in the country. It extends as high as lat. 50. 31. north; being found near the banks of *Albany* river, near four hundred miles from its diſcharge into *Hudſon's Bay*. Lays ſix eggs, and brings forth its young in *June*. The *Indians* deck their Calumets with the creſt of this ſpecies.

158. GOLDEN-WING.

Golden-winged Woodpecker, *Cateſby*, i. 18.
Le Pic Rayè de Canada, *Briſſon*, iv. 70.
Picus Auratus, *Lin. Syſt.* 174.—*Latham*, i. 597.
Le Pic aux ailes dorees, *De Buffon*, vii. 39.—*Pl. Enl.* 693.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With a black bill, bending like that of a Cuckoo: crown cinereous; on the hind part a ſcarlet ſpot: cheeks and under ſide of the neck of a pale red: from each corner of the mouth a black line extends along the cheeks: the upper part of the breaſt is marked with a black creſcent; the remainder and the belly whitiſh ſpotted with black: back and coverts of wings of a fine pale brown, barred with black: the primaries cinereous; their ſhafts of a moſt elegant gold-color; the under ſide of the webs of a

* *Kalm.*

gloſſy





P. Mazell sculp.

Ferruginous Woodpecker N.º 159. *Nuthatch N.º 170.*

gloſſy yellow: rump white, ſpotted with black: tail black, edged with white; the ſhafts of all the feathers gold-colored, except thoſe of the two middle feathers: legs duſky. LENGTH twelve inches. WEIGHT five ounces. The FEMALE wants the black on each ſide of the throat.

Inhabits from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Carolina*, and again on the weſtern ſide of *North America*. In the firſt is migratory, appearing in *April*, and leaving the country in *September*. All the *American* Woodpeckers agree with thoſe of *Europe* in building in hollow trees, and in laying ſix white eggs. The natives of *Hudſon's Bay* call this ſpecies, *Ou-thee-quan-nor-ow*, from the golden color of the ſhafts and under ſide of the wing feathers *. PLACE.

The *Swediſh Americans* call it *Hittock*, and *Piut* †; words formed from its notes. It is almoſt continually on the ground; and never picks its food out of the ſides of trees, like others of the genus: neither does it climb, but ſits perched like the Cuckoo; to which it has ſome reſemblance in manners, as well as form. It feeds on inſects. Grows very fat, and is reckoned very palatable. It inhabits the *Jerſies*, and other provinces to the ſouth, the whole year.

Latham, i. 592.
Le Pic Mordorè, *De Buffon*, vii. 34.—*Pl. Enl.* 524, 159. FERRUGINOUS.

W. With a duſky bill: the crown and pendent creſt of a pale yellow: a crimſon bar extends from the mouth along the lower part of the cheek: the cheeks, back, and coverts of the wings, of a deep ferruginous color: lower part of the back of a pale yellow: primaries ferruginous, barred on their inner webs with black. SIZE of the Green Woodpecker.

* *Phil. Tr.* lxii. 387. † *Kalm*, ii. 36.

This

PLACE. This new ſpecies was ſent to me by Dr. *Garden*, of *Charleſtown*, *South Carolina*.

160. RED-HEADED.

Red-headed Woodpecker, *Cateſby*, i. 20.—*Lawſon*, 3d ſp. 143.—*Du Pratz*, 92.—*Latham*, i. 561.

Picus Erythrocephalus, *Lin. Syſt.* 174.

Le Pic a teſte rouge, de la Virginie, *Briſſon*, iv. 53.—*Pl. Enl.* 117.

Le Pic noir a domino rouge, *De Buffon*, vii. 55.—*Pl. Enl.* 117.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With a lead-colored bill: head and neck of the moſt deep and rich ſcarlet: back, coverts of wings, primaries, and tail, of a gloſſy blackneſs: the ſecondaries white, marked with two black bars: breaſt and belly white: legs black. The head of the FEMALE is brown. LENGTH nine inches and a half. WEIGHT two ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits *Penſylvania*, and the neighboring provinces. Feeds on maize and apples; and is a moſt deſtructive ſpecies. They pick out all the pulp, and leave nothing but the mere rind. They feed alſo on acorns. They were formerly proſcribed; a reward of two pence was put on their heads: but the law was repealed. They migrate ſouthward at approach of winter. When they are obſerved to linger in numbers in the woods, in the beginning of winter, the inhabitants reckon it a ſign of a mild ſeaſon *.

This ſpecies extends acroſs the continent to the weſtern coaſt of *America*.

* *Kalm*, ii. 87.



Red-

Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Cateſby*, i. 19. 161. CAROLINA.
Picus Carolinus, *Lin. Syſt.* 174.—*Latham*, i. 570.
Le Pic varié de la Jamaique, *Briſſon*, iv. 59.—*De Buffon*, vii. 72.
Woodpecker of Jamaica, *Edw.* 244.—BL. MUS.

W. With the forehead, crown, and hind part of the head, of an orange red; under ſide of a light aſh-color, tinged with yellow: the vent ſpotted with black: the back and wings cloſely barred with black and white: middle feathers of the tail black, the outmoſt barred with black and white. The crown of the female is light grey: hind part of the head red. LENGTH eleven inches. WEIGHT two ounces eleven penny-weights.

Inhabits *North America*, and the greater *Antilles*. PLACE.

Great Spotted Woodpecker? *Br. Zool.* i. N° 85.—*Latham*, i. 564. 162. SPOTTED.
Le Pic varié, *Briſſon*, iv. 34.—*De Buffon*, vii. 57.—*Pl. Enl.* 196. 595.
Picus Major, *Faun. Suec.* N° 100.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With buff forehead; black crown, bounded behind with a crimſon band: vent feathers crimſon: back black: ſcapulars white: wings and tail barred with black and white: breaſt and belly white, tinged with yellow. LENGTH nine inches. EXTENT ſixteen. WEIGHT two ounces three quarters. FEMALE wants the crimſon marks.

Sent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*. Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Lapmark*. Extends to the moſt eaſtern part of *Sibiria*. PLACE.

L'Epeiche

163. CANADA. SPOTTED.

L' Epeiche de Canada, *De Buffon*, vii. 69.—*Pl. Enl.* 347.—*Briſſon*, iv. 45.

W. With white forehead, throat, breaſt, and belly: crown black; beneath is a band of white, encircling the head; from each eye another of black, uniting behind, and running down the hind part of the neck; each ſide of this bounded by white; that again bounded by black, commencing at the baſe of the bill, and uniting with the ſcapulars: the back black; ſcapulars of the ſame color, mixed with a few white feathers: wings ſpotted with black and white: middle feathers of the tail black; the outmoſt black and white. SIZE of the laſt.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*.

164. HAIRY.

Hairy Woodpecker, *Cateſby*, i. 19.—*Latham*, i. 572.
Picus Villoſus, *Lin. Syſt.* 175.
Le Pic varié de la Virginie, *Briſſon*, iv. 48.
L'Epeiche ou Pic Chevelù de Virginie, *De Buffon*, vii. 75.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With the crown black: the hind part of the head marked with a crimſon ſpot; the cheeks with two lines of white and two of black: whole under ſide of the body white: back black, divided in the middle lengthways with a line of white unconnected feathers, reſembling hairs: the wings black, ſpotted in rows with white: two middle feathers of the tail black; the two outmoſt entirely white; the reſt black, marked croſſways with white. The female wants the red ſpot on the head. LENGTH nine inches. WEIGHT two ounces.

5 Inhabits

Male & Female



Inhabits from *Hudſon's Bay* * to *Carolina*. In the laſt very deſtructive to apple-trees. PLACE.

Smalleſt Spotted Woodpecker, *Cateſby*, i. 21.
Picus Pubeſcens, *Lin. Syſt.* 175.—*Latham*, i. 573. 165. DOWNY.
Le Petit Pic varié de la Virginie, *Briſſon*, iv. 50.
Fourth Woodpecker, *Lawſon*, 143.
L'Epeiche ou Petit Pic varie de Virginie, *De Buffon*, vii. 76.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. Of the ſize of a Sparrow. In all reſpects reſembles the laſt, except in ſize; and in having the outmoſt feather of the tail marked with a ſingle white bar.

Inhabits *Penſylvania* and *Carolina*, and is very numerous. It is alſo found, but more rarely, near *Albany* fort, in *Hudſon's Bay*. The Woodpecker tribe is the moſt pernicious of all the birds of *America*, except the PURPLE GRAKLE; but this little ſpecies is the moſt deſtructive of its whole genus, becauſe it is the moſt daring. It is the peſt of the orchards, alighting on the apple-trees, running round the boughs or bodies, and picking round them a circle of equidiſtant holes. It is very common to ſee trees encircled with numbers of theſe rings, at ſcarcely an inch's diſtance from each other; ſo that the tree dries and periſhes. PLACE.

* *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 388.

166. YELLOW-BELLIED.

Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, *Cateſby*, i. 21.
Picus Varius, *Lin. Syſt.* 176.—*Latham*, i. 574.
Le Pic Variè, *Briſſon*, iv. 62.
Le Pic Variè de Carolina, *De Buffon*, vii. 77.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With a crimſon crown, ſurrounded by a line of black: cheeks white, with two lines of black: chin crimſon: breaſt and belly light yellow; the firſt ſpotted with black: coverts black, croſſed by two bars of white: primaries ſpotted with black and white: tail black; interior webs of the two middle feathers barred with white; the two outmoſt feathers edged with the ſame color. The FEMALE wants the red on the crown. LENGTH nine inches. WEIGHT one ounce thirteen pennyweights.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſame country with the former. Is very numerous, and very deſtructive to the fruits.

167. YELLOW-LEGGED.

THIS is inſerted on the ſuſpicious authority of *Albin* *. He ſays, that it is of the ſize of the Little *Engliſh* Spotted Woodpecker; that the hind part of the head is black; the ridges of the wings, and the lower part of the belly, white; the reſt of the plumage, and the tail, black; the legs yellow.

* Vol. iii. 9.—*Briſſon*, iv. 24, who follows *Albin*, calls it, *Le Pic noir de la Nouvelle Angleterre*.



Three-

Three-toed Woodpecker, *Edw.* 114.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 388.—*Latham*, i. 600. 601.
Picus Tridactylus, *Lin. Syſt.* 177.—*Faun. Suec*, N° 103.
Le Pic varié de la Cayenne, *Briſſon*, iv. 55.—Lev. Mus.

168. THREE-TOED.

W. With black feathers reflected over the noſtrils: crown of a bright gold color: irides blue: cheeks marked lengthways with three black and two white lines: hind part of the neck and back black; the laſt ſpotted on the upper part with white: coverts of the wings black; primaries black, ſpotted with white: all the under ſide of the body white; the ſides barred with black: the middle feathers of the tail black; the outmoſt ſpotted with white: legs duſky: toes, two before, only one behind; which forms the character of this ſpecies. LENGTH eight inches. EXTENT thirteen. WEIGHT two ounces.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, and *Norton Sound*, lat. 64. Is frequent in *Sibiria*, and common as far as *Moſcow*, in the alps of *Dalecarlia* in *Sweden*, and in thoſe of *Switzerland* *. PLACE.

* *M. Sprunglin*'s collection at *Stettlin*, near *Bern*, who told me it was common among the *Alps*.

A. Black W. Picus Martius, *Lin. Syſt.* 173.
Spillkraka, Tillkraka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 93.—*De Buffon*, vii. 41.—*Wil. Orn.* 135.—*Latham*, i. 552.—Lev. Mus.

W. With the crown of the head of a rich crimſon: the reſt of the plumage of a full black: the head of the female marked with red only behind. Length eighteen inches. Extent twenty-nine. Weight near eleven ounces.

Place. Inhabits the foreſts of *Germany*, *Switzerland*, and the north, from *Peterſbourg* to *Ochotſk*, on the eaſtern ocean, eaſtward, and to *Lapmark* weſtward. It migrates to *Woroneſch*, about the third of *March*, and continues coming in greateſt numbers in *April*. Is called there *The Fuſilier*; and is the moſt cunning, and difficult to be ſhot, of all the tribe.

Manners. It does vaſt damage to trees, by making holes of a great depth in the bodies to neſtle in. A buſhel of duſt and chips, a proof of its labors, are often found at the foot of the tree. Makes as much noiſe in the operation, as a woodman does with an axe. Rattles with its bill againſt the ſides of the orifice, till the woods reſound. Its note very loud. Lays two or three white ſemi-tranſparent eggs. Feeds on caterpillars and inſects, eſpecially Ants.

B. Green.



B. GREEN, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 84.—*Latham*, i. 577.
Picus Viridis, Wedknar, Gronſpik, Grongjoling, *Faun. Suec.* N° 99.—*De Buffon*, vii. 7.—LEV. MUS.

W. With crimſon crown: green body; lighteſt below. LENGTH thirteen inches.

Inhabits *Europe*, as high north as *Lapmark*, where it is called *Zhiaine**. Is found in *Ruſſia*; but diſappears towards *Sibiria*. It inhabits the wooden ſteeples of *Sweden*, as well as trees. PLACE.

C. GREY-HEADED, *Edw.* 65.—*Latham*, i. 583.

W. With a grey head, and neck of a bluiſh grey: noſtrils covered with harſh black feathers, extending in a line to the eyes: a black line, beginning at the baſe of the lower mandible, points beneath the cheeks towards the hind part of the neck: under ſide of the body of the color of the head, daſhed with green: all other parts ſo exactly like the laſt, that I ſhould ſuppoſe it to have been a variety, had not my very ſcientific friend, PALLAS, aſſured me that it was a diſtinct ſpecies, and inferior in ſize to the common GREEN.

It is found in *Norway*, and among the *alps* of *Switzerland*†; and common in the north of *Ruſſia*, and ſtill more in *Sibiria*. The *Tunguſi*, of *Nijmaia Tungouſka*, roaſt this ſpecies, bruiſe the fleſh, and mix it with any greaſe, except that of the Bear, which diſſolves PLACE.

* *Leems*, 292.

† Catalogue of *Swiſs* birds in *M. Sprunglin*'s cabinet, which that gentleman favored me with. This ſpecies was not unnoticed by the great GESNER. See his *Hiſt. Av.* ed. p. 710, line 20.

too

too readily. They anoint their arrows with it, and pretend, that the animals, which are ſtruck with them, inſtantly fall *.

D. MIDDLE SPOTTED W. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 86.—*Latham*, i. 565.
Picus Medius, *Faun. Suec.* N° 101.—*Briſſon*, iv. 38.

W. With a crimſon crown and vent: in all other reſpects like the GREAT SPOTTED, N° 162, except in ſize, being rather leſs.

E. LEST SPOTTED W. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 87.
Picus Minor, *Faun. Suec.* N° 102.
Le Petit Epeiche, *De Buffon*, vii. 62.—*Pl. Enl.* 598.—*Briſſon*, iv. 41.—LEV. MUS.

W. With a crimſon crown: the reſt of the head, breaſt, and belly, like thoſe of the former: back barred with black and white: the white on the wings diffuſed in broad beds. WEIGHT under an ounce. LENGTH ſix inches. EXTENT eleven.

PLACE. The MIDDLE only is found in *Ruſſia*. This, and the GREAT SPOTTED, extend to the eaſtmoſt parts of *Sibiria*; but all three are found as high as *Lapmark* †, the extremity of northern *Europe*, far within the polar circle; a country which is one vaſt foreſt of pines, firs, and birch ‡. Innumerable inſects, or their *larvæ*, lurk in all ſeaſons in the bark of the trees; ſo that this tribe of birds is never compelled, for want of food, to ſhun even the moſt rigorous winters of that ſevere climate. It alſo bears the heats of the torrid zone; for I diſcovered it among the drawings in the collection of Governor *Loten*, made in the iſland of *Ceylon*.

* *Gmelin. Voy. Sibirie*, ii. 113. † *Leems*, 292. ‡ *Flora Lapp. Proleg.* 21.

XI. KING-



XI. KINGFISHER. *Gen. Birds* XXIII.

Kingfiſher, *Cateſby*, i. 69. 169. BELTED.
American Kingfiſher, *Edw.* 115.
Le Martin peſcheur hupè de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, iv. 512. & de *St. Domingue*, 515.
Alcedo Alcyon, *Lin. Syſt.* 180.—*Latham*, i. 637.
Le Jaguacati, *De Buffon*, vii. 210.—LEV. MUS.

K. With a black bill, two inches and a half long: head creſted with long bluiſh grey feathers: above the upper mandible of the bill, on each ſide, is a white ſpot; beneath each eye is another: chin and throat white: the upper part of the breaſt croſſed by a broad grey belt; the lower part, and belly, white: the ſides of a vermilion color; in ſome croſſing the breaſt: upper part of the neck, the back, and coverts of the wings, of a pleaſant bluiſh grey: the ſecondaries of the ſame color; their ends, and thoſe of the lower order of coverts, tipt with white: primaries black, barred with white: tail grey; the two middle feathers plain; the reſt barred with white: the legs orange. LENGTH thirteen inches. WEIGHT three ounces and a half.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, *Norton Sound*, and other parts of *North America*. The *Achalalactli*, i. e. the Devourer of fiſh, of the *Mexicans* *, ſeems to be the ſame bird. It has the ſame cry, manners, and ſolitary diſpoſition, with the *European* ſpecies; and feeds not only on fiſh, but Lizards. It makes its neſt in the face of high PLACE.

* *Fernandez, Nov. Hiſp.* 13.

banks,

banks, penetrating deep into them in an horizontal direction. Lays four white eggs, which diſcharge the young in *June*. It migrates in *Mexico*; is there eaten, but is obſerved to have the ſame rankneſs as other piſcivorous birds.

A. EUROPEAN KINGFISHER, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 88.—*Latham*, i. 626.
Le Martin-Pecheur, *Buffon*, vii. 164.—*Pl. Enl.* 77.
Alcedo Iſpida, *Lin. Syſt.* 179.—LEV. MUS.

K. With the crown, and coverts of the wings, of a deep green, ſpotted with cærulean: ſcapulars and back bright cærulean: tail rich deep blue: breaſt and belly orange red.

PLACE. Said by *Du Pratz* to be found in *North America*; but, as I never ſaw it in any collection, doubt the fact. Inhabits the temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, and is frequent about the *Jeneſei*, but not farther eaſt. It does not extend to *Sweden*, and it even ſeems a rarity in *Denmark* *.

The *Tartars* and *Oſtiaks* uſe the feathers of this bird as a love-charm. They fling them on water, and preſerve thoſe which ſwim; believing, that the woman, whom they touch with one of theſe feathers, will immediately become enamoured with them. The *Oſtiaks* preſerve the bill, feet, and ſkin, in a purſe, and imagine them to be preſervatives againſt all ſorts of misfortunes †.

* *Muller, Prod. Zool. Dan.* 13. † *Gmelin, Voy.* ii. 112.

The

The moſt ſingular northern philtre, is a ſort of muſhroom, worn by the youth of *Lapland* in a purſe, *ante pubem pendulo*. LINNÆUS's apoſtrophe is very diverting.

" O ridicula VENUS, tibi, quæ in exteris regionibus uteris *caffea* et *choco-*
" *lata*, conditis et ſaccharatis, vinis et bellariis, gemmis et margaritis, auro
" et argento, ſerico et coſmetico, ſaltationibus et conventiculis, muſica et
" comœdiis, tibi ſufficit hic ſolus exſuccus fungus." *Flora Lappon.* 368.

XII. NUTHATCH. *Gen. Birds* XXIV.

170. CANADA.

NUTHATCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 89 ?—*Latham*, i. 648. 651.
Le Torchepot de Canada, *Briſſon*, iii. 592.
Sitta Europea Notwacka, *Faun. Sueç.* N° 104.
La Sittelle, *De Buffon*, v. 460.—LEV. MUS.

N. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and ſhoulders, black: back and rump of a light blue grey: over each eye a white line: cheeks white: primaries duſky, edged with grey: breaſt and belly of a pure white: two middle feathers of the tail grey; the others black, with a white ſpot at the end: vent ruſt-colored. SIZE of the *European*; of which it ſeems a mere variety.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*, and as far ſouth as *New York*; and extends to the weſtern ſide of *America*, *Kamtſchatka* *, *Sibiria*, and *Ruſſia*; *Sweden*, and *Sondmor* † in *Norway*: and does not migrate.

171. BLACK-HEADED.

Nuthatch, *Cateſby*, i. 22, lower figure.—*Latham*, i. 650. B.
Le Torchepot de la Caroline, *Briſſon*, iii. 22.

N. With the bill, head, and hind part of the neck, black: over each eye is a white line: back of a fine grey: wings duſky, edged with grey: breaſt and belly, and vent feathers, red: two middle feathers of the tail grey; the reſt black, marked with a white ſpot. Leſs than the *European*.

PLACE. Inhabits the temperate parts of *America*.

* Among a ſmall collection of drawings made in that country by one of our voyagers.

† *Strom*, 247.

Small



Small Nuthatch, *Cateſby*, i. 22.—*Briſſon*, iii. 958.—*Latham*, i. 651. C. 172. LEST.
La Petite Sittelle à tête Brune, *De Buffon*, v. 474.

N. With a brown head, marked behind with a white ſpot: back grey: wings of a deep brown: under ſide of the body of a dirty white: two middle feathers of the tail grey; the others black.

Inhabits *Carolina*, and other parts of *North America*. PLACE.

XIII. TODY. *Gen. Birds* XXV.

173. DUSKY. Todi Sp. quarta, *Pallas Spicil.* vi. 17.—*Latham*, ii. 661, N° 9.—BR. MUS.

T. With a bill half an inch long, broad at the baſe, ſlightly indented above the noſtrils, and a little bent near the point; baſe beſet with briſtles; upper mandible brown, lower white: colors above duſky; below yellowiſh white: primaries and tail of the ſame color with the back, edged with dirty white: legs dark. SIZE of a Hedge Sparrow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Rhode Iſland*. Has the actions of a Flycatcher. Frequents decayed trees, and feeds on inſects. Has a brief agreeable note, which it repeats twice or thrice.—BR. MUS.

HOOPOE. *Gen. Birds* XXVII.

A. HOOPOE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 90.—*Latham*, i. 687.—*De Buffon*, vi. 439. Upupa Epops, Harfogel, Popp, *Faun. Suec.* N° 105.—LEV. MUS.

H. With a high creſt, of pale orange tipt with black: back and wings barred with black and white: neck reddiſh brown: breaſt and belly white: only ten feathers in the tail; black, with a white

white creſcent * acroſs the middle: legs black. LENGTH twelve inches.

Inhabits *Europe*, as far as *Sweden*, where it is called *Harfogel*, or Soldier-bird, not only on account of its plumed head, but becauſe the common people believe its appearance to be an omen of war. PLACE.

The HOOPOE is called the *Harfogel*, or *Soldier-bird*, not from its creſt but its note, uttering, as it runs on the ground, the note *Opp*, *opp*, *opp*, thrice repeating it, then haſtens moſt ſwiftly to another ſpot, and repeats the ſame. *Opp*, in the *Swediſh* language, ſignifies the ſame as *To Arms!* hence this bird has been ſtyled the omen of war. The *Norwegians* ſtyle it *Ærfugl*; it is therefore likely that it may ſometimes viſit their country. It is properly a ſouthern bird, and extends even to *Egypt* and *India*. Is common in the ſouthern deſerts of *Ruſſia* and *Tartary*; grows ſcarcer beyond the *Ob*; yet ſome are ſeen beyond lake *Baikal*. Dr. *Pallas* confirms to me its filthy manners †. He aſſures, that it breeds, in preference, in putrid carcaſes; and that he had ſeen the neſt of one in the privy of an uninhabited houſe, in the ſuburbs of *Tzaritſyn*. Lays from two to ſeven cinereous eggs. Uſually has no neſt of its own. Breeds ſometimes in hollow trees, holes in walls, or on the ground. Migratory.

* Correct the deſcription of this part in the *Britiſh Zoology*.

† See *Br. Zool.* i. 258.—Is rarely ſeen in *Britain*.

XIV. CREEPER.

XIV. CREEPER. *Gen. Birds* XXVIII.

174. EUROPEAN.

Br. Zool. i. N° 91.—*Cateſby*, App. xxxvi.
Certhiu Familiaris Krypare, *Faun. Suec.* N° 106.—*Latham*, i. 701.
Le Grimpereau, *De Buffon*, v. 481.—LEV. MUS.

C. With head and neck brown, ſtreaked with black: rump tawny: coverts of wings varied with brown and black: primaries duſky, edged with white, and edged and barred with ferruginous marks: breaſt and belly ſilvery: tail very long, conſiſting of twelve ſharp-pointed feathers of a tawny hue.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*. Is found, but very rarely, in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*. Found in *Sweden*, and never quits the country; and extends as far north as *Sondmor* *.

175. BAHAMA.

Bahama Titmouſe, *Cateſby*, i. 59.
Yellow-bellied Creeper, *Edw.* 362.
Certhia Flaveola, *Lin. Syſt.* 187.—*Latham*, i. 737.
Le Grimpereau de Martinique, ou le Sucrier, *Briſſon*, iii. 611.
Le Sucrier, *De Buffon*, v. 542.

C. With a duſky bill, head, and back: cheeks black: above each eye is a yellow line: rump yellow: wings duſky; the primaries croſſed with a bar of white: neck, breaſt, and belly, yellow: tail black; the exterior feathers tipt with white.

The female hath the ſame marks, but the colors are more obſcure.

* *Strom*, 244.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Bahama Iſlands*, and the *Antilles*; in the laſt it lives among the ſugar-canes, and ſucks the ſweet juice which exudes from them *. PLACE.

L'Oiſeau pourpre à bec de grimpereau, *De Buffon*, v. 526.—*Latham*, ii. 723. 175. A. PURPLE CREEPER.

C. Wholly of a purple color. Length four inches and a half.

According to *Seba*, it inhabits *Virginia*; and is ſaid to ſing well.

* *De Buffon*, v. 542.

XV. HONEY-

XV. HONEYSUCKER. *Gen. Birds* XXIX*.

176. RED-THROATED.

Paſſer Muſcatus, *Geſner, Av.* 655.
Ouriſſia ſive Tomineio, *Cluſ. Exot.* 96.
Guainumbi Prima, (fœm.) *Marcgrave*, 196.
Colibry, Viamelin, or Riſing Bird, *Joſſelyn's Voy.* 100.—*Rarities*, 6.—LEV. MUS.
Trochilus Colubris, *Lin. Syſt.* 191.—*Latham*, i. 769.
L'Oyſeau Mouche a rouge gorge, *Briſſon*, iii. 716.
Humming Bird, *Cateſby*, i. 65.—*Lawſon*, 146.—*Edw.* 38.
Le Rubis, *De Buffon*, vi. 13.

HE. With a black bill, three quarters of an inch long: crown, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, of a moſt reſplendent variable green and gold: chin and throat of a ſhining rich ſcarlet, changing, as oppoſed to the light, from gold to a full black; theſe feathers lie nearly as compactly as ſcales: breaſt and belly white; the ſides green: middle feathers of the tail green; the exterior purple.

The chin, throat, and whole under ſide, of the female, is white: the exterior feathers of the tail tipt with white.

MANNERS. This bird, ſo admirable for its minuteneſs, vaſt ſwiftneſs of flight, food, and elegance of form and colors, gave riſe to numbers of romantic tales. They were not the *Europeans* alone, who were ſtruck with its great beauty; the natives of *America*, to whom it was ſo familiar, were affected with its gemmeous appearance, and beſtowed on it titles expreſſive of its reſplendent colors. Some nations called

* This genus may be divided into thoſe with ſtrait and thoſe with incurvated bills; but, there being none of the laſt in *North America*, the diſtinction is omitted.

it



it *Ouriſſia*, and *Guaracyaba*, or the Sun-beam; others, *Guaraeygaba*, or Hairs of the Sun; others again named it *Huitzitzil*, or *Vicililin*, or the *Regenerated*; becauſe they believed it died annually, and was re-animated at the return of the flowers it fed on: that it ſtuck its bill into the trunk of a tree, and remained lifeleſs for ſix months; when the vital powers re-migrated, and reſtored to nature one of its moſt brilliant wonders.

SWIFTNESS.

It flies with a ſwiftneſs which the eye is incapable of following. The motion of the wings is ſo rapid as to be imperceptible to the niceſt obſerver. Lightning is ſcarcely more tranſient than its flight, nor the glare more bright than its colors.

FOOD.

It never feeds but upon wing, ſuſpended over the flower it extracts nouriſhment from; for its only food is the honied juice lodged in the nectarium, which it ſucks through the tubes of its curious tongue. Like the Bee, having exhauſted the honey of one flower, it wanders to the next, in ſearch of new ſweets. It admires moſt thoſe flowers which have the deepeſt tubes. Thus the female *Balſamine*, and the Scarlet *Monarda*, are particular favorites. Whoſoever ſets thoſe plants before the window is ſure to be viſited by multitudes of theſe diminutive birds. It is a moſt entertaining ſight to ſee them ſwarming around the flowers, and trying every tube of verticillated plants, by putting their bills into every one which encircles the ſtalk. If they find that their brethren have been beforehand, and robbed the flower of the honey, they will, in rage, pluck off, and throw it on the ground.

RAGE.

The moſt violent paſſions animate at times their little bodies. They have often dreadful conteſts, when numbers happen to diſpute poſſeſſion of the ſame flower. They will tilt againſt one another with ſuch fury, as if they meant to transfix their antagoniſts with their long bills. During the fight, they frequently purſue the conquered into the apartments of thoſe houſes whoſe windows are left

open, take a turn round the room, as Flies do in *England*, and then ſuddenly regain the open air. They are fearleſs of mankind; and in feeding will ſuffer people to come within two yards of them; but on a nearer approach, dart away with admirable ſwiftneſs.

Fernandez Oviedo, an author of great repute, ſpeaks from his own knowlege of the ſpirited inſtinct, even of this diminutive bird, in defence of its young: " So that when they ſee a man clime y^e^ tree " where they have their neſts, they flee at his face, and ſtryke hym " in the eyes, commyng, goying, and returnyng, with ſuch ſwyft- " neſs, that no man woulde lyghtly beleeve it, that hath not ſeene " it *."

Father *Charlevoix* gives a more apocryphal inſtance of the courage of this bird, in its attack on its diſproportioned enemy the Raven. As ſoon as the laſt appears, the Honeyſucker flies up like lightning, beds itſelf beneath the Raven's wing, and, piercing him with his needle-like bill, till the bird is heard to croak with agony, at length tumbles to the ground dead, either from the fall or the wound. This relation ſeems of a piece with the combat of the Wren with the Eagle, mentioned by *Ariſtotle* †: but, to do juſtice both to the *French* voyager and *Grecian* philoſopher, I muſt add, that each of them delivered their reports from oral evidence.

Many fables have been related of the melody of the ſong of theſe birds. In fact, their only note is *Screep, ſcreep, ſcreep*; but the noiſe which they make with their wings, eſpecially in the morning, when numbers are in motion, is a ſort of buzz or ſound reſembling that of a ſpinning-wheel. Their note is chiefly emitted when they happen to ſtrike againſt each other in their flight.

NOTE.

Their neſts are found with great difficulty, being built in the

NESTS.

* *Hiſt. of Weſt Indies*, tranſlated by *Richard Eden*, p. 199.

† *Hiſt. An.* lib. ix. c. 11. vol. i. 931.—*Charlevoix*, v. 232.

branch

branch of a tree, amidſt the thick foliage. It is of elegance ſuitable to the architects; formed on the outſide with moſs; in the inſide lined with the down or goſſamer collected from the Great Mullein, or *Verbaſcum Thapſus*; but it is alſo ſometimes made of flax, hemp, hair, and other ſoft materials. It is of an hemiſpherical ſhape. Its inner diameter an inch: its depth half an inch. The female is ſaid to be the builder; the male ſupplying her with materials. Each aſſiſts in the labor of incubation, which continues during twelve days. They lay only two eggs, white, and as ſmall as peaſe. The firſt is very ſingular, and contrary to the general rule of nature; which makes, in all other inſtances, the ſmalleſt and moſt defenceleſs birds the moſt prolific. The reaſons of the exception in this caſe are double. The ſmallneſs of their bodies cauſes them commonly to eſcape the eyes of birds of prey; or if ſeen, their rapid flight eludes purſuit: ſo that the ſpecies is preſerved as fully as if they had been the moſt numerous breeders.

The *Indians* of *Mexico*, *Peru*, and *Maynas*, make moſt exquiſite pictures of the feathers of birds; but thoſe of the Honeyſuckers form the moſt brilliant part. Some uſe them as ornaments, and hang them as pendants in their ears, which give a blaze emulous of the Ruby and Emerald. In order to compoſe pictures, the *Indians* draw off the feathers with ſmall pincers, and with fine paſte moſt artfully join them together. They diſpoſe them with ſuch ſkill, as to give the true lights and ſhade to the performance, and imitate nature with the greateſt fidelity. Theſe were meant to decorate the idols and temples; for, before the depreſſion of the *Indian* ſpirit by the tyranny of the *Spaniards*, religion was highly cultivated among the *Mexicans* and *Peruvians*; and, notwithſtanding it was cruel, was attended with great ſplendor.

The generical name (in the *Braſilian* tongue) of theſe birds, is *Guianumbi*. There are ſeveral ſpecies, but only one which is found

PLACE. in *North America*. This kind is found from *Canada*, through that great continent, as low as *Louiſiana*, and from thence to the *Braſils*.

MIGRATES. It breeds even in the northern climate of *Canada*; but retires not only from thence, but even from the warm provinces of *Carolina*, at approach of winter. In *Hiſpaniola*, the mountains of *Jamaica*, and the *Braſils*, countries where there are a perpetual ſucceſſion of flowers, they reſide throughout the year.

177. RUFFED. *Latham*, i. 785.

H. With long ſtrait ſlender bill: head of a rich variable green and gold: the feathers on the neck long, and diſpoſed on each ſide in form of a ruff, and of a moſt brilliant crimſon and copper color: back, and coverts of the tail, ruſt-colored: breaſt and belly white, the laſt daſhed with red: feathers of the tail pointed; the ends brown, bottoms ferruginous: coverts of wings green: primaries deep blue.

FEMALE. Crown, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of wings and tail, green and gold: throat white, ſpotted with brown and variable copper: belly white, daſhed with ruſt: primaries deep blue: middle feathers of the tail green; thoſe on the ſide ferruginous at their bottoms, black in the middle, and tipped with white.

PLACE. Inhabit in great numbers the neighborhood of *Nootka Sound*. The *Indians* brought them to our navigators alive, with a long hair faſtened to one of their legs.

ORDER III.

ORDER III. GALLINACEOUS.

XVI. TURKEY. *Gen. Birds* XXXI.

Turkey, *Joſſelyn's Voy.* 99.—*Rarities*, 8.—*Clayton's Virgin.*—*Ph. Tr. Abridg.* iii. 590.—*Lawſon*, 149.—*Cateſby*, App. xliv. 178. WILD.

Le Coc d'Inde, *Belon*, 248.

Gallo-pavus, *Geſner*, *Av.* 481.—*Icon.* 56.

Gallo-pavo, *Aldrov. Av.* ii. 18.

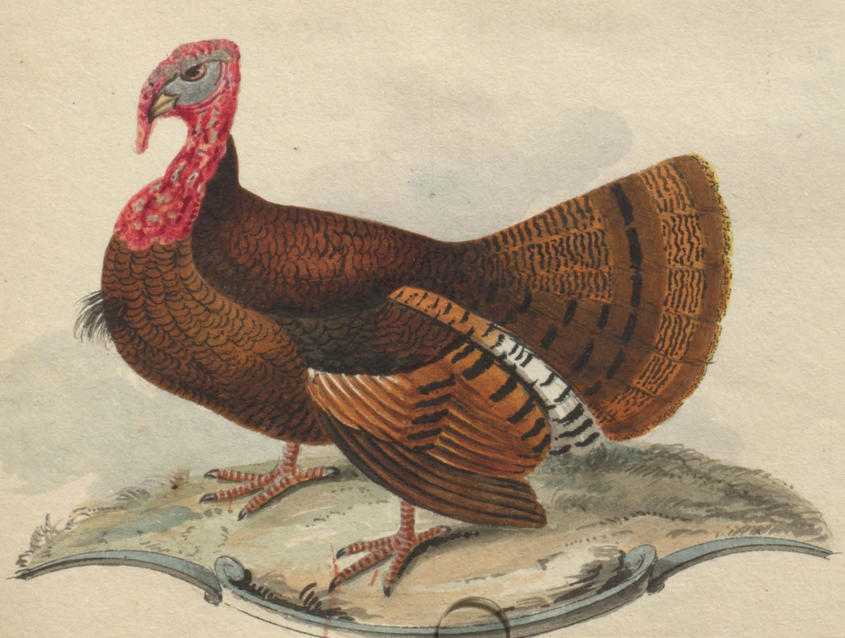
Gallo-pavo, the Turkey, A. 3.

Gallo-pavo Sylveſtris *Novæ Angliæ*, a *New England* Wild Turkey, *Raii Syn. Av.* 51.

Meleagris Gallo-pavo, M. capite caruncula frontali gularique, maris pectore barbato, *Lin. Syſt.* 268.

Le Dindon, *De Buffon*, ii. 132.—*Briſſon*, i. 158. tab. xvi.—*Pl. Enl.* 97.

DESCRIPTION. The With the characters deſcribed in the definition of the genus. Color of the plumage dark, gloſſed with variable copper color and green: coverts of the wings, and the quil-feathers, barred with black and white. TAIL. Tail conſiſts of two orders; the upper, or ſhorter, very elegant; the ground color a bright bay; the middle feathers marked with numerous bars of ſhining black and green; the greateſt part of the exterior feathers of the ſame ground with the others, marked with only three broad bands of mallard green, placed remote from each other; the two next are colored like thoſe of the middle; but the end is plain, and croſſed with a ſingle bar, like the exterior.



The longer, or lower order, were of a ruſty white color, mottled with black, and croſſed with numerous narrow waved lines of the ſame color, and near the end with a broad band.

Wild Turkies preſerve a ſameneſs of coloring. The tame, as uſual with domeſtic animals, vary. It is needleſs to point out the differences, in ſo well-known a bird. The black approach neareſt to the original ſtock. This variety I have ſeen nearly in a ſtate of nature, in *Richmond* and other parks. A moſt beautiful kind has of late been introduced into *England*, of a ſnowy whiteneſs, finely contraſting with its red head, and black pectoral tuft. Theſe, I think, came out of *Holland*, probably bred from an accidental white pair; and from them preſerved pure from any dark or variegated birds.

WHITE VARIETY.

SIZE.

The ſizes of the wild Turkies have been differently repreſented. Some writers aſſert, that there have been inſtances of their weighing ſixty pounds; but I find none who, ſpeaking from their own knowlege, can prove their weight to be above forty. *Joſſelyn* ſays, that he has eaten part of a Cock, which, after it was plucked, and the entrails taken out, weighed thirty *. *Lawſon*, whoſe authority is unqueſtionable, ſaw half a Turkey ſerve eight hungry men for two meals †; and ſays, that he had ſeen others, which, he believed, weighed forty pounds. *Cateſby* tells us, that out of the many hundreds which he had handled ‡, very few exceeded thirty pounds. Each of theſe ſpeak of their being double that ſize, merely from the reports of others.

MANNERS.

The manners of theſe birds are as ſingular as their figure. Their attitudes in the ſeaſon of courtſhip are very ſtriking. The males fling their heads and neck backwards, briſtle up their feathers,

* *New England Rarities*, 8. † *Hiſt. Carolina*, 149 and 27.

‡ App. xliv.—The greateſt certain weight is given by Mr. *Clayton*, who ſaw one that reached 38lb.—*Ph. Tranſ.*

drop

drop their wings to the ground, ſtrut and pace moſt ridiculouſly; wheel round the females, with their wings ruſtling along the earth, at the ſame time emitting a ſtrange ſound through their noſtrils, not unlike the *grurr* of a great ſpinning-wheel. On being interrupted, fly into great rages, and change their note into a loud and guttural gobble; and then return to dalliance. NOTES.

The ſound of the females is plaintive and melancholy.

The paſſions of the males are very ſtrongly expreſſed by the change of colors in the fleſhy ſubſtance of the head and neck, which alters to red, white, blue, and yellowiſh, as they happen to be affected. The ſight of any thing red excites their choler greatly. IRASCIBLE.

They are polygamous, one cock ſerving or hens. They lay in the ſpring; and will lay a great number of eggs. They will perſiſt in laying for a great while. They retire to ſome obſcure place to ſit, the cock, through rage at loſs of its mate, being very apt to break the eggs. The females are very affectionate to the young, and make great moan on the loſs of them. They ſit on their eggs with ſuch perſeverance, that, if they are not taken away when addle, the hens will almoſt periſh with hunger before they will quit the neſt. POLYGAMOUS.

Turkies greatly delight in the ſeeds of nettles; but thoſe of the purple Fox-glove prove fatal to them *.

They are very ſtupid birds; quarrelſome, and cowardly. It is diverting to ſee a whole flock attack the common Cock; who will for a long time keep a great number at bay.

They are very ſwift runners, in the tame as well as the wild ſtate. They are but indifferent flyers. They love to perch on trees; and gain the height they wiſh, by riſing from bough to bough. In a wild ſtate, they get to the very ſummit of the loftieſt trees, even ſo high as to be beyond the reach of the muſquet †. SWIFT. PERCH HIGH.

* *De Buffon.* † *Lawſon*, 45.

In

GREGARIOUS. In the ſtate of nature they go in flocks even of five hundred *. Feed much on the ſmall red acorns; and grow ſo fat in *March*, that they cannot fly more than three or four hundred yards, and are then ſoon run down by a horſeman. In the unfrequented parts bordering on the *Miſſiſipi*, they are ſo tame as to be ſhot with even a piſtol †.

HAUNTS. They frequent the great ſwamps ‡ of their native country; and leave them at ſun-riſing to repair to the dry woods, in ſearch of acorns, and various berries; and before ſun-ſet retire to the ſwamps to rooſt.

The fleſh of the wild Turkey is ſaid to be ſuperior in goodneſs to the tame, but redder. Eggs of the former have been taken from the neſt, and hatched under tame Turkies; the young will ſtill prove wild, perch ſeparate, yet mix and breed together in the ſeaſon. The *Indians* ſometimes uſe the breed produced from the wild, as decoy-birds, to ſeduce thoſe in a ſtate of nature within their reach §.

Wild Turkies are now grown moſt exceſſively rare in the inhabited parts of *America*, and are only found in numbers in the diſtant and moſt unfrequented ſpots.

The *Indians* make a moſt elegant cloathing of the feathers. They twiſt the inner webs into a ſtrong double thread of hemp, or inner bark of the mulberry-tree, and work it like matting. It appears very rich and gloſſy, and as fine as a ſilk ſhag ‖. They alſo make fans of the tail; and the *French* of *Louiſiana* were wont to make umbrellas by the junction of four of the tails ¶.

* *Lawſon*, 149. † *Adair's Amer.* 360.

‡ It is in the ſwamps that the loftieſt and moſt bulky trees grow: the wet, with which they are environed, makes them a moſt ſecure retreat.

§ *Lawſon*, 149. ‖ *Lawſon*, 18.—*Adair*, 423. ¶ *Du Pratz*, ii. 85.

When

When disturbed, they do not take to wing, but run out of sight. It is usual to chase them with dogs; when they will fly, and perch on the next tree. They are so stupid, or so insensible of danger, as not to fly on being shot at; but the survivors remain unmoved at the death of their companions *.

PLACE. TURKIES are natives only of *America*, or the *New World*; and of course unknown to the antients. Since both these positions have been denied by some of the most eminent naturalists of the sixteenth century, I beg leave to lay open, in as few words as possible, the cause of their error.

MISTAKEN BY BELON. *Belon* †, the earliest of those writers who are of opinion that these birds were natives of the old world, founds his notion on the description of the *Guinea* Fowl, the *Meleagrides* of *Strabo*, *Athenæus*, *Pliny*, and others of the antients. I rest the refutation on the excellent account given by *Athenæus*, taken from *Clytus Milesius*, a disciple of *Aristotle*, which can suit no other than that fowl. "They "want," says he, "natural affection towards their young. Their "head is naked, and on the top is a hard round body, like a peg "or nail: from their cheeks hangs a red piece of flesh, like a "beard: it has no wattles, like the common poultry: the feathers "are black, spotted with white: they have no spurs: and both "sexes are so like, as not to be distinguished by the sight." *Varro* ‡ and *Pliny* § take notice of the spotted plumage, and the gibbous substance on the head. *Athenæus* is more minute, and contradicts every character of the Turkey: whose females are remarkable for their natural affection; which differ materially in form from the males; whose heads are destitute of the callous substance; and whose heels (in the male) are armed with spurs.

* *Du Pratz*, 224. † 248. *Hist. desOis.* ‡ Lib. iii. c. 9.
§ Lib. x. c. 26.

ALDROVANDUS, AND GESNER.

Aldrovandus, who died in 1605, draws his arguments from the ſame ſource as *Belon*; I therefore paſs him by, and take notice of the greateſt of our naturaliſts, GESNER *; who falls into a miſtake of another kind, and wiſhes the Turkey to be thought a native of *India*. He quotes *Ælian* for that purpoſe; who tells us, "that in "*India* are very large poultry, not with combs, but with various-"colored creſts, interwoven like flowers: with broad tails, neither "bending, nor diſplayed in a circular form, which they draw along "the ground, as Peacocks do when they do not erect them: and "that the feathers are partly of a gold color, partly blue, and of "an emerald color †.

This, in all probability, was the ſame bird with the Peacock Pheaſant of Mr. *Edwards*, *Le Paon de Tibet* of M. *Briſſon*, and the *Pavo Bicalcaratus* of *Linnæus*. I have ſeen this bird living. It has a creſt, but not ſo conſpicuous as that deſcribed by *Ælian*; but it has thoſe ſtriking colors in form of eyes: neither does it erect its tail like the Peacock ‡. The *Catreus* of *Strabo* § ſeems to be the ſame bird. He deſcribes it as uncommonly beautiful, and ſpotted; and very like a Peacock. The former author ‖ gives a more minute account of this ſpecies, and under the ſame name. He borrows it from *Clitarchus*, an attendant of *Alexander* the *Great* in all his conqueſts. It is evident from his deſcription, that it was of this kind; and it is likewiſe probable, that it was the ſame with his large *Indian* poultry before cited. He celebrates it alſo for its fine note; but allowance muſt be made for the credulity of *Ælian*. The *Catreus*, or Peacock Pheaſant, is a native of *Tibet*, and in all probability of the north of *India*, where *Clitarchus* might have obſerved it; for the march of *Alexander* was through that part of *In-*

* *Av.* 481. † *De Anim.* lib. xvi. c. 2. ‡ *Edw.* ii. 67.—*Briſſon*, i. 291.—*Lin. Syſt.* 268. § Lib. xv. p. 1046. ‖ *De Anim.* lib. xvii. c. 23.

dia

dia which borders on *Tibet*, and now known by the name of *Penj-ab*, or Five Rivers.

I ſhall now collect from authors the ſeveral parts of the world where Turkies are unknown in the ſtate of nature. *Europe* has no ſhare in the queſtion, it being generally agreed, that they are exotic in reſpect to our continent. NOT NATIVES OF EUROPE;

Neither are they found in any part of *Aſia Minor*, or the *Aſiatic* TURKEY, notwithſtanding ignorance of their true origin firſt cauſed them to be named from that empire. About *Aleppo*, capital of *Syria*, they are only met with domeſticated, like other poultry *. In *Armenia* they are unknown, as well as in *Perſia*, having been brought from *Venice* by ſome *Armenian* merchants into that empire †; where they are ſtill ſo ſcarce, as to be preſerved among other rare fowls in the Royal menagery ‡. NOR OF ASIA;

In *India* they are kept for uſe in our ſettlements, and imported from *Europe*, as I have been more than once informed by gentlemen long reſident in that country.

Du Halde acquaints us, that they are not natives of *China*; but were introduced there from other countries. He errs, from miſinformation, in ſaying that they are common in *India*.

I will not quote *Gemelli Careri*, to prove that they are not found in the *Philippine* iſlands, becauſe that gentleman, with his pen, travelled round the world in his eaſy chair, during a very long indiſpoſition and confinement §.

But *Dampier* bears witneſs that none are found in *Mindanao* ‖.

The hot climate of *Africa* barely ſuffers theſe birds to exiſt in that vaſt continent, except under the care of mankind. Very few are found in *Guinea*, except in the hands of the *Europeans:* the ne- NOR AFRICA;

* *Ruſſell*, 63. † *Tavernier*, 146. ‡ *Bell's Travels*, i. 128.
§ Sir *James Porter's Obſ. Turkey*, i. 1. ‖ I. 321.

groes declining to breed any, on account of their great tenderneſs *.

Proſper Alpinus ſatisfies us that they are not found either in *Nubia* or in *Egypt*. He deſcribes the *Meleagrides* of the antients; and only proves that the *Guinea*-hens were brought out of *Nubia*, and ſold at a great price at *Cairo* †, but is totally ſilent about the Turkey of the moderns.

Let me in this place obſerve, that the *Guinea*-hens have long been imported into *Britain*. They were cultivated in our farmyards: for I diſcover, in 1277, in the grainge of *Clifton*, in the pariſh of *Ambroſden*, in *Buckinghamſhire*, among other articles, VI. *mutilones*, and *ſex* AFRICANÆ *fæminæ* ‡; for this fowl was familiarly known by the names of *Afra Avis*, and *Gallina Africana* & *Numida*. It was introduced into *Italy* from *Africa*, and from *Rome* into our country. They were neglected here by reaſon of their tenderneſs and difficulty of rearing. We do not find them in the bills of fare of our antient feaſts §: neither do we find the Turkey: which laſt argument amounts to almoſt a certainty, that ſuch a hardy and princely bird had not found its way to us. The other likewiſe was then known here by its claſſical name; for that judicious writer, Dr. *Caius* ‖, deſcribes, in the beginning of the reign of *Elizabeth*, the *Guinea* fowl, for the benefit of his friend *Geſner*, under the name of *Meleagris*, beſtowed on it by *Ariſtotle* ¶.

Having denied, on the very beſt authorities, that the Turkey ever exiſted as a native of the old world, I muſt now bring my proofs

* *Barbot*, in *Churchill's Coll.* v. 29.—*Boſman*, 229. † *Hiſt. Nat. Ægypti*, i. 201. ‡ *Kennet's Parochial Antiq.* 287.

§ Neither in that of *George Nevil*, archbiſhop of *York*, in 1466, nor among the delicacies mentioned in the *Northumberland* Houſhold Book, in the beginning of the reign of *Henry* VIII.

‖ *Caii Opuſc.* 93. ¶ *Hiſt. An.* lib. vi. c. 2.

of

of its being only a native of the new; and of the period in which it firſt made its appearance in *Europe*.

The firſt preciſe deſcription of theſe birds is given by *Oviedo*; who in 1525 drew up a ſummary of his greater work, the *Hiſtory of the Indies*, for the uſe of his monarch *Charles* V. This learned man had viſited the *Weſt Indies* and its iſlands in perſon, and payed particular regard to the natural hiſtory. It appears from him, that the Turkey was in his days an inhabitant of the greater iſlands, and of the main land. He ſpeaks of them as Peacocks; for, being a new bird to him, he adopts that name, from the reſemblance he thought they bore to the former: "But (ſays he) the neck is bare "of feathers, but covered with a ſkin which they change after their "phantaſie into divers colours. They have a horn as it were on "their front, and HAIRES on the breaſt *." He deſcribes other birds, which he alſo calls Peacocks. They are of the gallinaceous genus, and known by the name of *Curaſſao* birds; the male of which is black, the female ferruginous. BUT OF AMERICA.

The next who ſpeaks of them as natives of the main land of the warmer parts of *America*, is *Franciſco Fernandez*, ſent there by *Philip* II. to whom he was phyſician. This naturaliſt obſerved them in *Mexico*. We find by him, that the *Indian* name of the male was *Huexoloſl*, of the female *Cihuatotolin:* he gives them the title of *Gallus Indicus*, and *Gallo-Pavo*. As the *Indians* as well as *Spaniards* domeſticated theſe uſeful birds, he ſpeaks of the ſize by compariſon, ſaying that the wild were twice the magnitude of the tame; and that they were ſhot with arrows or guns †. I cannot learn the time when *Fernandez* wrote. It muſt be between the years 1555 and 1598, the period of *Philip*'s reign. MEXICO.

Pedro de Cieſa mentions Turkies on the Iſthmus of *Darien* ‡. DARIEN.

* In *Purchas*, iii. 995. † *Hiſt. Av. Nov. Hiſp.* 27. ‡ *Seventeen Years Travels*, 20.

Lery,

Lery, a *Portugueſe* author, aſſerts that they are found in *Braſil*, and gives them an *Indian* name *; but ſince I can diſcover no traces of them in that diligent and excellent naturaliſt *Marcgrave*, who reſided long in that country, I muſt deny my aſſent. But the former is confirmed by that able and honeſt navigator *Dampier*, who ſaw them frequently, as well wild as tame, in the province of *Yucatan* †, now reckoned part of the kingdom of *Mexico*.

YUCATAN.

N. AMERICA.

In *North America* they were obſerved by the very firſt diſcoverers. When *Renè de Laudonniere*, patronized by Admiral *Coligini*, attempted to form a ſettlement near the place where *Charleſtown* now ſtands, he met with them on his firſt landing, in 1564, and by his hiſtorian, has repreſented them with great fidelity in the Vth plate of the recital of his voyage ‡. From his time, the witneſſes to their being natives of this continent are innumerable. They have been ſeen in flocks of hundreds in all parts, from *Louiſiana* even to *Canada*: but at this time are extremely rare in a wild ſtate, except in the more diſtant parts, where they are ſtill found in vaſt abundance.

WHEN FIRST INTRODUCED INTO EUROPE.

It was from *Mexico* or *Yucatan* that they were firſt introduced into *Europe*; for it is certain that they were imported into *England* as early as the year 1524, the 15th of *Henry* VIII §. We probably received them from *Spain*, with which we had great intercourſe till about that time. They were moſt ſucceſsfully cultivated in our kingdom from that period; inſomuch that they grew common in every farm-yard, and became even a diſh in our rural feaſts by

* In *De Laet's Deſcr. des Indes*, 491. † *Voyages*, vol. ii. part. 2d, p. 65, 85, 114. ‡ *De Bry*.

§ *Baker's Chr.* — *Anderſon's Dict. Com.* i. 354. — *Hackluyt*, ii. 165, makes their introduction about the year 1532. *Barnaby Googe*, one of our early writers on huſbandry, ſays they were not ſeen here before 1530. He highly commends a Lady *Hales*, of *Kent*, for her excellent management of theſe fowl. p. 166.

the

the year 1585; for we may certainly depend on the word of old *Tuſſer*, in his account of the *Chriſtmas* huſbandlie fare *.

> Beefe, mutton, and porke, ſhred pies of the beſt,
> Pig, veale, gooſe and capon, and *Turkie* well dreſt:
> Cheeſe, apples, and nuts, jolie carols to heare,
> As then in the countrie, is counted good cheare.

But at this very time they were ſo rare in *France*, that we are told that the very firſt which was eaten in that kingdom appeared at the nuptial feaſt of *Charles* IX. in 1570 †.

They are now very common in all parts of *Ruſſia*, but will not thrive in *Sibiria*. Are cultivated in *Sweden* and even in *Norway*, where they degenerate in ſize ‡.

* *Five hundred pointes of good huſbandrie*, p. 57.

† *Anderſon's Dict. Comm.* i. 410. ‡ *Pontopp.* 78.

XVII. GROUS.

XVII. GROUS. *Gen. Birds* XXXVI.

179. RUFFED.

Ruffed Heathcock, or Grous, *Edw.* 248.—*Latham.*
Morehen, *La Hontan*, i. 69.
Pheaſant, *Lawſon*, 139.
Tetrao umbellus, *Lin. Syſt.* 275.—Tetrao togatus, *ibid.*
La gelinote hupèe de Penſylvanie, *Briſſon*, i. 214.—and, La groſſe gelinote *de Canada*—207.
Le Coq de Bruyere a fraiſe, *De Buffon, Oiſ.* ii. 281.—*Pl. Enl.* 104.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With a great ruff on the hind part of the neck, to be raiſed or depreſſed at pleaſure: the head creſted: that, hind part of the neck, the ruff, back, and coverts of the wings, prettily varied with brown, ferruginous, and black: the black on the ruff diſpoſed in broad black bars: the coverts of the tail marked with heart-ſhaped ſpots of white: chin white: fore part of the neck yellowiſh: breaſt and belly dirty white, barred with cinereous brown: primaries barred on their outmoſt ſides with black and ruſt-color.

Tail large, expanſible like a fan; in ſome of a cinereous colour, in others orange, moſt elegantly barred with narrow undulated lines of black; near the end with a broad band of aſh-color, another of black, and tipped with white.

Legs feathered to the feet: toes naked and pectinated.

Female wants both creſt and ruff. Crown duſky: back mixed with black and ruſt-colour like a Woodcock: breaſt, belly, and coverts of the wings, barred with dirty white and cinereous brown: tail



tail ſhort, brown, tipt with white; two middle feathers mottled with red.

In ſize theſe birds obſerve a medium between a Pheaſant and a Partridge. Length 1 foot 5 inches. SIZE.

They inhabit *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* * to the *Carolinas*, and probably to *Louiſiana* †. PLACE.

The hiſtory of this ſpecies is very curious: all which I beg leave to tranſcribe from Mr. *Edwards*, according to the accounts given him by Mr. *Bartram* and Mr. *Brooke*, who had frequent opportunity of obſerving its manners; to which I ſhall add another, borrowed from the Travels of the Baron *La Hontan*. MANNERS.

" He is (ſays Mr. *Bartram)* a fine bird when his gaiety is diſ- FROM MR. BARTRAM.
" played; that is, when he ſpreads his tail like that of a Turkey-
" cock, and erects a circle of feathers round his neck like a ruff,
" walking very ſtately with an even pace, and making a noiſe ſome-
" thing like a Turkey; at which time the hunter muſt fire immedi-
" ately at him, or he flies away directly two or three hundred yards,
" before he ſettles on the ground. There is ſomething very remark-
" able in what we call their thumping; which they do with their
" wings, by clapping them againſt their ſides, as the hunters ſay.
" They ſtand upon an old fallen tree, that has lain many years on
" the ground, where they begin their ſtrokes gradually, at about
" two ſeconds of time diſtant from one another, and repeat them
" quicker and quicker, until they make a noiſe like thunder at a
" diſtance; which continues, from the beginning, about a minute;
" then ceaſeth for about ſix or eight minutes before it begins again.
" The ſound is heard near half a mile, by which means they are diſ-

* *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. 393.

† The accounts given by *Boſſu*, *Engl. ed.* i. 95. and by *Du Pratz*, ii. are too ſlight for us to determine the ſpecies they mean. *Charlevoix*, in his account of *Canada*, vol. v. deſcribes it very well.

" covered by the hunters, and many of them killed. I have ſhot " many of them in this poſition; but never ſaw them thump, they " moſtly ſeeing me firſt, and ſo left off. They commonly exerciſe " in thumping ſpring and fall, at about nine or ten in the morning, " and four or five in the afternoon. Their food is chiefly ber- " ries and ſeeds of the country: their fleſh is white, and choice " food. I believe they breed but once a year, in the ſpring, and " hatch twelve or fourteen at a brood; which keep in a company " till the following ſpring. Many have attempted to raiſe the young " ones, and to tame them; but to no purpoſe. When hatched " under a hen, they eſcape into the woods ſoon after they are " hatched, where they either find means to ſubſiſt, or periſh."

MR. BROOKE. The hiſtory of this bird is thus further illuſtrated by Mr. *Brooke* of *Maryland*, in *North America:* " The ruffed Grous, or Pheaſant, " breeds in all parts of *Maryland*, ſome countries on the Eaſtern " ſhore excepted. They lay their eggs in neſts they make in the " leaves, either by the ſide of fallen trees, or the roots of ſtanding " ones. They lay from twelve to ſixteen eggs: the time of incu- " bation is in the ſpring; but how long their eggs are hatching " I cannot ſay; but probably it is three weeks, the time that a " Dunghill Hen ſits. I have found their neſts when a boy, and " have endeavoured to take the old Pheaſant, but never could ſuc- " ceed: ſhe would almoſt let me put my hand upon her before ſhe " would quit her neſt; then by artifice ſhe would draw me off " from her eggs, by fluttering juſt before me for a hundred paces " or more; ſo that I have been in conſtant hopes of taking her. " They leave their neſts as ſoon as they are hatched; and I believe " they live at firſt on ants, ſmall worms, &c. When they are a " few days old, they hide themſelves ſo artfully among the leaves, " that it is difficult to find them: as they grow up, they feed on " various berries, fruits, and grain of the country: grapes they

" likewiſe

" likewiſe are fond of in the ſeaſon; but the Pheaſant is more par-
" ticularly fond of the ivy-berry. I do not know any other animal
" that feeds on this berry: I know it is poiſon to many. Though
" the Pheaſant hatches many young at a time, and often ſits twice
" a year, the great number and variety of Hawks in *Maryland*
" feeding on them, prevents their increaſing faſt. The beating of
" the Pheaſant, as we term it, is a noiſe chiefly made in the ſpring
" of the year by the cock-bird; it may be diſtinctly heard a mile in a
" calm day; they ſwell their breaſts like the Powting Pigeon, and
" beat with their wings, which make a noiſe not unlike a drum in
" ſound; but the Pheaſant ſhortens each ſounding note, till they
" run one into another undiſtinguiſhably, like ſtriking two empty
" bottles together."

In order to perfect, as far as I am able, the hiſtory of this bird, I ſhall give a quotation from Baron *La Hontan's Voyages to North America*, publiſhed in *Engliſh*, (vol. i. p. 67.) where he ſpeaks of a bird found near the lakes of *Canada*, which, I think, can be no other than the above-deſcribed, though the names given them diſagree. LA HONTAN.

La Hontan ſays, " I went in company with ſome *Canadeſe* on
" purpoſe to ſee that fowl flap with its wings: believe me, this
" ſight is one of the greateſt curioſities in the world; for their flap-
" ping makes a noiſe much like a drum, for about the ſpace of a
" minute; then the noiſe ceaſes for half a quarter of an hour;
" after which it begins again. By this noiſe we were directed to
" the place where the unfortunate More-hen ſat, and found them
" upon rotten moſſy trees. By flapping one wing againſt the
" other they mean to call their mates; and the humming noiſe that
" enſues thereupon may be heard half a quarter of a league. This
" they do in the months of *April*, *May*, *September*, and *October*;
" and, which is very remarkable, the More-hen never flaps in this

" manner but upon one tree. It begins at break of day, and gives " over at nine o'clock in the morning, till about an hour before ſun- " ſet, then it flutters again, and continues ſo to do till night."

MR. GRAHAM. To theſe accounts I beg leave to add the following, out of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*; which informs us, that this ſpecies of Grous bears the *Indian* name of *Puſkee*, or *Puſpuſkee*, at *Hudſon's Bay*, on account of the leanneſs and dryneſs of their fleſh, which is extremely white, and of a very cloſe texture; but when well prepared, is excellent eating. They are pretty common at *Mooſe Fort* and *Henly Houſe*; but are ſeldom ſeen at *Albany Fort*, or to the northward of the above places. In winter they feed upon juniper-tops, in ſummer on gooſeberries, raſpberries, currants, cranberries, *&c.* They are not migratory; ſtaying all the year at *Mooſe Fort:* they build their neſt on dry ground, hatch nine young at a time, to which the mother clucks as our common hens do; and, on the leſt appearance of danger, or in order to enjoy an agreeable degree of warmth, the young ones retire under the wings of their parent.

180. PINNATED. Urogallus minor fuſcus cervice plumis alas imitantibus donata, *Cateſby, App.* tab. i.
Tetrao Cupido, *Lin. Syſt.* 274.—*Latham.*
La Gelinote hupèe d'Amerique, *Briſſon*, i. 212.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With head, cheeks, and neck of a reddiſh brown, marked with duſky lines: chin and throat of a pale ruſty brown: on the head is a ſmall creſt: on each ſide of the neck a moſt ſingular tuft (five feathers in each) gradually lengthening to the fifth, which is about three inches long: the upper feathers ferruginous and white; the lower black: back and ſcapulars black and pale ruſt-colour; the former ſpotted with white: breaſt and belly barred with white and pale brown: tail barred with pale brown and black.

Legs



Legs covered with ſoft brown feathers: toes naked and pectinated.

SIZE. Size of a Pheaſant. A peculiar ſpecies, not to be confounded with the preceding *. Deſcribed from the real bird by Mr. *Cateſby*; and by myſelf from the ſpecimens in Mrs. *Blackburn*'s cabinet, which were ſent from the province of *Connecticut*. Is frequent about a hundred miles up *Albany* river, in *Hudſon's Bay*.

PLACE. The tufts, which diſtinguiſh this ſpecies from all others, are rooted high on the neck, not far from the hind part of the head. The bird has the power of erecting or dropping them at pleaſure. When diſturbed, it would ſpread them horizontally, like little wings; at other times let them fall on the ſides of the neck †. It is probable, that they aſſiſt in running or flying, or perhaps both, as the real wings are very ſhort, in proportion to the weight of the body. Theſe appendages are peculiar to the cock, and almoſt the only difference between it and the hen.

181. SHARP-TAILED.

Long-tailed Grous, *Edw.* 118.—*Ph. Tr.* lxii.
Tetrao Phaſianellus, *Lin. Syſt.* 273.—*Latham.*
Le Coq de Bruyeres à longue queue, de la Baye de *Hudſon*, *Briſſon*, *App.* 9.—*De Buffon*, ii. 286.

GR. With the head, cheeks, and hind part of the neck, varied with reddiſh brown and black: the back and coverts of the tail of the ſame color: the ſcapulars and great coverts of the wings ferruginous, ſpotted with black, and great ſpots of white: primaries black, ſpotted with white: breaſt and ſides white, elegantly marked with ſagittal ſpots of black: belly white: tail ſhort and

* The Comte *De Buffon*, ii. 282. falls into this miſtake.

† *Cateſby.*

cuneiform;



cuneiform; the two middle feathers two inches longer than the others: the tail is of the ſame color with the back, only the exterior feathers are ſpotted with white: the legs are covered with ſoft and long feathers, extending over the pectinated toes, which would be otherwiſe naked.

SIZE. The LENGTH of this ſpecies is ſeventeen inches: the EXTENT of wings twenty-four: WEIGHT two pounds.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*; and, according to Dr. *Mitchel*, the unfrequented parts of *Virginia*; but none have been brought over to *England* from any other place than the *Bay*.

Linnæus confounds this with the Wood Grous, or Cock of the Wood *. Compariſon will ſhew with how little reaſon the Comte *De Buffon* † makes it to be the female of the next ſpecies, our Spotted Grous. If the female of that was not aſcertained, the difference in the form of the tail would be ſufficient to eſtabliſh a diſtinction; by which it approaches neareſt to the *European* Pheaſant of any bird in *North America*.

The *Indians* about *Hudſon's Bay* call this ſpecies the *Au Kuſkow*. It continues there the whole year; lives among the ſmall larch buſhes, and feeds, during winter, on the buds of that plant and the birch; in the ſummer, on all ſorts of berries. The females lay from nine to thirteen eggs. The young, like others of this genus, run as ſoon as hatched, and make a puling noiſe like a chicken. They differ chiefly from the cock, in having leſs of the red naked ſkin over the eyes. The cock has a ſhrill crowing note, but not very loud. When diſturbed, or while flying, it makes a repeated noiſe of *Cuck, cuck*; and makes a noiſe with the feathers of its tail like the cracking of a fan. The fleſh of theſe birds is of a light brown color, plump, and very juicy.

* *Br. Zool.* i. N° 92. tab. xl. † *Oiſ.* ii. 279.

Black

182. SPOTTED.

Black and Spotted Heathcock (male) *Edw.* 118.
Brown and Spotted Heathcock (female) *Edw.* 71.
Tetrao Canadenſis (male) *Lin. Syſt.* 274.
Tetrao Canace (female) *Lin. Syſt.* 275.—*Latham.*
La Gelinote *de la Baye de Hudſon, Briſſon,* i. 201. and the ſame, *App.* 10. (male.)
La Gelinote de Canada, *Briſſon,* i. 203. tab. xx. fig. 1. 2. (m. and fem.)—*De Buffon,* ii. 279.—*Pl. Enl.* 131, 132.

GR. With a white ſpot before and behind each eye: head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings and tail, duſky brown, croſſed with black: throat of a gloſſy black, bounded by a white line, commencing at the external corner of each eye: breaſt of the former color: belly white, marked with great black ſpots: tail black, external feathers tipt with orange: legs feathered: toes naked and pectinated.

FEMALE. The FEMALE is of a reddiſh brown, barred and ſpotted with black: belly of a dirty white, ſpotted with black: tail of a deep brown, barred with mottled bands of black; the tips of the exterior feathers orange.

SIZE. The WEIGHT is twenty-three ounces: LENGTH fifteen inches: EXTENT near two feet.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, and *Canada*. Is called by the *Engliſh* of *Hudſon's Bay*, the *Wood Partridge*, from its living in pine woods. Theſe birds are very ſtupid; ſo that they are often knocked down with a ſtick; and are uſually caught by the natives with a nooſe faſtened to a ſtake. In ſummer they are very palatable; for in that ſeaſon they feed on berries. In winter they live on the ſhoots of the ſpruce-fir, which infects the fleſh with a very diſagreeable taſte. If it is true, that this ſpecies lays but five eggs *, it is a ſtrange exception to the prolific nature of the genus.

* *Ph. Tr.* lxii. 390.

White

Male & Female



183. WHITE.

White Partridge, *Edw.* 72.—*Ellis's Voy.* 37.
La Lagopede de la Baie de *Hudſon*, *De Buffon*, ii. 276. tab. ix.—*Latham.*
La Gelinote blanche, *Briſſon*, i. 216.—*Pl. Enl.*
Tetrao Lagopus, *ſuecis* Snoripa, *Lappis* Cheruna, *Faun. Suec.* N° 203.

GR. With a black bill: ſcarlet eye-brows, very large in the male, in the female far leſs conſpicuous. Head, neck, and part of the back, coverts of the tail, and ſcapulars, deep orange, croſſed with numerous duſky lines, and often marked with great blotches of white: belly, legs, and middle feathers of the tail, white: the reſt of the tail duſky, tipt with white: the ſhafts of the quill feathers black: the legs and toes warmly clad with a very thick and long coat of ſoft white feathers: the claws broad and flat, adapted for digging.

SUMMER PLUMAGE.

WINTER PLUMAGE.

DOUBLY FEATHERED.

Such is the ſummer dreſs: in winter they change their color to white, or, more properly ſpeaking, moult, and change their colored plumes for white ones. By a wonderful providence, every feather, except thoſe of the wings and tail, becomes double; a downy one ſhooting out at the baſe of each, as expreſſed in the plate, which gives an additional protection againſt the cold. In the latter end of *February*, the ſummer plumage begins to appear firſt about the rump, in form of brown ſtumps *, the firſt rudiments of the coat they aſſume in the warm ſeaſon, when each feather is ſingle, ſuitable to the time. I ought to have obſerved before, that the SPOTTED GROUS alſo changes its ſingle for double feathers at approach of winter, notwithſtanding it undergoes no change of color.

SIZE.

The WEIGHT of this ſpecies is twenty-four ounces: its LENGTH ſixteen inches and a quarter: EXTENT twenty-three.

PLACE.

Theſe birds are met with round the globe, within and without

* *Drage's Voy.* ii. 9.

the



the *arctic* circle, and as high as *lat.* 72, in the countries round *Hudſon's Bay*, and as low as *Newfoundland*; in *Norway*; perhaps in the N. of the *Ruſſian* dominions in *Europe* *, and certainly in *Aſia* all over *Sibiria*, as far as *Kamtſchatka*, and in the iſlands which lie between that country and *America*. Finally, they abound in *Lapland* and *Iceland*; and I repeat, with certainty, that *Norway* has ſupplied me with this ſpecies, which was ſent to me by the late Mr. *Fleiſcher*, of *Copenhagen*, along with the leſſer kind, which proved to be the ſame with the White Grous of the *Alps*, and the *Ptarmigan* of the Highlands of *Scotland*. Each of the varieties of the *Norwegian* birds were in their ſummer dreſs; and differed moſt materially in ſize as well as color, the one being in all reſpects like the *American* kind: the leſſer agreed in every point with that which I deſcribe, N° 95, vol. i. of my *Britiſh Zoology*.

NORWAY.

The natives diſtinguiſh the kinds. The larger, which inhabits foreſts, is ſtyled by them *Skorv Rype*, or the Wood Grous; the leſſer, which lives in the mountains, is called *Fiæld Rype*, or the Mountain Grous †. They all burrow under the ſnow; and form extenſive walks beneath. There they feed, eſpecially in *Lapland*, on the ſeeds of the dwarf birch ‡, and in the ſeaſon on variety of berries of mountain plants. During winter they are taken and brought to *Bergen* by thouſands; are half roaſted, and put into firkins, and tranſported to other countries §.

NORWEGIANS DISTINGUISH TWO KINDS.

The leſſer variety is not unknown in *America*. The ſort here

* The feathers of the *Ruſſian* kind, whichſoever it was, in early times, about *Pechora*, were an article of commerce, and were ſold for two pence of their money per *Pood*, or 38 lb. *Purchas*, ii. 536.

† The *Ruſſian* White Grous inhabits indifferently woods, mountains, plains, and marſhes. The *Britiſh* ſpecies or variety is in *Ruſſia* about half the ſize of the *Sibirian* kind.

‡ *Fl. Lap.* 268. § *Pontoppidan*, ii. 92.

deſcribed is found in amazing quantities, eſpecially about *Hudſon's Bay*, where they breed in all parts along the coaſts, make their neſts on dry ridges on the ground, and lay from nine to eleven eggs, powdered with black.

This is the only ſpecies of Grous in *North America* to which Providence hath given that warm protection to its feet, evidently to ſecure them againſt the cold of their winter lodgings: and, as they are greatly ſought after by Eagles, Owls, and other birds of prey, a fine proviſion is made for their ſafety, by the change of color, which renders them not to be diſtinguiſhed from the ſnow they lie on.

Every morning they take a flight into the air directly upwards, to ſhake the ſnow from their wings and bodies. They feed in the mornings and evenings, and in the middle of the day baſk in the ſun. In the morning they call to one another with a loud note, interrupted; feeding in the intervals, and calling again.

In the beginning of *October*, they aſſemble in flocks of two hundred, and live much among the willows, the tops of which they eat; whence they are called *Willow Partridges*. About the beginning of *December* they appear in leſs plenty, retiring from the flats about the ſettlements on *Hudſon's Bay* to the mountains, where in that month the ſnow is leſs deep than in the lowlands, to feed on cranberries and other berries *. In *Greenland* they reſort in ſummer to the mountains for the ſake of the crowberries †, which they eat even with the leaves of the plant. In winter they deſcend to the ſhores, where the winds ſweep the ſnow off the rocks, and enable them to pick up a ſuſtenance.

They are an excellent food, and much ſearched after by the *Europeans* in *Hudſon's Bay*. They are generally as tame as chickens,

* *Drage's Voy.* i. 174.

† Empetrum Nigrum.—See *Crantz. Greenl.* i. 64, 75.

eſpecially

eſpecially in a mild day: ſometimes they are rather wild; but by being driven about, or ſhot at with powder, they grow ſo weary, by the ſhort flights they take, as ſoon to become very tame again. Sometimes the hunters, when they ſee the birds likely to take a long flight, imitate the crying of a Hawk, which intimidates them ſo much, that they inſtantly ſettle. When the female is killed, the male can ſcarcely be forced from the body of its mate *.

The uſual method of taking them is in nets made of twine, twenty feet ſquare, faſtened to four poles, and ſupported in front in a perpendicular direction with ſticks. A long line is faſtened to theſe props, the end of which is held by a perſon who lies concealed at a diſtance. Several people are then employed to drive the birds within reach of the net, which is then pulled down, and often covers at one haul fifty or ſeventy. At this time they are ſo plentiful, that ten thouſand are taken for the uſe of the ſettlement from *November* to the end of *April*. In former days, they muſt have been infinitely more numerous; for Sir *Thomas Button* relates, that when he wintered there in 1612, he took eighteen hundred dozens of theſe and other fowl †: but this is a trifle to the ſucceſs of M. *Jeremie*, who aſſerts, that there were eaten in one winter, between himſelf and ſeventy-nine others, ninety thouſand Grous, and twenty-five thouſand Rabbets ‡.

The *Laplanders* take them by forming a hedge with the boughs of birch-trees; leaving ſmall openings at certain intervals, and hang in each a ſnare. The birds are tempted to come and feed on the buds or catkins of the birch; and whenever they endeavour to paſs through the openings they are inſtantly caught.

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 117. † Quoted in *North-weſt Fox*, 228.

† *Recueil de Voy. au Nord.* iii. 344.

184. ROCK. ROCK Gr. With a black line from the bill to the eye. In all other parts of the plumage of the ſame colors with the WHITE, N° 183; but inferior in ſize by one third.

Differs in nature. Feeds on the tops of ſmall birch. Frequents only the dry rocky grounds, and the larch plains. Makes a ſingular ſnoring noiſe, with its neck ſtreched out, and ſeemingly with difficulty. Is very numerous in the northern parts of *Hudſon's Bay* and never viſits the ſouthern end, except in very hard weather Never takes ſhelter in the woods, but ſits on the rocks, or burrows in the ſnow. Is inferior in goodneſs to the preceding.



A. GREAT GROUS, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 92.
Tetraonis alterum Genus, *Plinii*, lib. x. c. 22.
Tetrao urogallus Kjader, *Faun. Suec.* N° 200.—*Latham.*
La Tetras, ou le grand Coq de Bruyere, *De Buffon*, ii. 191. tab. v.—*Pl. Enl.* 73, 74.

MALE. GR. With head, neck, and back croſſed with ſlender lines of black and grey: upper part of the breaſt gloſſy green: tail black; the feathers on each ſide ſpotted with white: legs feathered:

SIZE. toes naked and pectinated. LENGTH two feet eight: WEIGHT ſometimes fourteen pounds.

FEMALE. Length of the female only two feet two: color ferruginous and black, diſpoſed generally in bars.

Notwith-

Notwithſtanding the opinions of *Linnæus* and the Count *De Buffon*, this ſpecies is unknown in *North America*. Its moſt ſoutherly habitation, as far as I can diſcover, is the *Archipelago*, it being found in the iſlands of *Crete* and of *Milo*. One was ſhot in the laſt, perched on a palm-tree, on whoſe fruit it probably fed. I ſuſpect that it does not extend into *Aſia Minor*; for Doctor *Ruſſell* does not enumerate it among the *Syrian* birds. As the *Tetrao*, which *Athenæus* * calls a ſort of Pheaſant, was found in the antient *Media*, it may ſtill be met with in the northern part of *Perſia*. If *Ariſtotle* intends this ſpecies by the words *Tetrix* and *Ourax* †, it was likewiſe found in *Greece*; but he applies thoſe names only to a bird which lays its eggs on the graſſy ground, and ſays no more. PLACE.

Pliny gives a far clearer deſcription of the *Tetraones* of *Italy*. *Decet* TETRAONAS *ſuus nitor, abſolutaque nigritia, in ſuperciliis cocci rubor*. This certainly means only the cock of the *Black Grous*; which is diſtinguiſhed by the intenſe blackneſs and the brilliant gloſs of its plumage, as well as by its ſcarlet eyebrows, which is common to it and the Wood Grous; which laſt is the ſpecies deſcribed by the ancient naturaliſt; truly in ſome reſpects, hyperbolically in others. He ſays it is of the ſize of a Vulture, and not unlike it in color ‡. Both theſe aſſertions approach the truth; for the upper part of the body has a duſky or ſooty look, not unlike that of the Vulture of the *Alps*. But when he ſpeaks of its being the heavieſt bird next to the Oſtrich, we ſee plainly he goes beyond all bounds.

It is a ſpecies found in moſt parts of the wooded and mountanous countries of *Europe*, and extends even to the arctic *Lapmark* §: is common in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*; in the laſt are found greater and leſſer varieties. It is found even as far as *Kamtſchatka*.

* *Lib.* xiv. p. 654. † *Hiſt. An.* lib. vi. c. 1. ‡ *Hiſt. Nat.* lib. x. c. 22. § *Leems*, 241.

The

The GREAT GROUS is very eaſily tamed, if taken young, and is fed with corn. The males, in a domeſtic ſtate, emit the ſame note all the year, which in a wild ſtate they only uſe in the ſeaſon of love. When a cock of this ſpecies is ſhot in the woods, its widows are heard to utter a note inexpreſſibly miſerable at their loſs. In the love ſeaſon the females have been found ſo greatly overpowered with the all-ruling paſſion, as to lay themſelves on the ground, ſoliciting the company of the males, with their uſual note; and ſo intent on the expected joys, as to neglect their own ſafety ſo much, that the peaſants have actually taken them up in their hands.—Mr. *Oedman.*

B. SPURIOUS GR. Tetrao Hybridus. Racklehane. *Roſlagis* Roſlare, *Faun. Suec.* N° 201.

GR. With a ſpotted breaſt and forked tail. In ſize equal to the hen of the preceding. Is much ſcarcer, more timid, and its note very different.

The SPURIOUS GROUS, or *Racklehanen* of the *Swedes*, is a breed between the cock of the *Black Grous*, and a female of the *Great Grous*; its note partakes of both ſpecies. It is reſtleſs, conſtantly moving from tree to tree; is therefore hated by ſportſmen, as it gives other birds notice of their approach. This variety is well figured by Doctor *Sparman*, in his *Muſeum Carlſonianum*, tab. xv.—P.

The cock of the Black Game has been known in *Sweden* to cover the common domeſtic Hen, which did produce a barren ſpurious breed.

C. BLACK

C. BLACK GROUS, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 93.
Tetrao i^us^, *Plinii.*
Tetrao Tetrix, Orre, *Faun. Suec.* N° 202.
Le Petit Tetras, ou Coq de Bruyere a queue forchue, *De Buffon*, ii. 210.—*Pl. Enl.* 172, 173.

GR. With a white ſpot on the ſhoulders, and white vent feathers: reſt of the plumage of a full black, gloſſed with blue: tail much forked, exterior feathers curling outwards. Weight near four pounds. Length one foot ten inches.

Female weighs but two pounds. The tail is ſlightly forked and ſhort: the colors ruſt, black, and cinereous.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Lapland:* extends over *Ruſſia* and *Siberia*, as far as birch-trees grow, of the catkins and buds of which it is very fond. Feeds much on the *populus balſamifera* *, which gives its fleſh a fine flavor. In northern *Europe*, this and the laſt ſpecies live during ſummer on whortle-berries, and feed their young with gnats.

The BLACK GROUS in the winter-time fills its craw with the catkins of the birch, before it retires under the ſnow; and by this means can ſuſtain life ſeven days without any other food.—Mr. *Oedman.*

In ſummer the males perch on trees, and animate the foreſts with their crowing. In winter they lie on the ground, become buried in the ſnows, and form walks beneath, in which they often continue forty days †. They are at preſent taken in ſnares; but in *Lapland* were formerly ſhot with arrows ‡.

* The *Taccamahacca* of *North America.*—*Cateſby*, i. 34. † *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 591. ‡ *Olaus Gent. Septr.* lib. xix. c. 13.

During

During winter, there is at preſent a very ſingular way of taking the BLACK GROUS in *Sibiria*. In the open foreſts of birch, a certain number of poles are placed horizontally on forked ſticks: by way of allurement, ſmall bundles of corn are placed on them; and not remote, are ſet certain tall baſkets of a conic ſhape, with the broadeſt part uppermoſt: within the mouth is placed a ſmall wheel, through which paſſes an axis fixed ſo nicely as to admit it to play very readily, and permit one ſide or the other, on the leaſt touch, to drop down, and again recover its ſituation. The BLACK GROUS are ſoon attracted by the corn on the horizontal poles; firſt alight on them, and after a ſhort repaſt fly to the baſkets, attempt to ſettle on their tops, when the wheel drops ſideways, and they fall headlong into the trap, which is ſometimes found half full.

D. PTARMIGAN, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 95.
Tetrao Lagopus. *Suecis* Snoripa. *Lappis* Cheruna, *Faun. Suec.* N° 203.
Le Lagopede, *De Buffon*, ii. 264. tab. ix.

GR. With the head, neck, back, ſcapulars, and ſome of the coverts of the wings, marked with narrow lines of black, aſh-color, and ruſt, intermixed with ſome white: wings and belly white: outmoſt feathers of the tail black; thoſe of the middle cinereous, mottled with black, and tipt with white. The male has a black ſpot between the bill and the eye; which in the female is ſcarcely viſible. One which I weighed in *Scotland* was nineteen ounces. Another weighed by Mr. *Ray*, in the *Griſons* country, only fourteen. It regularly changes its colors at approach of winter.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Greenland*, *Iceland*, *Lapland*, all *Scandinavia*, and *Ruſſia*; but I believe does not extend to *Sibiria* or *Kamtſchatka*. This, from its haunts, is called by the *Norwegians*, *Fiælde Rype*, or Mountain Grous. But in *Ruſſia* it inhabits indifferently woods, mountains, plains, and marſhes. Its feathers were formerly an article of commerce. It is taken among the *Laplanders*, by the ſame ſtratagem as the WHITE GROUS, N° 183. PLACE.

The *Greenlanders* catch it in nooſes hung to a long line, drawn between two men, dropping them over the neck of this ſilly bird. They ſometimes kill it with ſtones; but of late oftener by ſhooting. It is ſaid, that when the female is killed the male unwillingly deſerts the body *.

The *Greenlanders* eat it either dreſſed, or half rotten, or raw, with ſeals lard. The inteſtines, eſpecially thoſe next to the rump, and freſh drawn, are reckoned great delicacies. They alſo mix the contents with freſh train-oil and berries; a luxury frequent among theſe people. The ſkins make a warm and comfortable ſhirt, with the feathers placed next to the body. The women formerly uſed the black feathers of the tail as ornaments to their headdreſſes.

E. REHUSAK, *Montin*, in *Act. Phyſiogr. Lund.* i. 150.

GR. With neck ruſt-colored, ſpotted with black: back and coverts of tail black, varied with ruſty ſtreaks: breaſt divided from the lower part of the neck by a dark ſhade: reſt of the breaſt and vent white; the hen ſpotted with yellow: primaries white: tail black; end whitiſh: thighs white, with ſome ruſty ſpots: legs

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 117.

feathered to the toes: toes naked, covered with large brown ſcales. SIZE of a ſmall Hen.

PLACE. Inhabits both the woods and alps of *Lapland*. Lays thirteen or fourteen reddiſh eggs, marked with large brown ſpots. When diſturbed, flies away with a loud noiſe, like a coarſe laugh. The *Keron*, or common Ptarmigan, on the contrary, is ſilent. The *Keron* inhabits the *Alps* only.

F. HAZEL GR. *Will. Orn.* 175.
Tetrao bonaſia. Hiarpe, *Faun. Suec.* N° 204.
La Gelinotte, *De Buffon*, ii. 233. tab. vii.—*Pl. Enl.* 474, 475.

GR. With the chin black, bounded with white: head and upper part of the neck croſſed with duſky and cinereous lines: behind each eye a white line: coverts of wings and ſcapulars ſpotted with black and ruſt-color: breaſt and belly white, marked with bright bay ſpots: feathers of the tail mottled with aſh and black; and, except the two middlemoſt, croſſed with a broad ſingle bar of black: legs feathered half way down. FEMALE wants the black ſpot on the chin, and white ſtroke beyond the eyes. Its ſize ſuperior to an *Engliſh* Partridge.

SIZE.

PLACE. Inhabits the birch and hazel woods of many parts of *Europe*, as high as the dioceſe of *Drontheim*, and even *Lapland** ; and is not unfrequent in the temperate parts. *Paulſen*† ſays that it migrates into the ſouth of *Iceland* in *April*, and departs in *September*? It lays from twelve to twenty eggs: perches uſually in the midſt of a tree: is attracted by a pipe, imitative of its voice, to the nets of the

* *Scheffer Lapl.* 138. † *Catalogue of Iceland Birds*, MS.

ſportſmen,

ſportſmen, who lie concealed in a hovel *. Is excellent meat, inſomuch that the *Hungarians* call it *Tſchaſarmadar*, or the bird of *Cæſar*, as if it was only fit for the table of the Emperor. Is found in moſt parts of the *Ruſſian* dominions with the *Ptarmigan*, but grows ſcarcer towards the eaſt of *Sibiria*.

* *Geſner Av.* 230.

XVII. PARTRIDGE. *Gen. Birds*, XXXVII.

185. MARYLAND. *American* Partridge, *Clayton, Ph. Tr. abridg.* iii. 590.—*Lawſon*, 140.—*Cateſby, App.* plate xii.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 86.
Tetrao Virginianus, *Lin. Syſt.* 277.
Le Perdrix d'Amerique, *Briſſon*, i. 231.—Et de la Nouvelle Angleterre, 229.—*De Buffon*, ii. 447.

P. With white cheeks and throat, bounded by a line of black on all ſides, and marked with another paſſing beneath each eye: breaſt whitiſh, prettily marked with ſemicircular ſpots of black: upper part of the breaſt, coverts of wings, ſcapulars, and coverts of tail, bright bay, edged with ſmall black and white ſpots: ſcapulars ſtriped with yellowiſh white: primaries and tail of a light aſh-color.

The head of the female agrees in the white marks of the male, but the boundaries are ferruginous. There is alſo more red on the breaſt. In other reſpects the colors nearly correſpond. In SIZE, above half as big again as the *Engliſh* Quail.

PLACE. Frequent from *Canada* to the moſt ſouthern parts of *North America*, perhaps to *Mexico*. Are great breeders, and are ſeen in covies of four or five and twenty. Breed the latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*. Collect, towards the beginning of *June*, in great flocks, and take to the orchards, where they perch when diſturbed. Feed much on buck-wheat; grow fat, and are excellent meat. Migrate from *Nova Scotia*, at approach of winter, to the ſouthern provinces; but numbers reſide in the latter the whole year. The males have a note twice repeated, which they emit, while the females are ſitting,

ſitting, uſually perched on a rail or gate. Make a vaſt noiſe with the wings when they ariſe.

Of late they have been introduced into *Jamaica*; are naturalized to the climate, and increaſe greatly in a wild ſtate; and, as I am informed, breed in that warm climate twice in the year. In Jamaica.



A. Common Partridge. Tetrao Perdix. Rapphona. *Faun. Suec.* N° 205. La Perdrix Griſe, *De Buffon*, ii. 401.—*Pl. Enl.* 27.

INHABITS as high as *Sweden*; but has not yet reached *Norway* *. Found in the weſt, and all the temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, and even beyond lake *Baikal*, where it winters about ſteep rocky mountains expoſed to the ſun, and where the ſnow lies leſt.

During winter, in *Sweden* it burrows beneath the ſnow; and the whole covey retires there, leaving a ſpiracle at each end of their lodge.

* *Brunnich*, N° 201.

B. Quail,

B. QUAIL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 97.—*Wachtel, Faun. Suec.* N° 206.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

IS found no further north than *Sweden*. It appears there in the beginning of the *leafing month (May)*; and is neither heard or ſeen there in autumn or winter, unleſs it ſhould, as *Linnæus* ſuppoſes, migrate to the ſouthern province, or *Schonen*, or retire to the *Ukraine*, *Wallachia*, &c *.

Quails ſwarm ſo greatly, at the time of their migration, about the *Dniper*, and in the ſouth of *Ruſſia*, that they are caught by thouſands, and ſent to *Moſcow* and *Peterſburgh* in caſks. They are common in all parts of *Great Tartary*; but in *Sibiria* only in the ſouth, as their paſſage is hindered by the lofty ſnowy mountains. It is ſaid they winter beneath the ſnow; and in great froſts, to be found torpid in the *Ant-hills*. Beyond lake *Baikal*, the quails exactly reſemble thoſe of *Europe*, but are quite mute. Theſe are uſed by the *Chineſe* in fighting, as we do Cocks.

* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 592.

XVIII. BUS-

XVIII. BUSTARD. *Gen. Birds*, XXXIX.

I Am ſorry that I have it not in my power to do more than aſcertain that a bird of the BUSTARD genus is found in *North America*. Captain KING was ſo obliging as to inform me, that he ſaw on the plains near *Norton Sound*, N. lat. 64 ½, great flocks of a large kind. They were very ſhy; ran very faſt, and for a conſiderable way before they took wing; ſo that he never could get one ſhot. 186. NORTON SOUND.

I often meet with the word *Outarde*, or *Buſtard*, among the *French* voyagers in *North America*; but believe it to be always applied to a ſpecies of Gooſe.

The Great Buſtard, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 98, is frequent over all the deſert of *Tartary*, and beyond lake *Baikal*. Is a ſolitary bird; but collects into ſmall flocks at the time of its ſouthern migration, and winters about *Aſtracan* *.

A. LESSER BUSTARD, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 99.
Tetrao Tetrax, *Faun. Suec.* N° 196.
La Petite Outarde, ou la Cane-petiere, *De Buffon*, ii. 40.—*Pl. Enl.* 10. 25.—LEV. MUS.

B. With crown, back, ſcapulars, and coverts of the wings, ferruginous and black; primaries black at their ends, white at their bottoms; the ſecondaries quite white: neck black, marked

* *Extracts*, 143.

near

near the top and bottom with a white circle: breaſt and belly white: middle feathers of the tail croſſed with ruſt and black, the reſt white. FEMALE entirely ferruginous and black, except wings and belly. SIZE of a Pheaſant.

PLACE. Appears in *Sweden* rarely in the ſpring: not traced further north. Very frequent in the ſouthern and ſouth-weſt plains of *Ruſſia*, and in ſmall flocks when it migrates. Continues a good way into the deſerts of *Tartary*; but is never ſeen in *Sibiria*.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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